

B I B L I O T H E C A
T O P O G R A P H I C A
B R I T A N N I C A

Nº XI.

C O N T A I N I N G

**The HISTORY and ANTIQUITIES of CROYLAND
ABBEY, in the County of LINCOLN.**

[Price Seven Shillings and Six Pence.]

AMONG the various Labours of Literary Men, there have always been certain Fragments whose Size could not secure them a general Exemption from the Wreck of Time, which their intrinsic Merit entitled them to survive; but, having been gathered up by the Curious, or thrown into Miscellaneous Collections by Booksellers, they have been recalled into Existence, and by uniting together have defended themselves from Oblivion. Original Pieces have been called in to their Aid, and formed a Phalanx that might withstand every Attack from the Critic to the Cheefemonger, and contributed to the Ornament as well as Value of Libraries.

With a similar view it is here intended to present the Publick with some valuable Articles of BRITISH TOPOGRAPHY, from printed Books and MSS. One Part of this Collection will consist of Re-publications of scarce and various Tracts; another of such MS. Papers as the Editors are already possessed of, or may receive from their Friends.

It is therefore proposed to publish a Number occasionally, not confined to the same Price or Quantity of Sheets, nor always adorned with Cuts; but paged in such a Manner, that the general Articles, or those belonging to the respective Counties, may form a separate Succession, if there should be enough published, to bind in suitable Classes; and each Tract will be completed in a single Number.

Into this Collection all Communications consistent with the Plan will be received with Thanks. And as no Correspondent will be denied the Privilege of controverting the Opinions of another, so none will be denied Admittance without a fair and impartial Reason.

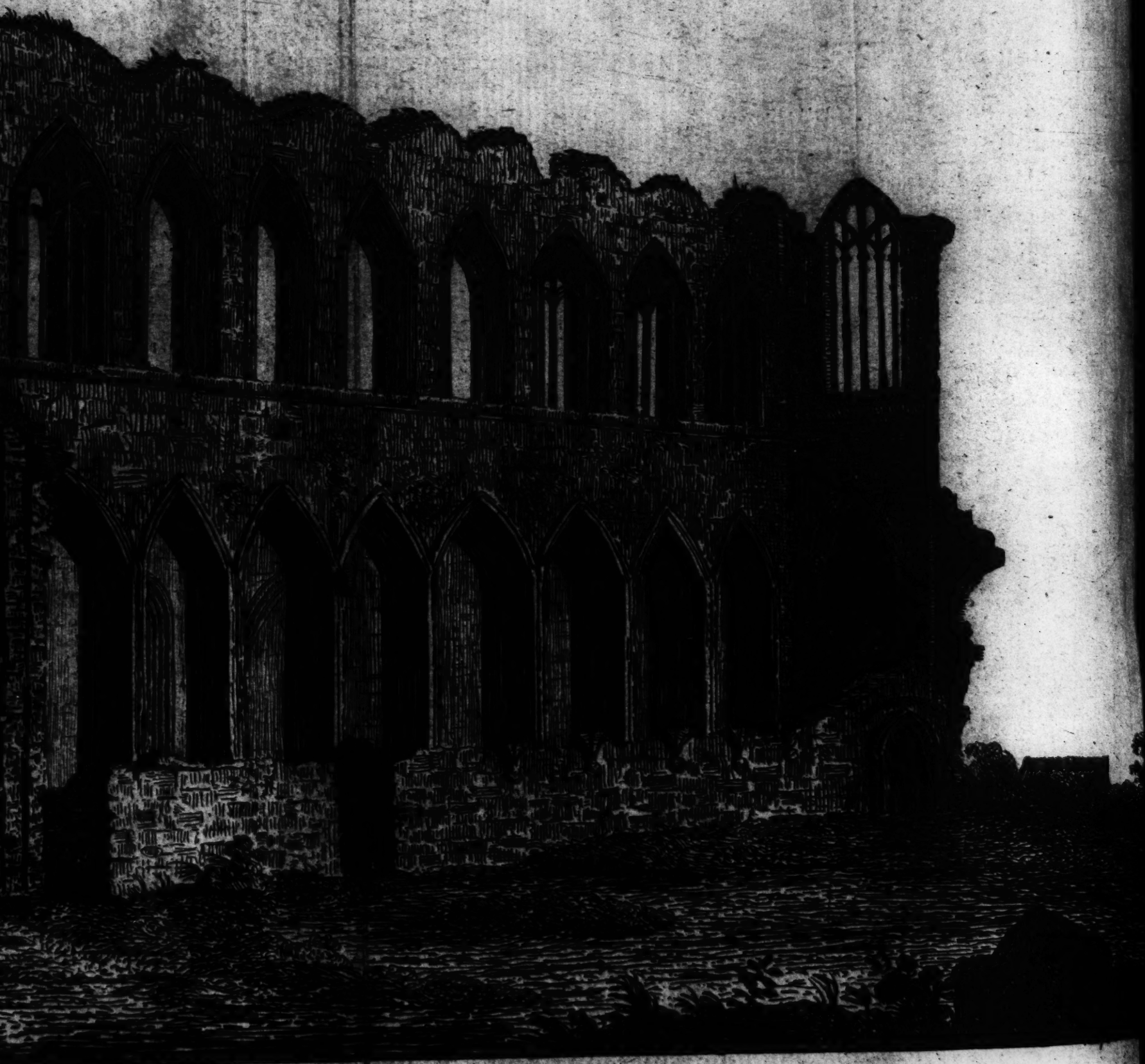




W. Williams Delin. & J. G. Fort

CROYL

*This was a most magnificent mitred A
of the Mercians about the Year 716 de*



LAND ABBY

Abby of Benedictines founded by Ethelbald King
dedicated to S^t Guthlake, and S^t Bartholomew.

THE
HISTORY AND ANTIQUITIES
OF
CROYLAND-ABBAY,
IN THE
COUNTY OF LINCOLN.

Gurgite multarum Cruland ambitur aquarum,
Piscibus & rivis quoniam redimitur amoenis:
Multiginis latum dat piscibus unda natatum,
Suppeditat gurges fœnum quoque, pabula, pisces.

Anonymus in Vita Guthlaci.

L O N D O N,
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MDCCLXXXIIB.

THE HISTORY AND ANTIQUITIES

OF GUYARD-ABBAY

IN THE COUNTY OF LINCOLN



By J. G. Nichols, Esq. of the Inner Temple, Barrister at Law.
Printed by J. Nichols, at the British Museum.
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P R E F A C E.

“ W H E N I was a youth, and began to have an inclination to
 “ the studies of Antiquity, I visited CROWLAND Abbey, and now
 “ once at least in the year, my affairs calling me that way, I
 “ visit it with as much pleasure as *Petrus Blefensis* formerly looked
 “ upon it: *antequam solidam terram tererem, in medio marisco*
 “ *septies aut sepius fræna reflectens, vestrum sanctissimum monasle-*
 “ *rium respiciens, & intimo corde benedicens *.*”

I MAKE no apology for beginning the preface to this work
 with the words of a great master in antiquity, though I have not
 had so frequent opportunities of revisiting a spot whence my ca-
 reer of antiquarian pursuits literally began 1756, and which I
 reviewed with equal if not greater pleasure last summer, having
 directed my pilgrimage thither once during the intervening 26
 years.

The same desire to do justice to those almost Grecian figures
 that decorate its splendid front, which made me wish to have
 sent Mr. P. S. Lamborn from Cambridge in 1759, after my first
 visit, to make drawings and engravings of them, when I had not
 interest to procure pecuniary encouragement for such an under-
 taking, suggested the idea of prompting Mr John Carter to make
 a sketch of it when he was in those parts the summer before the
 last. This industrious young man, into whom I thought the spirit
 of Vertue was past by a metempsychosis not unfamiliar to profes-
 sors of antiquity, executed his commission, and produced what
 the distance of near twenty years seemed a very faithful drawing,

* Stukeley, *Palæographia Brit.* N° II. p. 54.

and

and deserving to be engraven as the surest mode of preserving these elegant morceaux. The choice of the draughtsman pointed to the burin of Mr. Watts, with whom a treaty was formed; and a subscription was set on foot, which succeeded beyond my warmest wishes. Whether the engraver despaired of encouragement, or over-rated his labour, is not easy to be determined. He broke his engagements in an unhandsome manner, by enhancing his demand before his employers were sure of their own success. Mr. Baire was therefore engaged to execute the task; but the disappointment of the original draughtsman at this change, or the smallness of the scale, concurred to diminish the execution of what, executed under proper advantage, must have been a capital work.

Thus much at least is necessary by way of apology to those who, from motives of friendship or politeness, concurred with my ideas on this subject.

Immersed in this design, and with a view likewise of helping forward a topographical work, which I may claim some small merit in setting on foot, it occurred to me, that by extracts from the printed accounts of this famous abbey by Ingulphus and his several continuators, aided as I have since been by materials in the line of records from the late Mr. Cole's transcript of the abbey register*, and with such information as occurred during my late

* This valuable register or ledger book was lent to Mr. Cole 1772 by Commissary Graves als Beaupré Bell, esq. of Fulburne, in the county of Cambridge, who borrowed it from Mrs. Wingfield, of Stamford. On its first leaf or cover is in a hand of James I's time "Johes Oldseild de Spalding." It came afterwards into the hands of Maurice Johnson, esq. of Spalding, and bishop Tanner seems to refer to this and to a register of Spalding priory, which belonged to the same possessors successively. (Nor. Mon. p. 250, 251.) It is also cited in Dugdale's History of Embanking, p. 212. 215, &c.

Copious extracts have been made from it in the Appendix to this work, and I take this opportunity of acknowledging the kindness of Mr. Cole's executors, in permitting me for that purpose to detain it so long from the imprisonment to which it was consigned with the rest of Mr. Cole's MS. Collectanea.

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visit on the spot, and from the kindness of Mr. Scribo, the present worthy rector, a tolerable account of the place might be drawn up;—not indeed equal to what Maurice Johnson, esq. who as steward of the manor, and resident within 12 miles of the spot, might have performed from materials in his own possession had he lived,—nor perhaps with all the advantages of any other person of curiosity resident on the spot; yet such as might afford a general and not superficial view of this magnificent house, the second we have any authentic account of in this county*, raised on piles in the bosom of a fen, which to the devotion of the present age, must appear as much a *substructio insana*, as Caligula's bridge, or perhaps the triangular bridge at Croyland..

I am aware that Mr. Wanley, in a letter to lord Oxford, among the Harleian MSS†. states some doubts about the History ascribed to Ingulphus, principally as it should seem on account of the charters inserted in it; for all that part of the history of this abbey, after the time of Ingulphus, is acknowledged to be a continuation by various hands, among whom was Peter de Blois..

The objection to the charters can be none to Ingulphus, unless we were certain he had copied them all before they were destroyed in that calamitous fire, which he so affectingly paints, and in which he expressly tells us perished all their beautiful charters, written *in litera publica*, and adorned with golden crosses, antient pictures, and beautiful letters; the old and exquisite grants of

* Bardeney takes precedence of it by about 20 years; for as to *Icanhoe*, *Peartnei*, and *Barrowe*, bishop Tanner, who was as well qualified as most antiquaries to decide on this matter, could make out very little about them.

† “As to Ingulphus, I humbly beg leave to observe, that some learned men do not think the History bearing his name, or at least a great part of it, to be his. And many Charters recited in that book are vehemently suspected to be spurious. One I can mention particularly, viz. the Foundation Charter of Croyland Abbey, which was, or seems to have been, taken from one now in being, and not much older, if any thing at all, than Henry the Second's time.” Harl. MS. 7526.

the Mercian kings, richly embellished with gold paintings, but written in the Saxon characters, to the amount of near 400, with all their other MSS. except a few Saxon deeds, of which they had more copies than one, and which he had taken out for the use of the chanter to teach the younger monks the Saxon characters then brought into disuse by the prevailing Norman. These, says he, are now our principal records, not thereby intimating whether he had taken copies of the others.

Ingulphus was elected abbot 1075, and held his office till his death in 1109. This calamity happened 1091, *i.e.* in the 16th year of his presidency. He had before that period been extremely active in arranging the affairs and settling the rights of his monastery, which, by producing the original grants of the kings his predecessors, he maintained against the Conqueror, with whom he was rather in favour. But as he does not hesitate to tell us what artifice he used in the return of the property of this house to the surveyors for Domesday; it might perhaps be no unfair presumption, that he, like many others of his rank, produced forged charters to support his claims. Mr. Wanley's principal objection is to the foundation charter, as given by him; that it seems to have been taken from one now in being, and not much older, if any thing at all, than the time of Henry II. The original charter in Saxon characters, in the possession of Robert Hunter, esq. lord of the place, was shewn to the Society of Antiquaries, as appears by their minutes, by Mr. Lethieullier 1734; the initial letters and crosses gilt: *Concordat cum recordo*; *Gul. Ryley, June 23, 1754.* In a list of the records in the parish chest, printed in the Appendix, written in a hand of the last century, none of which are now to be found, is mentioned the *goulden* charter, which should seem to be at least a copy of this.

We learn from Mr. Selden in his *Spicilegium ad Eadmerum*, p. 173, 1623, that the original MS. of Ingulphus' history was then
extant

extant at Croyland. Speaking of the laws of Edward the Confessor, of which Ingulphus carried home a copy from the Conqueror's court, and inserted it in his history, though not now to be found in all the copies of it, Mr. Selden goes on: "Atque certo
 " scimus nos eum ibi eas inseruisse, quod non solum ex *ipso* his-
 " toriæ *autographo* Croylandiæ in agro Lincolnienfi etiam
 " nunc servato constat, sed etiam ex recentiori quo usi sumus
 " ante annos $\overline{CC}$ aut circiter exarato. *Inde*—eas statim exhibemus."

It appears to me that Mr. Selden printed these laws from this late manuscript of Ingulphus' history; yet in the preface to the first volume of the "Rerum Anglicanarum scriptores veteres," published at Oxford 1689, it is said, "Has leges—exhibuit Selde-
 " nus ex codice ut videtur *Cottoniano*; nam licet autographum
 " Croylandiæ tunc servatum audierat, idque *nancisci impense* &
 " *volebat* & *nitebatur*, frustra tamen fuit;" plainly confounding the autograph of Ingulphus' history with the autograph of the Confessor's laws; nor do I find one word in Selden about his wish or endeavour to get this last autograph into his hands. No difficulty on this head occurred to Dr. Wilkins, who republished these laws from Selden, 1721, p. 215, & *seq.* Sir Henry Spelman republished them the second time in his Councils, p. 625, in Wilkins's edition, I. 313: "Ut Normannico habentur idiomate
 " inter ceteras Confessoris leges ab Ingulpho abbate Croylandiæ data
 " & post excidium illius monasterii in vetustissimo Ms^o *ab ædituis*
 " *superstitis illic ecclesiæ sub tertia clave conservatæ.* Posuit has
 " in lucem V. C. J. Seldenus in suis ad Eadmerum notis, versio-
 " nemque adjecit cujus utimur beneficio: sed leges ipsas ex *ipso*
 " designavimus *archetypo* castigatiores paululum quam in impresso
 " codice." This was written 1639, at which time one may fairly presume many valuable MSS. were preserved both here and in other monastic sites. How those at Peterborough in this neighbourhood fared within four years after, may be seen in Gunton's

account of the outrages committed by the Parliamentarians, which must for ever be read with horror by all lovers of order and regularity civil and religious.

Ingulphus was first published, with others of our historians, 1596, and reprinted at Francfort, 1601, fol. by Sir Henry Savile, who calls him "a plurimis antiquitatum nostrarum sitientibus" "magnopere desideratus." He does not tell us where he had his MS. whether from the Cotton library, Otho, B. xiii. 2, since burnt*. As it was imperfect in more places than one, these defects were supplied from a MS †. in the possession of Mr. Mar-

* Casley, p. 315.

† This MS. if it escaped the damage done to Mr. Marsham's valuable library by the fire of London, was probably carried away into Scotland on the re-marriage of the widow of his great-grandson the first lord Romney with John lord Carmichael, third earl of Hyndford; for after the strictest inquiry it cannot now be found in the library of the present lord. Another MS. in the Norfolk, now the Royal Society's library, N° 178, Z. vii. 7, written in 31 double pages, agrees exactly with Sir Henry Savile's printed copy (the words in hooks in the Oxford edition being omitted in it as well as in Sir H. Savile's), and ends where that does at p. 88, of the former's account of the Confessor's laws, which were first inserted in the Oxford edition. Then follows the article from Blesensis' Continuation relating to the lectures established at Cotenham by abbot Joffrid, p. 114, 115, ed. Ox. The MS. concludes thus: *Hæc excerpta sunt ex historia Ingulphi abbatis Croyland, qui obiit anno dni 1109. a° Henrici primi nono, in cujus locum successus est iste Joffridus prior monasterii sancti Ebrulphi in Normannia ab Henrico primo, intercessione dilectissimi senescalli sui Alani Crowne. Erat autem Joffridus natus Gallus de marchone Herberto super Hildeburghe, & educatus Aurelii in monasterio; vir eruditus, ad edificationem ecclesie sue Croylandie tempore predecessoris sui Ingulphi viri etiam in omni literarum genere versati. Varios in varia loca bonorum eleemosynas petitum misit; quosdam in Scotiam, quosdam in Hiberniam, Walliam & Cornubiam, alios in Flandriam, alios vero in Galliam & Daciam, quosdam vero in Norwegiam misit. Ad Cotenham vero manerium suum Cantabrigie vicinum misit dominum Gislebertum & alios tres monachos qui eum sequuti sunt in Angliam.*

The title of the MS. is,

Descriptio compilata per dominum Ingulphum abbatem monasterii Croyland natione Anglicum quondam monachum Fontaniffiensem & sic ingesta.

A fourth MS. in the Ashmolean Museum, N° 844. (Cat. manuscriptorum Angliæ, N° 7464,) agrees exactly with Gale's printed copy, except with the addition of a paragraph about the burial of Leofric, lord of Burne, one of their benefactors, in this abbey, with his pedigree, and that of Richard de Rulos. James's MS. in the Bodleian (Cat. MSS. Angl. p. 260, b.) is a transcript of the Cottonian MS. and the *alia historia Croyland* at C. C. C. Ox. ib. No. 1675, is the Continuation printed by Fulman. In the third volume of Bryan Twine's MS. collections, in the same library (256. fol. 97), are four 4to pages of *Annotationes ex Ingulpho quondam monasterii de Croyland abbate Anglo, ex libro Gulielmi Twyncho, 1613.*

sham,

sham, eldest son of Sir John Marsham, in a new edition of it by Mr. Fulman, among the "Rerum Anglicarum Scriptores veteres, Ox. 1684," fol. which edition is cited here.

"The relation Ingulphus bore to king William does manifestly bias him," says bishop Nicolson*, in the ill account he gives of Harold. With his politics the present work has no connection. In a revolution it was the interest of every abbot and beneficed religious to make the best terms he could with the successful competitor. He had early insinuated himself into William's good graces, and was taken back with him into Normandy, and on the first vacancy after his accession, promoted to this abbey. The good monk is honest enough to acknowledge† that he aspired above the humble condition of a private and not rich person's son, to the splendour and luxury of a court, to which his father's business or office first introduced him‡. The favour of a little money, which the virtuous and neglected queen Editha conferred on him after she had posed him in logical questions as she met him coming from school, had a transient effect on his ambitious mind; and it is certain he was no disadvantage to Croyland, even though he cost her a new church and monastery, which rose more resplendent from its ashes, and still stands, as some think, a monument of the taste of Ingulphus, or his successor Joffrid; though others ascribe the West front to abbot Upton in the fifteenth century.

Ingulphus tells us he compiled his history from the most authentic documents he could meet with; the collections of the five senior brethren of the house; the life of abbot Turketyl, their first restorer, by his relation and successor; and the rest, a period

* Engl. Hist. Lib. p. 56, 1714.

† "Factus ergo adolescentior fastidiens parentum meorum exiguitatem paternos lares relinquere & palatia regum aut principum affectans, mollibus vestiri pomposisque laciniis amiciri indies ardentius appetebam." p. 73, Ed. Gale.

‡ "Cum patrem meum in regis curia morantem adhuc puer inviserem." lb. 62.

of little more than a century, from contemporary information. He concluded it at the year 1089, and survived it near 20 years, dying 1109, and being at that time near 80, if we suppose with bishop Tanner*, that he was born 1030.

It was resumed at the desire of abbot Henry Longchamp, who sat from 1191 to 1236, by Peter de Blois, archdeacon of London, vice-chancellor, and prothonotary of the kingdom, who continued it to 1117. How much further he went does not appear, his work being imperfect both in the Cotton and Marsham MS. from whence Mr. Fulman published it with Ingulphus, the former MS. breaking off almost in the middle. Peter himself died about 1200. No writer had before mentioned this piece as his; but abbot Longchamp's letter to him requesting him to undertake it prefixed to the MS. is indubitable evidence. At the request of some friend he wrote a Chronicle of Peterborough *stylo heroico*, says Tanner†, in the Cotton library, Claud. A. V. and a life of Guthlac, cited by Leland in his MS. collections in the same library, Jul. C. VI. fol. 88.

Who took up the story after Blefensis is not certain, nor are we told whence the editor had the MS. It begins, imperfect as it is, from the reign of Stephen 1152, and goes on to 1486, 1 H. VII. Mr. Fulman says he printed it chiefly because it gives a detail of the latter part of Henry VIth's, and the whole of Edward IVth's reign in Latin, which none of our hitherto printed histories do.

The remaining interval of about 50 years to the Dissolution might be supplied perhaps more fully as to local particulars, if we had the Chronicle composed in the reigns of Henry VII. and VIII. by Sir John Harrington, knt. nephew to Philip Evermure, sometime steward of the house, and afterwards abbot, of which Mr.

* Bib. Brit. 429.

† Ib. 106.

Johnson had a MS. English translation by Sir Thomas Lambert, of Weston, knt. 1607, with improvements, neatly written on paper in 8vo size, from which he communicated many curious extracts to the Spalding Society, with his own observations, 1734. As it is, we must be content with such brief materials as present themselves, till we come to the ruin and present state of this once flourishing though perpetually assaulted monastery, and wait till time or accident bring to light materials for doing it the most ample justice.

It is with reluctance I find myself involved in a controversy on my favourite subject. Since the account of St. Guthlac's cross in the note p. 12. was printed, a warm controversy has arisen about it. Nothing more strongly marks the enthusiasm of system than the zeal with which a learned member of the Society of Antiquaries has supported his hypothesis, in a paper which he with no little warmth introduced into the sixth volume of the *Archæologia*. He calls in to his aid the authority of a respectable clergyman of the place, whom he pressed into this service, but whose ideas he has by no means conveyed in the fanciful sketch annexed to his paper. The writer of the note before referred to, after a particular conversation with Mr. Scribo, and an actual view of the stone, Aug. 26, 1782, finds himself compelled to affirm in vindication of Mr. Pegge, that the stone in its present state is a flat cone, which has room for no more letters than are exhibited by all who have copied it from Mr. Camden to Mr. Scribo; that half the first line is on the broken part where the stone seems just drawing to its point, of which point consequently a small part is broken off, though of what magnitude neither I nor any other person now living can ascertain; for that the former height of this stone was somewhat greater than the present, may be allowed, without granting that it ever extended so much as to admit the imaginary inscription. From the dimensions at its present apex, one may
here:

here conjecture, that the stone was not, when first placed, very considerably higher than it is at this present time. After this impartial stating of facts, it would be needless to urge against the fallacy of the inference from the mode of stating them the deviation from the well-known form of boundary or other crosses, and their inscriptions; nor would so much time have been wasted on this subject, had the Society of Antiquaries exerted a proper regard to truth and their own dignity, on the challenge offered to more than one of their members. If the figure here copied from the *Archæologia*, vol. V. pl. 6. could be depended on, it will easily be seen that Mr. Lloyd's drawing represented the *inscription* more truly than it did the *stone*, which approaches nearer to Dr. Stukeley's representation of it as an obtruncated cone. Three or four channellings or flutings on the left side of this stone have been noticed in no draught of it except one in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, vol. XXIX. p. 570, where the inscription is by no means so faithful as it professes to be.

The following extract from the minutes of the Spalding Society may perhaps give no imperfect idea of these boundary crosses. "The perambulation of Spalding boundaries was made by the minister, &c. the boys singing part of a psalm at each. There was the cross in the market place at Spalding; St. Guthlac's cross at Brotherhouse*; St. Nicholas' stone, the Spalding boundary, called *Crux in palude*, now in the wash overagainst Whitehouse, a triangular tapering stone, whereon appeared very plain *f* and *n* conjoined for Spalding or St. Nicholas, still retained as Spalding brand mark: the cross in the flags, *Crux Sti Guthlaci in segete prope Oggot*, an octagonal large basis near Oggot, alias Wodelode grayne, between Croyland and Spalding lying East and Kesteven West, in a watery place full of flags in the dryest season, the inscription in Roman capitals, *bitberto the bounds of Croyland*, and part of an octagonal

* The G on it the same as that anciently used on Croyland brand mark.

stone column fixed in the basis; St. Nicholas' Cross at Eastcoat in Pinchbeck over against Tongue-end, the boundary between Spalding manor in Elloe, Holland, and the Boston manor in Neffe, Kesteven, a quadrangular base, with one other stone of a step which has been thereon; many years ago a cottage was erected over this, and the chimney placed on the very basis; the rest of the steps and the shaft of the cross which was secured by the socket square. This was square *."

It appears by this account that no two of these boundary stones were alike, though two and perhaps three of them were manifest crosses mounted on bases with steps. St. Nicholas' *stone*, though called *crux*, was a *triangular tapering* stone. St. Guthlac's cross in the flags, an *octagonal large base*, with an inscription in Roman capitals, which certainly should be examined before one word more is said on his other cross. This base supported a column of its own shape, for which purpose, it, as well as the last, was calculated; but not so the present stone. So a large square stone pedestal in the fen coming from Tatteshall has a cross cut on it.

But to cut short at once this controversy, which has already lasted too long, I shall subjoin the following extract of a letter from Mr. Scribo to me, dated Croyland, Nov. 11, 1782.

"That the inscription on St. Guthlac's cross near Brotherhouse was *re-cut*, and the face of the stone *smoothed*, and *painted with a white colour*, by Edmund Webster, of this town, an apothecary and surgeon, and a tolerable artist in drawing and painting some figures, hath been, upon my inquiry, *affirmed* to me by an intimate acquaintance of the said Mr. Webster's, who said, that this business was done about 25 years ago. This is a confirmation of a conjecture of some *alterations* having been made at some time

* The second, third, and fourth of these crosses are some of the boundary stones of Croyland parish.

past upon the face of the said stone, which I made when I last examined it, from observing that *the top of the letters in AIO were cut upon the fracture on the top of the stone, and inclined to the centre of it*, and that the *bottom of an S was cut deeper than any part of the other letters*, and in an *apparent hollow*, made at some time previous to the re-cutting of the said inscription, by a small breach in the stone."

My ingenious friend Mr. Effex, whose observations are the result of great knowledge and close attention in these matters, expresses his doubts whether the present stone be the same with that which was first fixt there, and not rather one set up about 1390, when several of the boundary stones were replaced. "If so," says he, "may it not have served formerly for the upper stone of a raised tomb, for such there were in the church before and after the Danes plundered it? The old inscription, if it had any, might have been put out, and another put on at that time? The form of the stone is singular, and, I think, is more like the stones laid on the most antient raised monuments than any thing else. The inscription is variously interpreted, and seems to have been recut. Q. If it was not a monumental inscription altered by the change of a word or two, and for whose memory could it be intended? Petworth marble was not used long before Henry the Third's time."

Whatever becomes of this conjecture, I have substituted to the two former copies of this stone in this page, a new one, most accurately taken by Mr. Effex himself, by scale, on the spot, in the summer of 1784.



R. Gough.





THE HISTORY AND ANTIQUITIES

OF

CROYLAND-ABBEEY.



"CROYLAND is one of the islands in that tract of East Marshlands, which rising from the centre of the kingdom, and running upwards of 100 miles, fall into the sea with their weight of waters, augmented by many rivers. Here Guthlac, a young man of considerable family, renouncing the profession of war, in which he had figured, entered at twenty-five on a life of solitude, in which he passed ten years, during which, by the grace of God, he received the order of priesthood, and was honoured with the gift of miracles and prophecy. But his miracles were greater after his death, his body being preserved a whole year uncorrupted; and in consequence of his merits, the monastery which was founded on the spot where he was buried, remained unhurt and unimpaired by the storms of war and the various revolutions. It found a new guest, though not a new advocate with God, in St. Neot, once a disciple of St. Erkenwald, and held in high veneration at Einulphsbury; whence his body was removed from the Danes, and brought to Croyland, where, together with St. George, he protects the inhabitants, and hears

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the prayers of strangers. Of these last there is no small resort : for though there is no way to the place but by water, there is, if I may so say, a perpetual track of persons sailing backwards and forwards. Nor have our times been without a martyr : the noble earl Waltheof, son of duke Siward, who is said (we wish it may not be true) to have suffered innocently, on suspicion of conspiring against king William the elder, after long imprisonment, and to have been buried here *."

The abbey of CROYLAND was founded by ETHELBALD, who from the rank of earl, in default of the succession in his great uncle Penda's family, attained the crown of MERCIA †. Ingulphus describes him as a comely person, of a short make, great bravery, but extremely haughty and fickle ; which unhappiness of temper involved him in many difficulties, and occasioned him to be the longer kept out of possession of the throne. It is not improbable he had found a party to advance him to it prematurely, or he might be an object of envy to the prince, who knew the crown must devolve to him next. His cousin Ceolred, who governed Mercia from A. D. 709 to 716, pursued him and his partisans with unremitting enmity, till, wearied out and exhausted, he retired to this part of the kingdom of Mercia to Guthlac his confessor ‡. The holy man comforted him with every

* Malmsh. de gest. pontif. iv. p. 147, p. 166, 167. Ed. Saville.

† His father's name was Alwio. See Edred's charter, p. 2.

‡ GUTHLAC was the son of Perwald, a nobleman of Mercia, who lived in the midland parts of England. His mother's name was Tetha. In his youth he distinguished himself in the army ; but as soon as he had completed his twenty-fourth year, he renounced the world, and was ~~born~~ a monk in the monastery of Repton under the abbess Elfrida. In the midland parts of Britain is a marsh or fen, beginning from the banks of the river called *Gronte*, not far from a castle of the same name, overhung by stagnated vapours, and interspersed with islands and streams, reaching from North to South to the sea. Tatuin, by divine guidance, came in a boat to one of these solitary desert islands, called *Crulande* ; to which also came Guthlac, on St. Bartholomew's day, and in an hollow in the side of an heap of turf built himself a hut, in the days of Cenred king of Mercia ; when the Britons gave their inveterate

every assurance of success, and the pleasing prospect that his good fortune would be brought about in the easiest and safest manner, without battle and without bloodshed. In return for this flattering promise, he vowed to found in this very spot a monastery in honour of God and Guthlac. It happened that the holy man did not live to be witness of Ethelbald's advancement; but his care for his friend did not end with his life. He appeared to him in the same place, and gave him a sign in confirmation of his assurance. Guthlac's remains were deposited at Croyland, and great and frequent miracles were wrought by them*.

Ethelbald being now seated on the throne of Mercia, set about the performance of his vows. He sent for Kenulph, a monk of Evesham, which abbey was then in high reputation, made him a grant of the island of Croyland, confirmed it by a charter, and exempted it for ever from all secular payments and services. veterate enemies, the Saxons, all the trouble they could. Certain demons assumed their shape, and came to torment Guthlac, and tempted Becelin, his clerk, to murder him. Ethelbald, afterwards king, but then an outlaw, came hither with earl Witfrid, afterwards abbot here; and Egga, another of his companions, was seized with an unclean spirit, as was also Huctred, a young man of family among the East Angles. Hedda, bishop of Lichfield, came to Guthlac, and ordained him priest, and consecrated his oratory in Croyland. Egburga, daughter of king Aldulph, sent him a leaden coffin and shroud. Guthlac being asked who was to succeed him in his desert, said the heir of that place was not yet converted to Christianity, referring to Cissa, who held it in the author's time. In his dying moments, Becelin being by him, was ordered to fetch his sister Pega, who immediately came to him. Gunnilda, a nun, was another of his admirers. As he had predicted the crown to Ethelbald, he requested of him a quiet settlement in his island, five miles every way, rent free, and confirmed by charter under his seal, in the presence of his prelates and nobles, whereon the king afterwards founded the monastery (1). A table, which Leland saw at Croyland, says Guthlac purged the island from demons (2). Felix gives a most horrid picture of these devils, with their blubbered lips, fire-bellowing mouths, scaly visages, beetle heads, terrible teeth, pointed chins, hoarse throats, swarthy skins, narrow shoulders, swollen bellies, burning loins, crooked legs, and long-tailed buttocks (3).

* Ingulphus, p. 1, 2. Ed. Gale, Ox. 1684.

(1) Abstract of the Life of St. Guthlac, written by Felix, monk of Croyland, at the request of Abbot Wulfwin. Lel. It. iv. p. 139.

(2) Coll. iv. 29.

(3) Camden's Brit. Lincolnshi c.

This charter was confirmed in the presence of all the prelates and nobles of his realm; and the tenor of it may be seen at large in the Appendix, No. I*. It gives the whole island of Croyland, formed by the four waters of *Shepisbee* on the East; *Nene* on the West; *Soutbee* on the South; and *Asendyk* on the North; in length four leagues, in breadth three, with the marshes adjoining to the West on both sides the *Weland*, part of which, to the North, called *Goggisound*, is two leagues long, from Croyland-bridge to *Aspatb*, and one league broad, from the *Weland* South to *Apenhall*, and another part of the marsh South of the *Weland* two leagues long, from Croyland-bridge to *Southlake*, and two leagues broad, from the *Weland* to *Fynset*, with fishery in the waters of *Nene* and *Weland*. It is dated A. D. 716, and witnessed by Brithwald archbishop of Canterbury, Winfrid archbishop of the Mercians, Ingwald bishop of London, Aldwin† bishop of Litchfield, Tobias bishop of Rochester, Ethelred abbot of Bardney, Egbert abbot of Medeshamsted, Egga earl of Lincoln, Luric earl of Leicester, &c. He further gave towards the building 300 pounds in silver and 100 pounds a year for ten years to come; and leave to build or inclose a town for their own use, with right of common for themselves and their servants. The foundation being in a marshy soil, they were obliged to drive piles of oak and ash before they began to build, and the earth was brought nine miles by water from the uplands‡. And thus, says Ingulphus, the wooden oratory of Guthlac was succeeded

* The original charter in Saxon characters, the initial letters and crosses gilt, was in the possession of Robert Hunter, esq. lord of the site in 1734, when Mr. Lethicullier shewed it to the Society of Antiquaries.

† Hedda dying 712, was succeeded by Aldwin. Bishop Godwin mistakes in saying that Hedda died 721, for he was elected 691; and Chesterfield says he sat 21 years.

‡ Nunc exercet ibi se munificentia regis,
Et magnum templum magno molimine condit,

At

ceeded by a church and house of stone, in which dwelt a succession of religious to the present time*.

There were at that time in the island four hermits, Cissa, Betelin, Egbert, and Tatwin†, who all, by leave from Kenulph, remained in separate cells. But Pega, Guthlac's sister, within a year after her brother's death, leaving his psalter, with the whip of St. Bartholomew, and other reliques, in the hands of Kenulph, retired to her cell, about four leagues from her brother's oratory, where she continued three years and a half, and then went and died at Rome.

Ethelbald, having held the crown of Mercia forty-one years, was slain in battle on Seggeswold, by Bernred, an usurper, who was cut off the same year. Ethelbald was buried at Repton, and succeeded by the great *Offa*, who was his uncle Dignfert's grandson‡, who also reigned forty years, and granted to this abbey, then governed by abbot Patric, the charter of protection, N° II. in the Appendix.

Offa was succeeded by his son *Egbert*, who, after a short reign of 141 days, was succeeded by his son *Kenulph*, who reigned twenty-six years, and having visited this abbey, (whereof Siward, brother to Ceolred, abbot of Peterborough, was abbot, with his queen, and Wulfred, archbishop of Canterbury,) granted it the charter, N° III§, in which is this additional privilege, that all pilgrims who came to pay their devotion to St. Guthlac, and

At cum tam mollis, tam lubrica, tam male constans

Fundamenta palus non ferret saxea, palos

Præcipit infigi quercino robore cæsos,

Leucarumque novem spatio rate fertur arena;

Inque solum mutatur humus, suffultaque tali

Cella basi multo stat consummata labore.

Life of Guthlac, by Felix, cited by Camden, Brit. Lincolnsh.

* See also Chron. Anon. Leland Coll. III. 325.

† Buried here. Ingulph. 11.

‡ *Patruelis sui nepos.* Ing. p. 5.

§ One of the witnesses was Cuthred king of Kent, who was tributary to Cenulph.
returned

returned with his mark on their hoods*, should be forever toll free through Mercia. He died A.D. 819, and was buried at Winchelcumb. He was succeeded by his son *Kenelm*, a boy of seven years old, who was murdered by his tutor *Ascebert*, at the instigation of his sister *Quendrida*, and succeeded by his uncle *Ceolwulf*, who in the second year of his reign was driven out by an usurper of the name of *Bernulf*, who was himself dethroned, defeated, and slain in battle, by *Egbert*, king of *Wessex*. His successor was his relation *Ludecan*, who, invading the territories of the East Angles, was by them defeated and slain.

The unanimous views of the nation were now directed to *Witlaf* duke of the *Wiccii*, whose son *Wimund* married *Alfreda* daughter of *Ceolwulf*. He was accordingly adjudged to the throne of Mercia, which he filled 13 years, but subject and tributary to *Egbert*, from whose pursuit he had been concealed by abbot *Siward* in the cell of *St. Etheldrith* his kinswoman. His charter to this abbey may be seen, N° IV. whereby he gave privilege of sanctuary to this house within the limits of its five waters. He was one of her greatest benefactors†, and paid an annual visit to her patron's shrine, and would have bequeathed his body to be buried there, if he had not before promised it to *Repton*‡ abbey. After a reign of 13 years, he was succeeded

* *Signum in capaciis vel capellis.*

† Among other things, he gave them his coronation-robe to make a cope of; and his red or golden veil [*velum*] embroidered with the destruction of *Troy* [*in quo insuitur excidium Trojæ*] to hang the walls with on his anniversary: his gilt cup wrought with barbarous vinedressers [*barbaris vinitoribus*] fighting with dragons, which, from having a cross stamped on the inside, and four others projecting from the angles, he used to call his *crucibolum*; and the horn used at his own table, out of which the elders of the monastery were to drink at their festivals, and remember him in their prayers.

‡ *Ripadio*. Ing. p. 11. *Repton Abbey* is in *Derbyshire*, on the *Trent*, founded before A. D. 665. Of this common burying-place of the royal family of *Mercia*, and the discovery of the vault in the last century, see *Phil. Trans.* N° 401. It was an inclosure of stone 15 feet square, inclosing one hundred skeletons, pointing

ceeded by his brother *Bertulph* for a like term. This prince, the very contrast of his brother, plundered this house of all its wealth to carry on the war against the Danes. He made them however some amends by a charter, N° V. in which he chose to qualify his extortion by the name of their free-gifts. A grand council of the nation being assembled on this occasion, a great miracle was wrought by St. Guthlac, in the recovery of several prelates, and innumerable other persons afflicted with a kind of epidemical paralytic affection. This brought a sudden and great afflux to the shrine; and Ethelwulph king of Wessex, with his son Alfred, taking it in his way on his return from Rome, granted to the abbey the charter N° VI. of tithes of all England. Bertulph was succeeded by *Beorred*, or *Burgred*, in whose time Siward, who had been abbot 62 years, departed this life, and was succeeded by Theodore. Earl Algar the younger, a great favourite of Beorred, gave his maner of Spalding to this abbey for his father's soul; the confirmation of which grant, and other grants by the king, may be seen in N° VII. dated A. D. 868, while he lay before Nottingham besieging the Danes. This earl assembling an army from these parts, routed in Kesteven the Danes, who had over-run the country, and slew three of their kings or chiefs, who were buried at Laundon; whence that place afterwards assumed the name of *Trekingham*. But after a most unparalleled resistance, the earl's troops, who amounted to but 200, were defeated by a stratagem, and almost all with their leader slain †. The victorious Danes pursued the survivors to the door of Croyland church. Nothing was left for the abbot and convent but to retire as fast as they could with the body of St. Guthlac, his psalter and whip, and the other reliques, their principal jewels and charters. With these they loaded a boat, and ing with their feet to one 9 feet long in a stone coffin. This vault was in a close on the North side of the church, descended to by stone steps, and marked by a sycamore, planted by the discoverer.

† Ing. p. 12—21.

buried

buried their altar-piece and plate in the well in the cloister. But the altar-piece, which was the gift of Witlaf, not sinking to the bottom with the rest, was committed to the care of the abbot and older monks, while the load in the boat was sent away to be hid in Ancarig wood, where they had a hermitage. Thirty monks remained there; the abbot and his companions (Elfget the deacon, Savin sub-deacon, Egelred and Wulric two young torch-bearers) continued to perform the service in their proper habits, and had just finished mass when the Danes broke in. Ofketyl, their king, with his own hands murdered the abbot: the rest were slaughtered, after suffering the most cruel torments to make them discover the treasure. After the prior was slain in the vestry, Lethwyn the sub-prior in the refectory. Turgar, a boy of 10 years old, was the only person spared. The Danes broke open all the tombs in hopes of plunder. Ingulphus describes them as high, or altar-tombs of marble * in this order. On the right hand of St. Guthlac's those of Cissa, Beccelin, abbot Siward; on the left those of Guthlac's secretary Egbert, St. Tatwin†, Etheldretha, queen Celfreda, and Wimund, son of Witlaf. Being disappointed of their object, the barbarians laid the bodies on an heap, and setting fire to them, burnt them and the church and convent all together, three days after their arrival. They afterwards destroyed Medeshamsted abbey, and ravaged the country in their retreat. But two of their carriages heavy laden being lost in the river Nene, Turgar availed himself of the confusion to escape to Croyland, where he found several of the monks already retired from Ancarig, endeavouring to extinguish the fire, and searching for their slaughtered companions, all of whom were not discovered till six months after. On this mournful occasion Bric-

* *Alti tumuli marmorei*, p. 22.

† Quondam dux ad Croyland & naclerus sancti Guthlaci.

stan, late chantor here, a skillful musician and elegant poet, wrote the ditty so much handed about, and beginning thus:

*Quomodo sola sedes dudum regina domorum
Nobilis ecclesia nuper amica Dei! &c.*

How is this lonely seat, this royal house,
This noble church, favourite of heav'n, become, &c.

The first care, after they had cleared away the ruins, was to choose an abbot. Their choice fell unanimously on Godric. He was shortly after applied to to assist in removing the ruins of Medeshamsted abbey, on which occasion the stone pyramid still remaining in the church, described by Ingulphus, p. 24, and engraved in Gunton's History of Peterborough, but much more faithfully this year, by J. Carter, in one of his monthly numbers of antiquities, was erected over the bodies of 84 monks.

Under pretence of driving out the Danes, Beorred took this opportunity to seize on the lands and possessions of many religious houses in his dominions. Among the rest those of Croyland, whereby were alienated the manors of Spalding, Deping, Croxton, Kirkton, and Kymerby, in Lindsey, Bukynbale, Halyngton, Whaplode, Sutterton, Langtoft, Barton, Repingale, Kirkby, Drayton, Thirning, Glapthorn, and Adyngton. Staunden and Badby were restored by Edred, at the instance of abbot Turketyl. Beorred soon after quitted his kingdom in despair, and retired to Rome, where he died, and was buried, 874. The Danes placed on his throne *Ceokwlf*, one of his servants, who having sworn allegiance to them, miserably fleeced his subjects, and by a heavy tax of £1000 on this abbey, almost ruined it. "Nullus namque (says Ingulphus, p. 17.) deinceps pro nimia loci paupertate *ad conversionem venire* voluit." No person would enter himself in this house on account of its impoverished state. They were

obliged to sell all their plate, except the crucible (*crucibolium*) of king Witlaf, and some other valuables.

Ceolwlf was deposed and stripped naked by the Danes, and the kingdom of Mercia, after it had subsisted from the first year of Penda near 230 years, was finally united by the victorious Alfred to his own kingdom of Wessex*.

Abbot Godric died A. D. 941, and left this house reduced to so low a state, that there were in it only five old monks, Clarenbald, Swarting, Thurgar, Brun, and Aio. Of these, the two last had retired in despair to Winchester and Malmesbury; and when king Edmund, who was then on the throne, was meditating the restoration of this house as of Glastonbury, he was murdered by a robber at Pucklechurch†.

The restoration of this house was therefore reserved for the succeeding reign of Edmund, brother to Edred. Turketyl‡, his cousin and chancellor, going to York, of which church he was

* Ingulphus, p. 26, 27.

† Ibid. p. 29.

‡ Turketyl was eldest son of Ethelward, brother of king Edward, who gave him his paternal inheritance, and frequently proposed to him an advantageous match among the great families of the kingdom; from his refusal of these, the king inferred his turn was for religion, and offered him two bishoprics; but he refused every offer not only of a temporal but even of a spiritual kind; till at length the king advanced him to the high post of chancellor, which he filled with equal advantage to the king and kingdom, and honour to himself. In the reign of Athelstan, at the famous battle of Brunburgh, Turketyl commanded the Londoners and Mercians, who engaged the Scots under Constantine, and after a most bloody conflict, had nearly made himself master of the Scottish king's person, when he was surrounded, and on the point of being himself made prisoner, had not one of his officers slain the king, by whose death victory declared in favour of the English. He had the honour of conducting the four daughters of Athelstan to their husbands on the continent; the Emperor's son and one of his principal lords, the king of France, and the prince of Aquitaine. When Dunstan was disgraced, and banished the court of king Edmund, he was the principal instrument in his recall to the favour of king Edmund, and made him a present of a rich chalice, preserved at Glastonbury in Ingulph's time, and called Turketyl's chalice. He continued to hold his post of chancellor in each succeeding reign, from his first advancement, and in that of Edred we have seen his exertions in behalf of Croyland-abbey. Ing. p. 36—38.

prebend,

prebend, to quell a rebellion in Northumberland, took Croyland in his way. He was received, with his numerous attendants, by the three monks in the little oratory and cell which they had fitted up; and they so wrought on his compassion, that from that time, says their historian, his soul was so knit (*conglutinated*) to theirs and to their house, that they were never absent from his thoughts. He left them a supply of provisions, and 100 shillings to buy more. He was perpetually talking of their hospitality, humanity, and misfortune; and from him Croyland first got the name of *Courteous*. After executing his commission in the North with success, he took Croyland in his way back, and gave the old monks 20 pounds of silver. He did not stop here: he pleaded their cause with his royal master, and declared his fixed intention of becoming himself one of their fraternity. The king condescended to every method to dissuade his faithful and valiant servant from such a resolution, but in vain. The chancellor prevailed on him to visit Croyland with him in person. Previous to this he arranged his worldly affairs, and having discharged all his debts, made over sixty manors to the king, reserving every tenth manor for his favourites. These six lay near Croyland, and were Wendlingburgh, Elmyngton, Worthorp, Kottenham, Hokinton, and Beby. He flew to Croyland, and finding there the three old men in their retreat, communicated to them his intention of coming among them, and immediately set about restoring their boundary stones*.

* The two stone crosses set down on this occasion were, one on the South bank of the island, six perches from *Southee*; the other on the North bank, three perches from *Asendyk*, which falls into the Welland. The latter of these still remains between Spalding and Croyland, near Brother-house and Cloot-bar, on the side of the bank almost buried on the earth; with this inscription:

Aio hanc petram Guthlacus habet sibi metans.

Governor Pownall (1) conjectured that it originally contained the names of the five monks who assisted Turketyl in ascertaining the bounds: Clarenbould, Swar-

(1) *Archæolog.* III. 96.

He carried back with him their charters and records, and redeemed from earl Lewin their lands in Spalding, Whaplode, and Sutterton, for forty manc's of gold; from earl Alpher, for ten manc's of gold, Drayton; from earl Athelwold, for a like sum, Standen, and Badby; from earl Ailwin, Morburn; from duke Oslac, for twelve manc's of gold, Bokenhale and Halyngton, in Lindsey; Langtoft and Baston were restored by the king; Depyng had devolved to two daughters of Langfer, king Beorred's *panetarius*, who would not give it up while Turketyl lived. Duke Osbricht was as tenacious of Kirkton, Kymerby, and Croxton; and the writings were lost; nor were they mentioned in any royal charter. Turketyl recovered also Glapthorn, Thirning, Laythorp, Kirby, Peakirk, both Addingtons, Repingale, Sutton, and Stapelton.

No sooner were the king and his ministers arrived at Croyland, than Brun and Aio were sent for from Winchester and Malmesbury. They were eminent for learning, devotion, and other accomplishments. In the presence of the five monks Turketyl put off the lay habit, and after the king had presented him with the pastoral staff, he received the benediction from Ceolwlf, bishop of Dorchester, his diocesan. The next step taken by the new abbot and his little convent was to resign their house and possessions into the king's hand. The king engaged the several

ing, Thurgar, Brun, and Aio; the last of which names begins the present inscription. But this otherwise ingenious conjecture is at once overthrown by an inspection of the stone as truly drawn by John Lloyd, Esq; F. A. S. and engraved in *Archæolog.* V. 104. pl. 6. (Dr. Stukely having misrepresented it as an obtruncated cone) (1), and commented on by Mr. Pegge, who shews plainly the stone and inscription are entire as at first, not to mention that Turketyl placed the stones, and the five monks only ascertained the limits. The words of Ingulphus, p. 39, compared with what he said before, p. 32, prove that the boundaries were ascertained and the crosses placed by Turketyl, assisted only by the three monks whom he found at Croyland; for Brun and Aio did not come from Winchester and Malmesbury till some time after, when Turketyl solemnly took upon him the religious habit here.

(1) See also *Gent. Mag.* 1760, p. 570.

workmen,

workmen, appointing as overseer over them Egelric, a clerk of his own family, and relation to Turketyl, with leave to draw on the exchequer, and an ample supply of wood and stone out of his royal manor of Caistor adjoining. In a short time the church and cloyster, with every building, were completed. The king, the abbot, and the two secular monks, Turgar and Aio, returned to London; where, in a great council of the nation, A. D. 948, Edred granted them the charter, N^o VIII. in which he styles himself, "*Magnæ Britanniæ temporale gerens imperium.*" In this ample charter the king, for wise and politic reasons, refused to confirm the privileges of sanctuary to this abey.

Turketyl, on his return to Croyland, was attended by a number of learned men. Ten of them entered into the society; the rest continued seculars, some as priests, others as clerks. All these he placed in the cell of St. Pega, with a daily allowance to each as to the monks, and built them an oratory. They all wore the same habit; a long black gown, and under-garments, reaching to their heels; and as they had so handsome an allowance, and no other restriction but to observe continence and obedience, scarce any of them, says Ingulphus, returned to the world again. They had a prior elected by themselves, and confirmed by the abbot. Some of them closed their life in a most holy manner, and were buried there: others became monks and even abbots here, as the two Egelrics successively. Towards the end of Turketyl's life Pegeland was almost deserted by its presbyters, who turned monks, and there was not one left to officiate there. Whoever applied for admission into this abbey was first placed in Pegeland, and according to the report of him from thence, admitted or rejected. Turketyl, in honour of St. Pega, appointed a priest to celebrate service there, without establishing a college of regulars or irregulars, which would have been prejudicial to his house.

house. The first priest so appointed was Reynford, a learned and good man.

Turketyl was indefatigable in carrying on the buildings at Croyland. In the eighth year of Edgar, A. D. 966, he obtained of that prince a charter, printed N° IX. which was further guarded by an ecclesiastical censure, the form of which may be seen in Ingulphus, p. 44. He next applied himself to collect the muniments of his house. In this he was well assisted by his monks; Aio, who was an able civilian; Thurgar, who from his earliest youth had known the monastery before its late demolition; and Swetman, a skilful notary, who digested them in their proper order and a correct style. At this time was drawn up a regular history, containing the principal events of the abbey, with those of the kingdoms of Mercia and Wessex interspersed, from its first foundation by king Ethelbald to the fourteenth year of king Edgar.

Turketyl, upon revival of the ancient rules and ordinances of his house, enacted the following new ones. He divided the whole society into three ranks: the juniors, from their first admission into the house to their twenty-fourth year, to take upon them all the offices of the choir, the cloyster, and refectory, in singing, reading, and serving. The middle rank was composed of those who had been in the house sixteen years longer, who having gone through the different duties before mentioned now performed them only in turn, or twice a week, assisted by the juniors. The third comprehended those from forty to fifty years old, who were denominated seniors, and only celebrated mass with chaunting. These were exempted from all the offices of the house, except by particular appointment of the abbot. Whoever arrived at his fiftieth year was called *Sempecta*, and had assigned him, by the prior, a fair chamber in the infirmary, with a clerk

a clerk or boy to wait on him, who had an allowance from the abbot, and the same measure as an esquire's boy in the abbot's hall. He had besides a junior brother in commons with him (*commensalis*) for the respective edification and comfort of each, appointed by the prior, with the same allowance from the kitchen as the sick. The *sempecta* had free ingress and egress and liberty of walking about the house, with or without his frock, without being troubled with the business of the house or molested by any one. The prior was to injoin penances daily in the chapter-house, and to augment or mitigate them as he saw fit. The management of the refectory and infirmary was entirely left to him, and his allowance always went on; and unless he was convicted of any great crime, for which he was to receive three admonitions, he was to continue prior to his death. The abbot and prior were both to obey the præcentor and his regulations in the choir. Turketyl annexed to the office of sacrist that of archdeacon over the whole parish of Croyland. He gave to the sacrist a gold chalice and two silver gilt (*pbialas*) bowls, wrought with two angels, and two beautiful large silver basons, most elegantly wrought with armed soldiers; all which were a present to him from the emperor of Germany, and had till then been used in his own chapel. He also settled on the chamber of the monks (*officio camera monachorum*) his manor of *Bebby*, with the church. When these several ordinances had been agreed to, and read in the chapter, he caused them to be fairly transcribed at the end of the rule of St. Benedict. This was performed by the five *sempecta* above mentioned, who also collected together an history of the abbey.

The venerable Turketyl now beginning to sink under the weight of years, and the great fatigues he had gone through, and the many wounds he had received in early life, applied himself to the duties of charity and religion, visiting the children

children of noblemen in their novitiate, and the clergy at Pegeland, who instructed them; in which visits he was always attended by a servant, who carried dried or ripe fruits, with almonds, and other little presents, to encourage the young scholars, who were sure of his prayers and rewards. When the oldest of the five *semperite*, Clarenbault, who had completed his 168th year, fell sick of his last illness, Turketyl never left him; and after his death buried him in the middle of the choir. He shewed the same affectionate concern for Swarting, who died the next year, in his 142d year, and buried him by the former: as he did also Brun and Aio, within the same year, which was the fourteenth of king Edgar; and in the next year Turgar, in his 115th year. Last of all, in the year following, which was the sixteenth and last year of king Edgar, and of our Lord 975, Turketyl himself departed this life in his 68th year. He had celebrated, with great devotion, the festival of St. Peter and St. Paul, which falling in the dog-days, which that year were uncommonly hot, he caught a fever, which was for three days very violent. On the fourth day he sent for the whole convent, forty-seven monks and four lay-brethren, to his chamber, and in their presence commanded Egelric, his steward, to shew them the state of the house, for which he made him answerable by deed after his death. This treasure amounted to £10000. There were also many very precious reliques, presents to Turketyl, when chancellor, from the different sovereigns of Europe and other noble personages*. The disorder increasing, the day before his death he addressed a brief exhortation to the brethren to charity, observance of their rule, warning them against negligence both in temporal and spi-

* Among these was the thumb of St. Bartholomew, which Turketyl always carried about with him; some of the Virgin Mary's hair; a bone of St. Leodegair and many others; whereof some were lost, and some remained till Ingulphus's time. p. 51.

ritual concerns, and particularly to be careful of their fire*. His strength gradually failing, he finished his course on the translation of St. Benedict, his patron, in the 68th year of his age, and 27th of his profession, and was buried on the right hand of the high altar, by his neighbours Aedulph, abbot of Peterborough, and Godman, abbot of Thorney†. “The tenants of the scite of the abbey lately dug up his stone coffin among many others‡.”

He was succeeded by *Egelric* the elder, his kinsman, steward of the abbey, a very religious man, and excellently qualified to conduct the affairs of the house. By his relation to Alfer, duke of the Mercians, he warded off from it the troubles in which many religious houses were involved in the reign of Edgar's son Edward; and understanding that Ethelwald, bishop of Winchester, was instrumental with the king to restore Medeshamsted-abbey to its former splendor, he got leave to carry off timber from the neighbouring woods while forfeited to the king, with which, in Turketyl's time, the nave of the church was finished; the tower strengthened with stout beams, and after Turketyl's death many handsome buildings were erected, the infirmary boarded, a chapel, bath, and other offices built of the same materials (the foundations not been calculated to bear stone) and covered with lead. He built also of timber the stranger's hall, two large chambers, a new brewhouse, and bakehouse, a large granary, and a stable with rooms over it for all the abbey servants. The three last buildings completely shut out the West side of the abbey precinct from the town, as the South was closed with the stranger's hall and its apartments; the East by the shoemaker's workshop§ and hall of

* *De ignis nostri diligenti custodia*, frequently repeating *ignem vestrum optime custodite*, which Ingulphus refers prophetically to the dreadful conflagration which destroyed this abbey in his time.

† Ing. p. 30—52.

‡ Stuk. Pal. Brit. II. 35. 1746.

§ *Sutrinum*.

new converts *, the abbot's kitchen, hall, chamber, and chapel, which terminated the cloister to the West. The North side of abbey was closed by the great gate and almonry † to the East. All these several buildings (except the abbot's hall, chamber, and chapel, joining to the cloyster, which Turketyl built of stone) were of wood covered with lead. In dry years he tilled ‡ the fenns in the four corners, and for three or four years they yielded 100 fold. *Tedwarthar* fen yielded the most; and the monastery was so well supplied, that it afforded relief to the whole country round; and by the vast concourse of strangers, it became a considerable town. He made also two large bells, which he called *Bartbolomew* and *Bettelin*; two middle ones, named *Turketyl* and *Tatwin*; and two lesser, named *Pega* and *Bega*; Turketyl had made a larger, called *Gutblac*; all which together formed a ring of bells not equalled in England. After he had held his office ten years, Egelric died here in August, and was buried in the chapterhouse, A. D. 984 ¶.

He was succeeded by *Egelric* the younger, of the same family, a person more versed in books and sacred literature than in temporal matters, yet he managed his monastery extremely well. He gave to the common library of the monks original volumes of various learned authors to the number of 40, and above 100 lesser and historical treatises; to the sacrist many vestments, viz. to every altar in the church two chesubles**; to the choir 24 copes, six white, six red, six green, six black; two great stands §, supported by lions, to stand before the high altar on festivals, and two less, adorned with flowers, for the festivals of the apostles; many hangings for the walls before the altars of the saints on festivals, most of them either interwoven or embroidered with golden birds, and some

* *Fratrū converforū.*
‡ Ing. p. 53.

** *Casulas.*

† *Diverforium pauperum.*
§ *Pedalia.*

‡ *Fecit culturam.*

plain.

plain. He caused to be made six chalices for the different altars and chapels, six graduals, four antiphonars, and eight missals, for the altars in the choir, furnished the offices of the monastery with copper vessels, cloathed the whole convent every year with gowns, every other year with hoods, and every third year with frocks, at his own expence*; besides what abbot Turketyl gave the manor of Beby for. After eight years excellent administration he died 5 non. Mart. A. D. 992, and was buried by the side of his predecessor in the chapterhouse †.

His successor was *Osketul*, who had been prior under Turketyl and both Egelrics, after prior Amfrid. Ingulphus gives him an excellent character, crowned by such an extensive charity, that he was styled the *Father of the Poor*. In his time the Danes renewed their ravages, and Lefwin, a rich lady of Elnophsbury, and sister to our abbot, flying from them, carried with her to Witlesey the reliques of St. Neot, which she persuaded her brother to send for to his abbey, which was accordingly done. King Ethelred having demanded a heavy subsidy from the religious houses to pay the tax imposed on him by the Danes, the collectors not content with taking the sacred vessels and jewels, laid their hands on the shrines. To save those of Croyland, the abbot paid at different times 400 marks of silver; and after filling the pastoral chair twelve years, died 12 kal. Nov. 1005 ‡.

To him succeeded *Godric II.* elected, says Ingulphus, in times of oppression and trouble, as his predecessor and namesake, in the time of the desolation and ruin of his abbey. He sat fourteen years in the reign of king Ethelred, and in his first year paid him 200 marks, besides lesser sums continually extorted by the king's servants. The same happened in the second, third, and fourth

* *De secta sua.*

† Ing. p. 53. 54.

‡ Ib. p. 55.

years. In the third year a further sum of £200. was demanded to build and man ships. In the fourth year Turkill, a Danish earl, landing with a powerful armament, a demand of £100. was made, and most rigorously enforced. The Danes, over-running the country, burnt whatever they could not carry off, and among the rest the manors of Drayton, Cotenham, and Hopeton^K, and the whole county of Cambridge. It had now been the custom to pay 400 marks a year, when, in 1013, Suene arrived with a fresh fleet, and over-run Lindsey, burning the villages, slaughtering the peasants, and torturing the religious to death. He burnt Baston and Langtoft, the monastery of St. Pega and all its adjacent manors, Glynton, Northburch, Makesey, Etton, Badyngton, and Bernak. The abbot escaped by night in a boat to Croyland, as did the abbot and monks of Peterborough, when their house was destroyed, to Thorney, the prior to Ely, and the sub-prior, with ten monks, to Croyland. A very fortunate rain that year had laid the whole country under water, so that this abbey was a secure resort of innumerable multitudes. The choir and cloister were filled with monks, the rest of the church with priests and clerks, the whole abbey with the laity, and the church-yard, day and night, with women and children under tents. The strongest of the men watched among the reeds and alders along the rivers. There were then 100 monks in commons*. Swene sent and demanded 1000 marks to be paid in a set time at Lincoln under pain of burning the monastery; and three months after this sum was paid, another such was extorted by his officers to victual his troops. King Ethelred supposed Godric was worth mountains of money†; and Swene and his army were perpetually threatening him for affording shelter to so many refugees. By expences at

* *In mensa.*

† *Cumulos argenti.*

home, and exactions from abroad, Turketyl's whole treasure was drained, and both Egelric's barns destroyed. The king's officers still worrying Godric, and charging him with inviting in the Danes, it was determined to hire some of the followers of Edric, duke of Mercia; and when all resources for paying them failed, to mortgage their lands to him for life. Norman, son of earl Lefwin, and brother of Leofric, earl of Leiceſter, was hired with a grant of Badby manor for 100 years, to hold of St. Guthlac, paying a pepper-corn fine yearly at Bartholomewtide. This ſerved the monastery in good ſtead, till he was killed in battle againſt Canute, 1017, when Edric twice betrayed his own ſovereign, and was hanged for his treacheries by Canute. Norman's lands were given to his brother Leofric, and among the reſt Badby, which, at the inſtigati- on of his confeſſor, a monk of Eweſham, he made over to that abbey for his brother's time, and they ſtill kept it beyond that time, in Ingulphus's time.

Peace being once more reſtored on the acceſſion of Canute, the abbot ſent back all the monks of other houſes who had ſheltered with him. But he did not long enjoy the tranquillity, but died 14 cal. Feb. after fourteen years troubleſome adminiſtration, and was buried in the chapterhouſe over againſt * Oſketul.

His relation, *Brithmer*, ſucceeded him, and obtained from Canute a confirmation of their charter (N^o X.) with a gold chalice. On the king's return from Rome the abbot met him at Sandwich, and preſented him with two beautiful palfreys; in return for which the king gave him a full ſuit of ſilk †, embroidered with golden eagles, and a ſilver gilt cenſer, which being broken by age, was repaired in Ingulphus's time by Ednoth his ſeeretary, twelve white bears ſkins, ſome of which remained before the

* *Contra.* Ing. p. 55—58.

† *Plenum veſtimentum de ſerico.*

altars to Ingulphus's time. The abbot rebuilt several manor-houses; and at Standon, Drayton, and Morburn four halls, chambers, and offices. In the other manors, destroyed by the Danes, he built barns, cowhouses*, stables, sheep-pens, and kitchens, at Cotenham, Hoke-ton, Wendling, Adington, Elmington, Langtoft, Baston, Bukehall, and Halyngton.

On the death of Canute, the succession being like to be disputed between his sons Harold and Hardicnute, numbers of people alarmed at the apprehension of war flocked for safety to Croyland, and so incommoded the monks, that they deserted the place, and there were scarce enough left to officiate. Wulfi, the hermit at Pegeland, was so teased by them, that he retired to Evesham. By Hardicnute's retiring to Denmark Harold became king of England. He gave to this house his coronation robe of silk, embroidered with flowers of gold, which the secretary afterwards converted into a cope, and through the interest of the abbot with him it was supplied. Had he lived he would have been a signal benefactor. On his decease his brother Hardicnute came over, and succeeded him; but after a short reign of two years, left his crown to Edward.

This prince soon introduced Norman and French customs to the neglect of English ones. In the sixth year of his reign abbot Brithmer died 8th April, ¹⁰⁴³ after having been abbot twenty-eight years, and was buried in the entrance of the chapterhouse. About this time Ulgat, abbot of Pegeland, by the superior interest of the abbots of Peterborough at court, lost his monastery, and laid the foundations of a new one on his manor of Northam-burgh, on the river Weland, which was presently claimed and seized by Fernot lord of Bosworth; and the abbot and monks had

* *Bostaria.*

no other remedy than in the kindness of the king, who invited them to his palace and chapel; and shortly after, when Gerar the prior and two monks of Croyland came to bring the pastoral staff of their late abbot *, the king conferred it on Wlgat, directing to the convent the letter, N° XI. and granting them the charter, N° XH.

Wlgate returned to his monastery with his sixteen monks, two having died in London, and was received there on St. Mark's day 1008. At the same time Egelric abbot of Peterborough was advanced to the see of Durham, after which promotion he applied his immense wealth to raise a noble causeway of piles and gravel through the middle of the waste forest and deep fens of Deeping to Spalding, which in Ingulphus's time was known by the name of *Elricherode*, after which he resigned his bishopric, and resumed his abbey, in which he died.

The year 1051 was remarkable for a dreadful famine. To relieve the monastery of Croyland, Thorold (a relation of that Thorold who formerly gave them Bokenhale manor) bestowed on them his whole manor of Spalding, with all its rents and profits forever. Six monks were forthwith sent thither with him, and he fitted up his chapel, and turned his house into apartments for them.

After Wlgate had presided four years, he died on the Nones of June 1052, and was buried in the chapter-house. He was succeeded by Ulketul monk and sacrist of Peterborough.

Algar earl of Leicester, who was twice out-lawed by king Edward, confirmed the grants of his ancestors, and made considerable additions to those of Spalding, where abbot Ulketul assigned the chapel of St. Mary, and all the rents on the east side of the river Weland to the monastery there †.

* From the time of king Ethelred it had been customary that no election of prelates was free and strictly canonical; but all dignities, whether of bishops or abbots, were bestowed by the king at his pleasure by the ring and staff. Ing, 63.

† Ing. p. 66.

Turkyl
? Barnack
In 1061 the abbot began to build a new church at Croyland, the old one built by Thorold being in a state of decay. Earl Waltheof, who had given to this abbey his manor of Bearnk, which had formerly belonged to the church, and had a fine quarry of stone, was singularly active in assisting in this work.

Leofric lord of Brunne had by his wife Ediva a son named Hereward, who married a Flemish lady named Turfrida, whose mother then dwelt at Croyland, and was buried there. Their daughter married Hugh Evermue lord of Deeping. He revolted after the Conquest, supported the people of Ely in their rebellion against the Conqueror, dispossessed the abbot of Peterborough, and made prisoner Ivo Tailbois, whom the latter had called in to his defence. This Tailbois was lord of Hoyland, and an inveterate enemy to the Croylanders, as well as a heavy oppressor of his own subjects. He made no scruple of driving the cattle of the abbey with his dogs into the fens, where they were drowned, and maiming or cropping others, and he plagued the college of Spalding so intolerably that the monks deserted it, and retired to Croyland, from whence a monk was sent every day, and at last every other day, to serve in the wooden chapel. At last the monk was lost in a violent storm, which over-set the boat. Ivo thinking he had gained his point, supplied the college with monks from Anjou, who lived on the revenues of the others, who could obtain no redress from the king of England*.

To complete the misfortunes of the abbey of Croyland, earl Waltheof †, who had been their constant friend and benefactor, was,

* Ing. p. 71, 72.

† Waltheof, earl of Northampton and Huntingdon, was son of Siward (1) duke of Northumberland, no less eminent for his personal bravery than for his piety. He was a favourite with the Conqueror, who gave him Judith, his niece, in marriage, with an ample dowry, and he was unfortunately drawn into a conspiracy form-

(1) See Siward's history at the end of Lel. Itin. iv. p. 151. He was first earl of Huntingdon, and then duke of Northumberland.

was, at the instigation of his wife, who wanted another husband, charged with a conspiracy against the Conqueror, and beheaded at Winchester, though perfectly innocent, and buried in an humble turf-grave. Abbot Ulketyl, by the king's leave, took up the corpse a fortnight after, and found it as fresh and bleeding as if just beheaded; and carrying it to Croyland, buried it in the chapter-house. His widow Judith, hearing of the miracles wrought by it, came to the tomb, and offered a filken pall in the presence of the whole convent, who beheld it pushed off to a distance from the tomb, as by hands. The king her uncle offering his niece in marriage to a Norman gentleman,

ed against that prince by several of the English nobility when he was abroad. But being seized with remorse he disclosed the whole to Lanfranc archbishop of Canterbury, and by his advice to the king himself at Normandy. When William returned, he executed severe punishments on the conspirators who were convicted, but contented himself with keeping Waltheof prisoner a year in Winchester Castle. On a sudden, by the suggestions of the Normans, who wanted his estate, he was hurried out early one morning in June, and beheaded on the hill just out of the city, and his corpse thrown into a pit and covered with turf, as the meanest criminal. The monks relate, that not being allowed to finish the Lord's Prayer, his head after it was off uttered with a loud and distinct voice the concluding sentence, "Deliver us from evil."

This is from a summary of Waltheof's life, called his *Epitaph*, composed by William monk of Croyland, who also made him another epitaph in metre. See both in *Lel. It.* iv. 146—149, and extracts from an older life by another monk of Croyland. *Ib.* 149.

Malmesbury, giving an account of Waltheof's death, observes, that the English state of the case is nearest the truth [*Angli plurimum veritate prestantes*]; that the earl being artfully invited to a feast, was drawn into the plot, to which he assented only by the motion of his lips, and not by his words; and confessed both to the archbishop and the king, that he only feigned a temporary consent, and to this heaven itself seemed to bear witness, by the many and great miracles wrought at his tomb. The prior of the place told Malmesbury he was astonished at them, and had actually handled the uncorrupted body, and seen the head joined on to it, only a red mark shewing it had once been severed. For which reason he scrupled not in every discourse to call him a saint, and offer prayers and the benefits of the place to all who asked them in his name. [*Quapropter non se dubitare illum in omni sermone sanctum appellare, in illius nomine orationes & beneficia loci petentibus dare dicebat.*] *De Gest. Pont.* ix. f. 167. a. *De Gest. Reg.* iii. 58. b. *Id.* in *Lel. Coll.* iii. 270. His arms were Paly O & G. over all a bend S. He lived at Connington in Huntingdonshire, and at Ryhal by Stamford. (*Struk. Pal. Brit.* II. 134.)

Simon Sylvanect, she refused him, because he was lame of one leg; on which the king enraged gave Simon the earldom of Huntingdon with its revenues, and she continued in contempt, unmarried, to her death*.

The abbot publickly celebrating the many miracles before-mentioned, so provoked the Normans, particularly Tailbois, that they summoned him to a council at London on a charge of idolatry, deprived him of his abbacy, and confined him at Glastonbury under the cruel abbot Thurstan, far from his acquaintance and country†.

On his deprivation, and the confiscation of the whole revenue of the abbey into the king's hands, INGULPHUS was appointed abbot. He was born at London, educated at Westminster and Oxford, where he made a rapid proficiency; and when he grew up, came to court at the time of the interview between king Edward and William duke of Normandy. He soon distinguished himself so as to gain the favour of the latter, who took him over to Normandy as his secretary. He set out for the Holy Land in company with several of the duke's court; and after leaving Constantinople they fell into the hands of the Arabs, who plundered them so, that hardly with their lives did they visit Jerusalem; but they were prevented from seeing the other holy places by the same robbery, and returned by a Genoese ship from Joppa to Rome. Ingulphus betook himself to the abbey of Fontanel‡,

* Simon married her eldest daughter Maud: *Lel. It. iv. 158.* † *Ing. 73.*

† This abbey was founded for Benedictines in the diocese of Rouen, six or seven leagues from that city, on a branch of the Seine, not far from Caudebec and Jumieges, by St. Wandragesil, A. D. 654, or Richard second duke of Normandy, in honour of that saint. Soon after its foundation it had 500 monks; now there are not above 20. It is at present known by the name of St. Vandrille. The church was burnt 756 and 862, and not entirely rebuilt till 1033. The nave remains unfinished, and a beautiful centre tower, built 1331, fell down for want of repair 1631, and destroyed two thirds of the choir, the nave, south transept, and Lady chapel. The religious of St. Maur, who were soon after introduced, rebuilt the whole. *Descr. de la haute Normandie l. 78—85. 4to.* See *Alien Priories II. p. 18.*

where

where he took the vow under abbot Gerbert, and was soon after appointed their prior. When William took ship at St. Valery for the conquest of England, Ingulphus brought him from the abbot twelve choice young horsemen, with one hundred marks for their pay, for which he brought back a grant of the whole vine-yard *Cariloci** to his abbey. On the deposition of Ulketul, the Conqueror sent for him over to fill his place. While he spent the night in the church of Fontanel in prayer before the shrines of the saints Wandragefil, Wulfran, and Osbert, after reading the ascension of St. Andrew he fell asleep on a desk. There appeared to him in a dream a venerable abbot conducted by two bishops from behind the altar, and two saints attending a third in a gold chain. After much greeting, and repeating the Lord's Prayer, one of the bishops called him aside, commanding him to conduct the strangers home, to serve them diligently, and to take great care of the fire of the house, till he should send for him. The rest joined in the same request, and the bishop in conclusion encouraged him, saying, "Go, and my right-hand shall be ever with thee." Ingulphus some time after interpreted these persons to be Saint Wandragefil, patron, founder, and first inhabitant of Fontanel abbey; bishops Wolfran and Osbert, patrons; all whose bodies lay behind the high altar there: the others were St. Guthlac and St. Neot, both patrons of Croyland, and the person condemned by them earl Waltheof. The hand of St. Wulfran was with him, because the bone † of his right arm was given to Ingulphus by the whole convent as a perpetual memorial.

Being invested with the pastoral staff by the king at London, and admitted and blest by Lanfranc archbishop of Canterbury, and the bishop of Lincoln, he was installed at Croyland on the conversion of St. Paul 1076. He found there 62 monks, in-

* There is a place called *Carville* close to St. Vandrille, in De Witt's map of Normandy.

† *Os cubitale.*

cluding 4 lay brethren, besides above 100 monks of other monasteries *comprofessi* with their own, who all, when they came, had a stall in the choir, a seat in the refectory, and a bed in the dormitory. They came as they pleased, particularly in troublesome times. They were 10 from Thorney, 6 from Peterborough, 8 from Ramsey, 3 from Ely, 9 from St. Edmund's-bury, 12 from St. Alban's, 10 from Westminster, 2 from St. Andrew's, Northampton, 14 from Christ Church, Norwich, 15 from Thetford, 7 from Coventry, 6 from St. Mary without York, 10 from St. Mary Stowe, 6 from Muchelney, 5 from Malmesbury, besides many who came every day, and some who staid always with them; who, seeing the security of the place and the harmony of the brotherhood, intreated to be admitted into the society; the native civility of the place from the earliest times seldom or ever giving any one a repulse.

When Ingulphus came to Croyland, his first care was to settle its affairs, which were in the most confused and ruinous state. He applied himself to Asford of Heliestone, bailiff to his predecessor, who obstinately refused to give him satisfaction; and when by promises he was prevailed on to produce his accounts, when he came to Heliestone, he had the boldness to claim that place as his own property. But being confuted in this by the seniors of the monastery, and by authentic documents, he threatened them with a suit, and that he would bring the matter before the king's justices. A day of trial was appointed at Stamford, to which Ingulphus went: but as his antagonist was riding thither, his horse stumbled and threw him, and broke his neck. A new day of trial was appointed; but as they were carrying him to be buried according to his own appointment at Peterborough, passing on their way over ten acres belonging to Croyland, which he claimed in his life, a sudden darkness and a violent rain came on; and the bier being broken, the corps fell out into the dirt, and remained there a considerable time: an evident miracle in favour of
of

of the Croylanders, who not only recovered their right in this instance, but held their property in other instances more securely. Richard de Rulos, who married the daughter of Hugh de Evermue before-mentioned, lord of Brunne and Depyng, making a large inclosure of fen and other lands, did not presume to do it without consent of this monastery, to which he gave twenty marks in alms, and was inrolled in their martyrology. He inclosed from St. Guthlac's chapel east to Cardyke, and cross Cardyke to Cleylake beyond Crammor, keeping out the Weland by a stout dyke, and building thereon many tenements and cottages, with gardens, &c. and thus converting the marsh-land into arable and pasture ground, and the aforesaid chapel into a parish church, made a large town in a short time. He continued a steady friend to this abbey.

The affairs of the monastery being now on a prosperous footing, Ingulphus went to London to solicit the king for the release of Ulketul. William's personal antipathy to him had ceased, but he was still determined against his advancement to any dignity in the church. He permitted him to return to Peterborough, but never to Croyland, unless Ingulphus wanted to ask him any questions about its affairs. In return for the kind treatment shewn him by his successor, he gave them the chalice, formerly belonging to his chapel, a portiforium according to the use of that church, and a missal, a silver cup and cover, and twelve spoons, promising more as soon as he could speak to his servants. Ingulphus used to send for him twice or thrice a year, and keep him sometimes a month, sometimes half a year, treating him with all due respect both in the choir and refectory; and besides the information he gave him of the state of the house, he found things went on much better during the ten years he spent with him, than for the ten years after. He survived his deposition ten years; and after lying speechless and helpless of a paralytic stroke, died 1085, leaving many of the effects of this monaste-
ry

ry in the hands of the convent at Peterborough, whom he had in vain solicited to restore them *.

On the alarm of a Danish invasion William quartered his soldiers on those monasteries which held their lands free of military service. This house had six soldiers and twenty-eight archers †. When the Domesday survey was made, Ingulphus, at no small trouble and expence, procured a transcript from it of the possessions of this abbey, in some articles abridged, in others enlarged; of which a copy may be seen, N^o XIII. Ingulphus takes care to inform posterity, that as the English, when they fell under the Norman dominion, adopted French manners in many respects, they used the term *league* instead of *mile*, at the same time retaining the measure of the latter; and that the surveyors, in marking out the bounds of the site of the abbey, gave it rather over measure, in which the other surveyors of the neighbourhood and the king's officers acquiesced; and it was entered on the records accordingly. The monks of Peterborough, proud of their importance, and because many prelates, noblemen, and others had chosen to be buried in their church, had attempted divers encroachments on the lands of this abbey, which Ulketel had connived at, but Ingulphus hoped to get the better of. From the time of the first king Ethelred, their founder, Croyland had been quit and free from all secular services; and in the town ‡ neither *villans*, *bordars*, nor *socmen* are mentioned, because there were no inhabitants, except in time of war, when they sought refuge there; but in peace rented the lands of the abbey, or held them in fee.

Ingulphus carried with him to London all the charters and grants to his abbey from the time of the foundation to the last Mercian king, which were all written in Saxon characters, while the succeeding ones of Edred, their re-founder, and his successors,

* Ing. p. 73—79.

† *Balistarii*.

‡ In *sede* Croyl.

were

were duplicates in the French as well as Latin language. And though the Normans despised and could not read the latter, Ingulphus gained so much favour at court, that he obtained a full and ample confirmation of them all, particularly Edred's confirmation charter. This confirmation by the conqueror may be seen N° XIV. but the like success did not attend his solicitation to have Spalding restored. Ivo Tailbois's interest prevailed; and Ingulphus had no other consolation than to recommend to his successors to plead the original charter of Thorold, whereby that cell was first granted to Croyland. See this instrument, N° XV.

Ingulphus carried back with him a copy of the laws of Edward the Confessor, which the Conqueror had confirmed, and which may be seen in his history, p. 88—91, and of the decision of the great question of primacy in favor of the archbishop of Canterbury, p. 92, 93.

The winter of 1072 was uncommonly severe. When the provisions of the convent began to fail, and the ice in the fens prevented them receiving a supply, the prayers of the abbot obtained a miraculous recruit. A voice was heard from the north corner of the monastery, and two great sacks of wheat, with two others of the finest flour, were suddenly seen in the church-yard, and proved an acceptable supply to their necessities.

The following summer the people of Holland followed the example of those of Depyng by inclosing and improving the fens of Multon, Weston, and Spalding; and those were followed by this convent, who enclosed their part of Whaplode*.

It was not however long before these instances of good fortune were followed by a sad reverse. On the accession of William Rufus, 1087, Ivo Tailbois availed himself of his interest with

* *Cappelad.*

him to renew his violences, and seized on all the lands of this abbey within his demesne, viz. at Whaplode, Spalding, Pynchbek, and Algar. When Ingulphus found the interposition of Richard de Rulos and their other good friends had no effect, he went to London, and from thence to Canterbury, to his old friend archbishop Lanfranc. The archbishop appointed a day to meet him in London with his charters, which Lanfranc shewed to the king; and the sheriff of Lincoln was desired to enquire and compel restitution, which was done. Fulcard, whom Ivo had thrust into the church of Whaplode, appealed to the Pope *.

We are now come to the most calamitous event that befel this house, from its foundation to the time of Ingulphus, foretold by so many prodigies and visions, and of which so many public warnings had been given:—that dreadful fire, 1091, which so cruelly laid waste the habitations of the servants of God. Our readers will not be displeased to have the affecting narrative of it at large from Ingulphus himself.

“The plumber had been preparing his lead for repairs on the tower of the church a whole day, when he went to supper, and foolishly left his embers covered up for the next day. Supper being ended, and all the servants retired to rest, in the middle of the night the north wind rising, blew the burning embers through the lattices upon the beams that were nearest, where finding dry fuel, the fire soon blazed up, and caught hold of the larger beams. The towns-people saw a great light in the steeple a long time, but supposed the officers of the church or the plumber were doing some work there: at length seeing the flames burst out, they knocked violently at the doors of the monastery. It was about the first watch of the night †, when we

* See N° XVI. Algar's grants of the lands in question.

† *Noctis conticinium.*

were all in our first and soundest sleep. Waked by the loud noise, and hastening to the window, I saw as plainly as at noon day all the servants of the house running to the church. I immediately put on my night-gown*, and called up my companions, and made the best of my way into the cloyster, where the light blazed like 1000 torches. I ran to the church door, and attempting to get in, had like to have been killed† by the melted bells and lead; but retreating, and seeing the flames spreading within the church, I ran to the dormitory: the lead dropping from the church through the cloyster gave me a grievous wound on the shoulder; and I must have perished in the flames, if I had not presently escaped into the area of the cloyster. There seeing the fire from the tower had reached the nave, and was spreading towards the dormitory, I called to the monks, who were so dead asleep that I could hardly awaken them. On the alarm of fire, and hearing my voice, they sprung out of the windows in their night-gowns or half naked, and many were grievously hurt and shook by the fall. The flames had now reached the chapter-house, the dormitory, the refectory, the walk by the infirmary, and levelled the infirmary itself, with all its offices. The brethren flocking to me in the court, and seeing many of them half naked, I endeavoured to regain my apartment to procure them some cloaths; but so great was the heat at the entrance of the hall, and the melted lead dropped so fast, that the boldest and youngest were afraid to venture. I knew not at this time that the infirmary was destroyed, and was going round by the north church-yard to the east end of the church, when I saw the infirmary demolished, and the oaks, alhes, and willows that grew round it consumed by the devouring flames. Returning

* *Nocturnalibus.*† *Interceptus.*

to the west side I found my room blazing like an oven, the fire coming out at all the windows; and going on, I found all the adjoining buildings to the south, such as the strangers and converts halls, and every other that was covered with lead, burning. This dismal scene drew tears from my eyes; but when the tower of the church fell down on the south transept, the noise of it had such an effect on me, that I sunk motionless on the ground, and was with the utmost difficulty recovered by some of the brethren, who carried me to the porter's lodge. When day appeared, and I was a little come to myself, I found the brotherhood standing round me faint and drowned in tears, and some of them miserably bruised and burnt. They performed the service together in the hall of our corrodinary Grimketul, and as soon as the whole was over, we took a survey of the monastery, which was still burning in many places, and then I first observed that the granary and stable were destroyed, the fire still preying on them, and their posts burnt even below the ground. About 3 o'clock the fire abated, and we got into the church, and having got it under by water, we found all the service books reduced to ashes in the choir; but all the vestments, reliques, and valuable effects safe in the vestry, which had a double stone roof. The charter-room, though it had a vaulted roof of stone, admitted the fire through its windows, which were of wood, and by the excessive heat, though the presses were uninjured, all our manuscripts were shrivelled and burnt up; our beautiful charters written in capitals*, and adorned with golden crosses, ancient pictures, and beautiful letters, all destroyed. The old and exquisite grants of the Mercian kings, richly embellished with paintings of gold, but written in Saxon characters, were all consumed. All these, to

* *Litera publica.*

the amount of near 400, were in one night's time totally destroyed. Luckily, a few years before I had taken out several Saxon deeds, of which we had duplicates and triplicates, and given them to our chanter Fulmar to keep in the cloister, in order to teach the younger monks the Saxon characters, which had been brought into disuse by the Normans, and could be read only by a few of the elder ones. These, being placed in the cloister, in an old press, within the wall of the church, were the only things that escaped. These are now our principal records, which were before laid aside, and flighted, as written in a barbarous character. We lost our whole library, consisting of upwards of 300 original volumes, besides more than 400 lesser ones; and that beautiful and costly sphere*, most curiously constructed of different metals, according to the different planets. Saturn was of copper, Jupiter of gold, Mars of iron, the sun of brass†, Mercury of amber‡, Venus of tin, and the moon of silver: the colours and all the signs of the Zodiac had their several figures and colours variously finished, and adorned with such a mixture of precious stones and metals, as amused the eye while it informed the mind of every beholder. Such another sphere|| was not known or heard of in England; and it was a present from the king of France to Turketyl, who at his death bequeathed it to the common library, where it was now melted and destroyed. Our chapter-house was entirely destroyed; our dormitory, with all the beds and adjoining room§; our refectory, with every thing in it (except a few stone cups**, and the horn and crucible†† of king Witlaf‡‡, which were kept in stone presses) with

* *Pinax.*† *Aurichalco.*‡ *Electrinus.*|| *Nadir.*§ *Domo necessariorum.*** *Ciphi nurrei.*†† *Crucibolium.*

‡‡ See p. 6.

the kitchen adjoining, and the hall and chamber of the converts, with all their furniture; our cellar and the casks full of ale therein; the abbot's hall and chamber, and the whole court of the monastery, which my predecessors had adorned with such a suite of handsome buildings, were all destroyed. Wretched me, who lived here to be an eye-witness of this dreadful scene! Nothing escaped but a few huts of corrodians, and some sheds for cattle, which were saved by their distance, or being covered with stone. Except the north transept of the church, from which the wind blew the flames to the south, all the buildings of the monastery that were leaved, whether of stone or wood, our records and jewels, our books and furniture, our bells and steeples, our habits and provisions, were, under my unfortunate administration, in one moment destroyed. Not one of the various warnings of this event, the dying charge of our holy father Turketyl to take care of our fire, and that of our other holy father Wulfran to me at Fontanel, to take especial care of the fire of the three fairs, viz. Guthlac, Neot, and Waltheof, were understood by me till now too late, to my sorrow, which I must indulge, as the best atonement for my fault *."

No sooner was this calamity noised about, than the neighbours vied with each other in sending relief. Remigius, bishop of Lincoln, granted 40 days indulgence to all who assisted, and sent himself 40 marcs of silver; as did the clergy and citizens of Lincoln 100; Richard de Rulos 10 marks and 10 quarters of wheat, 10 of malt, 10 of pease, and 10 of beans. Haco de Multon 12 quarters of wheat, and 20 fat hogs. Elfin de Pynchbek 100 shillings of silver, and 10 hogs. Ardnott of Spalding 6 quarters of wheat, 2 oxen †, and 12 hogs: and among innumerable other

* Ing. 96—99.

† *Carcofia bovina.*

benefits must not be forgotten the benevolence of Juliana, a poor woman, of Weston, who gave a large quantity of wound thread * to sew the monks vestments. Several of their estates were also at this time let to great advantage. By these helps they were enabled to set about rebuilding their church, by putting on a temporary roof†, and supplying the loss of their bells and tower by two *skillets*‡, given them by Fergus a brazier at Boston. The next object was to translate the body of Waltheof, which lay in the chapter-house open and exposed to the weather. Upon opening the tomb the body was found entire and incorrupt, and the head joined to it, and something like a scarlet thread round the neck. Ingulphus looking at the face, immediately recollected the person he had seen in his dream at Fontenel; and after confession and absolution of the whole society, crept to it, and kissed it, and handled it, and declares that he perceived a most fragrant smell issue from it. He gave out the response, *Ecce odor filii mei*, which was followed by the whole choir, and shutting up the tomb, conveyed the body to the church, where it was deposited on the side of St. Guthlac, under an arch of stone, in a place prepared for that purpose. Miracles were presently wrought at it; and the concourse of people flocking to see them, proved of signal benefit to the convent ||.

Ingulphus introduced a custom peculiar to the foreign convents, which he calls § the poor's *maunday*, every day after high mass for their benefactors. The almoner had leave to go out of the church at high mass, immediately after consecration, to the gate of the abbey, and bring into the great parlour**, before the end of high mass, three strangers, or three aged poor, or

* *Filum retortum.*

† *Novam navim tecto ecclesie pro vetusta quæ combusta fuerat.*

‡ *Skelettas.* || Ing. 99—103. § *Mandatum pauperum.*

** *Loquutorium.*

three.

three lads, to represent as many paralytics in the town, whether men or women, and there wash their feet, and gave them victuals and drink, which they might eat there, or not, as they liked; and if it was only the boys, their victuals was to be carried to the sick whom they represented. If the almoner took but two instead of three, he was to live on bread and water as often as he did so; and if he persisted in so doing, to be turned out. This custom was copied by other English monasteries.

Several of the convent's servants came and offered their services for life, only desiring the spiritual benefits of the chapter. The serjeantry of the infirmary was given to Wlfin Barbour, who took an oath of obedience and fidelity in full chapter. His duty, then read to him, was to shave the whole convent in their turn, unless it should happen that a senior wanted to be shaved before a junior; to wait on the monks at table in the infirmary, particularly on the sick, whose provision he was to fetch from the cellarer, and be always ready in the infirmary at their call. If two were confined to their beds by sickness, he was to attend the elder of them and lie with him; and the younger was to be attended and slept with by the clerk of the infirmary; and if a third, by the infirmary cook; and these three servants to be respectively assisting to each other. If the sick party had received extreme unction, the first night the serjeant of the infirmary and the serjeant cutter of the shoemaker * were to sit up with him; the second night the clerk of the infirmary and the serjeant shoemaker; and the third night the cook of the infirmary and the shoemaker's washerman †; and so for nine nights successively by turn: and the serjeant of the infirmary was to have for his trouble of every monk that died a tunic or four shillings, or something of

* *Cissor de sartrina.*

† *Lotarius de sartrina.*

equal value, which he must sell only to a monk of the same house. The rest, who sat up with the deceased, were to have two-pence out of his effects, which were all to be sold by the prior and chamberlain, and the money given to the poor, for the good of his soul, or to the inferior clerks, to sing for him. Every sick monk might choose one of his brethren to attend him, provided the infirmarier* took his place in the convent; and the serjeant of the infirmary might assist the prior in celebrating, or the clerk of the infirmary the infirmarier, or any other senior disposed to celebrate there, if not otherwise engaged about the sick, for which he was to have an allowance as one of the abbot's servants, and four shillings a year for his pay. If the whole convent eat in the refectory, and none were sick, the said serjeant was not to go to his dinner before the bell rang; but if the monks for their own pleasure and ease, or because they had been bled†, chose to eat in the refectory, the servant of the infirmary was to attend them till all their provision was set on, and then retire to his own dinner; unless wanted by the prior or any of the seniors who might be sick; and then to take his bread, and the sick monks were to give him a share‡ of their provision; and so every succeeding day the cook's servant to have their leavings; and if none, then the almoner was to find him provision. All these servants were strictly charged not to let any seculars, men, women, or children, from the town or elsewhere, into the infirmary; nor was any secular person to be shaved or bled there, without special leave from the abbot or prior. These three servants were to lie every night in the infirmary, and not absent themselves without express leave from the prior. The serjeantry § of the church was granted to Senian de Lak, who in like manner

* *Infirmarius.*† *Pro minutione.*‡ *Companagium.*§ *Serjantia.*

engaged;

engaged to attend there day and night; to light all the candles, except round the high altar, and ring all the bells, except in the 12 lessons at high mass, vespers, matins, and at obits in the chapter-house, at which times the monks ring them; to lay out all the vestments for the high altar, and its ministers; to make all the wax candles; to help the subfacrist in baking the oblations and hosts for the convent; not to admit women of suspicious character into his chamber or any private places; nor to lie out without leave of the prior or facrist, and appointing one of our sworn servants in his stead.

The sergeantry of the refectory was given to Harald Gower, and that of the hospital * to Roller Quater, but on less advantageous terms, because they had not been so liberal of their benefactions, and they were accordingly sworn in. All these servants were to receive their daily allowance, absent or present, unless their absence was on their own affairs; and if then without the prior's leave they forfeited them; nor could any go out with a monk without the prior's leave on the same penalty. None of the sworn † servants could go out without leave, except the shoemaker and buyer of the provisions, who must attend the market weekly. All these servants were made answerable every year for the vestments, vessels, cloths, and furniture committed to their care; the serjeant of the church to the facrist for the vestments, chalices, cups ‡, lavatories, lamps, and other ornaments and furniture of the church; the servants of the infirmary and refectory for the silver and other vessels, spoons, handled cups ||, saltfellers, table-cloths, towels, &c. those of the house for the beds, table-cloths, cups, forms, tables, and stools §; the cooks of the infirmary and convent kitchen for all the brass vessels, pots, pitchers, kettles, plates **,

* *Hospitii.*

+ *Juratus in parlamento*: sworn in full chapter.

‡ *Pbialæ.*

|| *Obbæ.*

§ *Tristellæ.*

** *Pate'le.*

strainers,

strainers *, frying-pans †, dishes, plates ‡, spits, bars, mortars and pestles, &c. It was expressly forbidden to lend their books to any distance without the abbot's express leave; both the lesser, which were unbound ||, and the larger, which were bound §; as to the smaller books, such as Psalters, Donatus, Cato, and such like poetical pieces, and the quatrains for singing ** for boys and the monks' relations, they also were not to be lent to any chanter or keeper of an almonry, nor to any body for a day, without leave from the prior.

The following additions were made to the statutes of abbot Turketyl, who had divided the society into three classes: that those of the first class, who had not been 24 years in the order, should not dispose of their provision when they eat it within the monastery, without leave from the prior or some president before dinner: those of the second class, who had been from the 24th to the 40th year in the order, might do this without leave, provided not all in one day; except the officers, who, by reason of their office, fed their servants out of their provisions; or the sacrist, the master of the works, and others, who found their own labourers, though they were of the first class of juniors: but all the second class, agreeable to Turketyl's institution, were exempted from the little chant, epistle, gospel, martyrology, and collation †† in the chapter-house; and the course of taper-bearers ‡‡ at the chanter's table, and all such after labour of the choir and cloister: but those of the third class, from 40 years and upwards, were exempted from prayers before matins, prime, and vespers, and from matins, three lessons, except on the grand festivals of

* *Craticula.*
§ *In tabulis.*

† *Frixoria.*
** *Quaterni de cantu.*

‡ *Parapsides.*
†† *Collatio.*

|| *Sine tabulis.*
‡‡ *Ceroforarii.*

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Easter, Whitsuntide, and Christmas, unless on a festival of high mass in either of those weeks, when the whole convent * were to take their turns of officiating in their copes †. They were also exempt from reading at dinner, and performing the Sunday Maundays. They might walk round the infirmary and sacrist's gardens as often as they pleased without leave from the prior, provided only he knew where they were. And forasmuch as by the rules of the house there were lights burning in the monk's dormitory every night till morning, to prevent danger Ingulphus ordered that the sacrist should receive the yearly pension of 40 shillings from the vicar of Wellingborough ‡, usually paid to the abbot, to find all the lights requisite both in the cloyster and dormitory, viz. in winter, from Bartholomewtide to Michaelmas, three lights in the cloyster and four in the dormitory, i. e. two in the dormitory, two in the *necessarium domo*; but the light in the chapter-house was to be lighted before the supper bell ||, and continue burning till the monks went to the dormitory after matins. The same method from the feast of the Purification to the festival of the burial § of St. Guthlac. From Michaelmas to the feast of the Purification all these lights were to be lighted before the monks went to drink** in the refectory, and so to remain lighted till sun-rise through the year, except the lamp hanging in the chapter-house, which was to be put out when the convent retired to rest. From the feast of St. Guthlac to Bartholomewtide, through the summer, at sun-set, the sacrist or sub-sacrist was to kindle the lights in the dormitory, so that no secular need go into it at night, and they were to burn till day: but if any went out, the sacrist was condemned to bread and water next day; and if he neglected his duty he was to fare the same for a fortnight on the sixth holidays †† in each week;

* *Nisi feria fuerit expositionis in hebdomada Pasc. Pentec. & natalis Domini.*

† *Circulariter percipiunt ad capam dies suos.*

|| *Campana collationis.*

†† *Sextis feriis.*

§ *Depositionis.*

‡ *Wedlongbure.*

** *Ad regularem potationem.*

and

and for the 3d offence to be turned out, and be disqualified for any office for two years : if this happened by the neglect of his servants, they were to lose their corrodies for a week, and so in proportion. After dinner every day the soul of the founder Ethelred was to be absolved ; and the monks in the choir, in memory of king Witlaf, by whose horn they were refreshed, were to say at the grace after dinner this verse, *Dispersit, dedit pauperibus, &c.* and *Cornu ejus exaltabitur in gloria.*

The old adversary Tailbois, presuming their charters were all burnt, again disputed their title to their lands in his demesne, and summoned them to Spalding. Their brother and proxy Ingulphus appealed to the king. His clerk, after carrying home the records, returned to Spalding to hear how Tailbois would proceed. In his way home three of Tailbois' servants set on him, pulled him off his horse, and began to search him for the records ; but not finding them, beat and wounded him sorely. Ingulphus from this time carefully hid the charters. Within a fortnight after Yvo was convicted of conspiring against the king, and outlawed *.

Here Ingulphus, at the year 1089, worn out with frequent illness, concludes his history of this house, which he compiled from the collections of the five semperits and the life of Turketyl by abbot Egelric II. It was continued by Peter de Blois, arch-deacon of Bath and vice-chancellor to king Henry I. at the desire of Henry de Longchamp. From this continuation, printed also by Dr. Gale immediately after the history by Ingulphus, we shall proceed with the narration.

After Ingulphus had held this abbey 34 years, including the 10 during the life of Ulketyl, and had taken every step for rebuilding and refurnishing it, he departed this life 16 cal. Jan. 1109, 9 Hen. I. and was buried in the chapterhouse †.

* Ing. p. 104—107.

† Pet. Blef. Contin. p. 112.

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His successor was, after a vacancy of three months and a few days, *Joffrid*, whom, at the recommendation of his first cousin Alan Croun, seneschal of the palace, Henry sent for from St. Ebrulph's abbey in Normandy. He was consecrated by Robert bishop of Lincoln. He set about rebuilding the church and monastery with stone. For this purpose he obtained the archbishop of Canterbury's indulgence remitting one third of the penance enjoined on any who would contribute to this good work, with which he dispatched his monks all over England and Scotland and the continent, and even to Norway, and they succeeded in their commission beyond expectation. Joffrid sent also to his manor of Cotenham Gilbert, one of his monks, a doctor of Divinity, with three others, who settled here, from Normandy, who, being deep versed in philosophy and other primitive sciences, read lectures every day in a barn which they hired at Cambridge, and in two years had such a number of hearers, that neither barn nor church could contain them. They therefore separated to different places, and adopting the practice of the university of Orleans *, Odo read lectures in grammar in the morning to the younger sort; Terric logic to the older students at noon, and William rhetoric in the afternoon; while Gilbert preached every Sunday in different churches in French and Latin against the Jews, and on holiday evenings explained the Scriptures to the learned and the clergy. This brought no small revenue to their convent, and such an improvement in that of this manor, that in one year 100 marks were remitted from it towards rebuilding the church. The abbot himself visited them, and preached among them; and though his numerous hearers understood neither Latin nor French, the force of his subject and his comely person excited them to give amply to

* *Aurelianenses.*

his design, which he always introduced; not to mention the persons he brought into his own society, that at Thorney, and others. He sent also to his manor of Wridthorp by Stamford three of his monks, Englishmen, Elfin, Fregift, and Harold, of whom the first was made prior, who by their preaching drew copious alms, and to whom he assigned a fixed and perpetual revenue there. To his manor of Wendlynburg he sent for the same purpose two monks, Walthof, afterwards abbot, and Lewin. The miracles wrought at the tomb of Waltheof contributed not a little to the benefit of the abbey, especially after the sudden death of one Audin, a Norman, monk both of Croyland and St. Alban's, who made a jest on these miracles, and reflected on their author; and a vision, which the abbot saw the night after, wherein St. Bartholomew, St. Guthlac, and St. Neot, stood by the martyr's shrine, and the apostle taking hold of his head, which was fastened to his body, said, *he is not headless*, to which Guthlac, standing at the feet, replied, *he is our companion*; and Neot, completing the verse, subjoined, *he is now a king* *.

The same year, 1111, the abbot had the satisfaction to see his own brother Robert appointed abbot of Thorney, when he completed the church begun by his predecessor Walter, and sat 36 years.

In 1113 Joffrid sent two of his monks, Benedict and Stephen, to his manor of Beby, where they succeeded by their preaching, and considerably improved this manor, with those of Sutton and Stapelton.

On the festival of St. Perpetua and Felicitas, the abbot, in the presence of a great concourse of nobility and others, laid the first stone of the church at the N. E. corner, and Richard de Rulos,

* Acephalos non est—Noster comes est—Modo rex est.

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that staunch friend to the house, laid the eastern stone, and on it £20. for the workmen. The next to the east was laid by Jeffrey Ridel, knt. with 10 marks on it; and the next to it, to the east, by his wife Geve, who offered one quarrier in Bernac quarry at her own expence for two years. Her husband's sister Avice laid the next with the like offer. Robert, abbot of Thorney, laid the S. E. corner stone, with £10. for the workmen. Alan Croun, who was related to the two abbots, placed the next to the east, and on it his title to the patronage of Freston church; as did his wife Muriel the next, with the patronage of Tofts; and their eldest son Maurice another, with that of Butterwyke; and their daughter Maud another, with that of Burton in Kesteven. All these deeds Alan publicly delivered to the abbot to build a cell for the monks of Croyland in whichever of these churches he thought proper. Robert earl of Leicester laid the S. E. stone, *in cono capitis*, with 40 marks, while the next to the south was laid by baron Walter de Cantilupe and his wife Emericine, with 20 marks; and the next to the south by Sir Alan de Fulbek, with 100 shillings; the next to the south by Theodore de Botheby, knt. and near him Lezeline his wife, with a gift of lands; the next to the south Turbrand, knight, of Spalding, with the yearly tithe of all his sheep. The east stone, *in cono capitis*, to the left to the north by that laid by earl Robert, was laid by Simon earl of Northampton, with 100 marks; the two next N.E. by Ralph de Bernak, and Boas his wife, offering two quarriers for four years; the next N. E. by Helpo, knight, with his tithe of Kyrkeby; the next to the north by a knight named Simon, and his wife Gizlan, with the tithes of Morton and Shapwick; the next to the north by Sir Reyner de Bathe, and his wife Goda, with the tithes of Houton and Birton. All these persons contributed as above to the east front of the church.

The

The convent belonging to the abbot's choir laid the foundation of the north wall of the church with hewn stone after the abbot himself; as did those of the prior's choir that of the south wall after abbot Robert. The foundation of the first pillar of the north wall was laid by Huctred, priest of Depyng, and 104 of his town's people, offering one day's work in every month to complete it; that of the second pillar by the priest and 60 of the people of Talyngton; of the third by Stanard and 42 of the people of Uffington, on the same terms: that of the first south pillar by Turgar a priest, two deacons, and 220 of the men of Grantham, with 10 marks; that of the second by Turkill the priest, and the people of Hocham, with 20 quarters of wheat and as many of malt; that of the third by Godscall, priest of Routzby, and 84 of his people, with 6 marks, 2 quarriers in their quarry, and carriage of stone to the ship, and from thence to two *baidours*, to serve at the church.

To all these benefactors abbot Joffrid, when he had finished his discourse which he addressed to them while the stones were laying, gave a share in the prayers and services of his church, and in the indulgences before mentioned, and after pronouncing his blessing on them, invited the whole company, both men and women, to dinner. The two abbots and near 400 monks eat in the refectory; the two earls and two barons, with their wives and suite, and all the gentry, in the abbot's hall: the six companies*, who reared the six pillars, with their wives, in the cloister, and the populace in the court. No less than 5000 persons of both sexes were present at this solemnity, which was remarkably favoured by the fineness of the weather, and conducted with the utmost cheerfulness and decorum. The whole convent pursued their work with unremitting ardor, under the direction of prior Odo, and

* *Cunei*. This sense is not in the Glossaries.

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Arnold, a lay brother and experienced mason*, while the abbot went to London, and obtained of the king the confirmation, N° XVII. in which he was not a little assisted by the king's two uncles, Theobald count of Blois, and Stephen, afterwards king, who had studied under him at Orleans†.

A few years before died at Evesham abbey the hermit Wlfin, formerly monk of Croyland, who renouncing the world during the disputes for the crown between the sons of Canute, had shut himself up 75 years in St. Kenelm's chapel, which he had bought, and left behind him a state of Evesham-abbey, from whence Peter de Blois extracted what respected the manor of Badby, which that house persisted in keeping, notwithstanding the renewed claim of the abbey of Croyland, and Wlfin's strict charge that it should be restored. At the same time Henry I. confirmed the grant of the manor of Spalding to the monks of Anjou. The following year Yvo Tailbois died of a paralytic stroke, and was buried in Spalding priory; and within a month after his decease his wife married Roger de Romara.

Alan de Creun in his last moments gave the abbey of Croyland a grand of the seven churches of Butterwick, Toft, Warneburne, Stonesby, Claxby, Burton, and Freston, to build a cell in the latter.

A. D. 1107 Henry I. gave up his claim of investiture to churches, and promised to leave the filling up of bishoprics and abbies to themselves. The abbot founded an unlimited Maundy on the last day of May, allotting the tithes of Merborne for the bread, and those of Elmington for the money. In 1114 he appointed a flagellation of the abbot and monks on Easter-day‡ in the chapter-house§.

* *Cementariae artis scientissimo magistro.* † Pet. Blef. p. 112—121. ‡ *Parasceve.*
§ Pet. Blef. p. 112—129.

This year happened so violent an earthquake in Italy and England, that the new work of the church at Croyland, on which the roof * had not been laid, gave way, and the south wall cracked in so many places, that the carpenters were obliged to shore it up with timbers till the roof was raised.

A. D. 1118, died queen Maud, the especial patroness of abbot Joffrid and this house. Her death was followed by disputes between the kings of France and England; the former having insulted Theobald earl of Blois, the latter sent Gilbert abbot of Westminster and the abbot of Croyland to the earl, to desire to speak with him. He accordingly resolved to come, and both abbots returned with great satisfaction to their respective monasteries, but without a farthing in their pockets of the great sums of money they had taken out with them †.

** Here Peter de Blois breaks off, his MS. being imperfect. The history of the monastery was resumed by another writer, from the reign of Stephen 1152; but this too is imperfect at the beginning, as published by Mr. Gale in the same volume, p. 451.

Abbot Joffrid died 1124 †, and was succeeded by *Waldeve*, a monk of this house, and brother of Gospatric a nobleman §. He translated hither the reliques of St. Guthlac, 1 Steph. 1136. A very rich shrine of wood, adorned with plates of gold and silver and precious stones, was made at the expence of Robert de Grandineto, a wealthy and religious man. After this abbot had governed 12 years, he was deposed, and succeeded by *Jeffrey*, prior of St. Alban's 1138 ||. He governed four years, and dying 1142, had for successor *Edward*, monk and prior of Ramsey **; at whose request Stephen gave to this house the charter N° XVII.

* *Opus recens & sine constabiliente nave teneram*, Pet. Blef. p. 129.

† Pet. Blef. p. 129, 130.

‡ Willis Mit. Ab. I. 77.

§ Ibid.

|| Decem

Script. p. 264.

** Willis. Ib. Hist. Croyl. Contin. 451.

This abbot gave many considerable ornaments and books and lands to it. But in his time the church, with the offices, &c. was a second time destroyed by fire. He however almost immediately rebuilt the greatest part in a magnificent manner; and after presiding 30 years died 1170, and was succeeded by *Robert de Redinges*, prior of Lempster, on the appointment of Henry II. This abbot completed the church and the front of St. Guthlac's shrine, and obtained from Henry II. the charter N^o XVIII. He had a warm controversy with the prior of Spalding and the people of Holland, who invaded the precinct of Croyland with an armed force, while the king was engaged in his French wars, and reported to be dead. They held their meetings in the prior of Spalding's barn at Weston and in Holbeach church; and when the abbot of Croyland, as usual about Rogation time, shut up his marsh, they refused to withdraw their cattle, and sent more in. These the abbot of Croyland's servants pounded*; upon which 3000 Hollanders came armed into the marsh, and were met by the abbot with a few of his people at Asendyke, the boundary of Croyland fenn. Though he prevented them from offering any violence to the abbey, they divided the fenns among the several villages, dug up the peat, cut down the alder groves, and committed much waste for a fortnight. The abbot complained to the nearest of the king's justices, Galfrid Fitz Piers at Clive in Northamptonshire, who sent six servants to view the premises. They found the various troops of invaders, who all pleaded the authority of their several lords. The abbot hastened to London, and lodged a complaint before Hubert Walter and the rest of the lord justices, who directed the aforesaid Galfrid Fitz Piers to summon the prior of Spalding and the Hollanders; upon which they

* *Imparcaverunt.*

burnt.

burnt their cabins, and went home. The abbot's people charged 7 of the principal ringleaders, each, with damages to the amount of 200 marks, and they with others were committed to prison, and a day appointed for trial. Mean time Henry II. died, and new justices were appointed, the chief of whom was Hugh bishop of Durham. Several of the offenders made their submissions, and were fined. The rest demanded a second trial, when the prior of Spalding engaged to prove his right to the fenn. The abbot of Croyland not having his proofs at hand, bound himself in a recognizance to produce them, and some knights of other counties were appointed to enquire into the matter. These returned the different claims of the abbot of Croyland and the Hollanders; and that the latter would not say whether they would warrant the outrages out of Munechlade, because the king's justices had record thereof in their brief. The abbot therefore set out to attend the trial, but died ¹¹⁴⁰ on the road, at his manor of Cotenham. The abbey was escheated into the king's hand, and so the storm was suspended*.

In the mean time William Longchamp, bishop of Ely and chancellor, wrote to Richard I. in Normandy, 1191, for leave to appoint a new abbot, and accordingly appointed his brother Henry, monk of Evesham. While William was chancellor the men of Spalding declined prosecuting their claim; but no sooner was he driven out of the kingdom by a faction, than they renewed their attacks under the abbot of Anjou^{quers}, the prior of Spalding being now deposed. Abbot Henry, fearing he might be surprized or murdered by them, excused himself from appearing by illness. Four knights were named to visit him; but he thinking they would not come, took boat the night before at the abbey door †,

* Hist. Croyl. Contin. p. 452—456.

† *In januis Croylandiæ.*

and made the best of his way to his manor in Cambridgeshire. Only one of the knights came, who not finding his companions there, would not see the abbot by himself. So a day of hearing was appointed. The abbot hastened to London, where he found all the principal men against him, and the abbot of Anjou and William de Romar labouring to prove Croyland a cell to Spalding, in the fee of the latter. The abbot of Croyland appeared in the exchequer with only three monks and two inconsiderable knights *, the rest being afraid. William de Romar's seneschal made a long and laboured harangue, and the abbot's advocate could hardly be heard for the noise: he answered however in brief, that the marsh where the abbey stood was held of the crown, and that he had peaceable possession of it when the king went to the Holy Land. At length the abbot produced the grant in which the boundaries of the fens were specified; and another exempting the abbot from all pleas, except before the king in person, which was read last. For when he produced the charter of Richard, earl John said his brother's chancellor had framed this at his own pleasure: but when he heard his father's charter he was ashamed, and the adversaries of Croyland had nothing to reply. One of the justices then asked if the knights who had seen the abbot were there: they were produced, and found not to be knights nor holders by military tenure. Nothing however that the abbot could alledge against their competency was admitted, and another day of hearing was fixed. Judgement was afterwards given against the abbot of Croyland for not being at home when he alledged he was ill in bed: he was therefore sentenced to lose the seisin, i. e. the possession, but not the right, i. e. the property. The opposite

* *Mediocrates.*

party accordingly took possession by the sheriff of Lincolnshire of the whole marsh of Croyland below Munechelade, which they had never claimed, and without and beyond Croyland 2 leagues to Namanland, leaving the abbot in possession of only the small alder grove round the abbey, and carrying off the gibbet on which had been hanged certain thieves taken in the town of Croyland, by sentence of the abbot's court, set it up on the other side Spalding, to the perpetual reproach of Croyland.

No sooner was it known that king Richard was prisoner in Germany, than the abbot of Croyland set out in the middle of winter for that country, and found the king at Spire a fortnight before his release. He complained of the injustice done him, and shewed him his father's charter, which Richard confirmed on the second day after his release, and wrote to Hubert archbishop of Canterbury to put him in possession of the marsh, agreeable to his father's charter, and as he had at the time he set out for Germany. The abbot was accordingly reinstated, and held it quietly all that year and the next. The abbot of Anjou obtained letters of revocation, and the abbot of Croyland was again summoned to appear, which he did, and immediately went again to the king in Normandy. He found him so intent on preparing for war with the king of France, that he declined his application till the bishop of Ely, who was chancellor, and was going on a commission to the emperor, introduced him to the king, who bid him follow him. After much sollicitation, and promising to pay the 20 marks which his adversaries had offered, the king gave him letters of restitution to the archbishop, who, after repeated delays, at last, in 1194, completely reinstated him.

The next year the urgency of the king's ransom obliged the abbot to sell the greatest part of the alder wood, which he had nearly completed the preceding year. The same year, being
the

the sixth from the first translation of St. Guthlac, he was again translated to greater height *, and the shrine decorated in a manner more becoming the subject. On the 5th cal. of May, being Sunday, after matins, the convent assisting and singing, and many others, the shrine was removed to another place, and the body of the holy man placed in a coffin, marked with iron and lead in six places, on the new altar which was raised on steps. On the Monday following the workmen began to dig down the old altar and rebuild it. It was finished on St. Philip and St. James's day; and the marblers † worked hard to complete the marble casing ‡, slabs and pillars; and as soon as this was done, the body was placed thereon on a Thursday.

The convent had now enjoyed quiet possession of their fenn nine years, when, in 1199, John succeeded his brother king Richard, the dispute was revived, and the king declared in favour of the people of Spalding, and a new hearing was appointed. The abbot of Croyland applied to his friends the archbishop of Canterbury and bishop of Ely, who wrote to the sheriff in his favour. After many delays the abbot went to the king in Normandy, as did Godfrey, a monk of Spalding. The king directed his letters to William Fitz Piers, earl of Essex, chief justice of England, to hear the cause, and the abbot of Croyland. The abbot attended at Westminster, and produced a letter from the archbishop of Canterbury, stating the warrant of the late king to the abbot making default, which being read in court the judges were of opinion it should be referred to the chief justice, who favouring the men of Spalding, referred the whole back to the king. The convent and abbot sent again their messengers to the king at Rouen, who with his council were of opinion, that as he would

* *Ad ampliorem sublimationem.*

† *Marmorarii.*

‡ *Tabulatus.*

with his own warrantry to stand, so he should confirm that of his predeceffor. Accordingly he told the abbot's meffenger, that if he would undertake to pay the 100 marks, he would confirm the fenn; which he did by the charter N^o XIX. 1202*.

In 1202 a difpute arofe about another fenn between the abbots of Croyland and Peterborough, which was at laft fettled to the prejudice of the former, 1206†. See Appendix, N^o XXI.

In 1216, before it was known that king John was dead, fome foldiers whom he had fent in purfuit of fome of his enemies came to Croyland, entered the monastery and church in fervice time, and carried off a great number of beafts and horfes.

The abbot was invited to the tranflation of St. Thomas Becket by archbifhop Stephen, 1220, but not being able to affift at it, fent a life of the martyr drawn up by a monk of Croyland, in which were inferted all the letters written by or to him.

At the abbot's request Henry III. confirmed all the liberties of the abbey by charter N^o XXII. 1220.

In 1226 the abbot fued Hugh Wake, lord of Depyng, about fome inclofures in Goggefond fenn, which was adjusted in favour of the abbot; Hugh to have right of common there: (fee N^o XXIII.) and he confirmed the charters of his grandfather Baldwin concerning the fenn. It was at the fame time finally agreed between the abbot of Croyland and prior of Spalding, that they fhould not impound each other's cattle in the fenns of Croyland, Depyng, Spalding, Pynchbek, Langtoft, and Bafton.

After Henry de Longchamp had governed this houfe 46 years with great fteadinefs and trouble, he departed this life 1236, leaving to his church many valuable veffels, veftments, and other effects, and having finifhed and rebuilt all the buildings, both within the abbey and on the feveral manors ‡.

* Hift. Croyl. Contin. p. 456—472. † Ib. p. 472.

‡ Ib. 457—477. See alfo Madox's Hift. of the Excheq. p. 279.

Henry III. appointed to succeed him *Richard Bardeney*, cellarer of the house, who also encountered many perplexities for it, but happily surmounted them all. In his time was granted to William de Albini right of common in the fenns of Croyland, Spalding, Pynchbek, Langtoft, and Baston, for his tenants in Uffington, Caswic, and Talyngton. He also sued the abbot of Peterborough for refusing him tolls, and right of stopping persons at Croyland bridge at his fair time, which was determined against the abbot of Peterborough*. Notwithstanding his manifold perplexities, abbot Richard enclosed and cultivated Afwyk fenn†, and began that of Dovefsdale, which his fucceffor completed; and he affigned 100 fhillings a year out of the fee of his church at Whaplode, to find a light for ever before the altar of the Virgin Mary. He affigned the revenues of all the officers; and at his death, which happened in the 10th year of his government, left the manors greatly improved‡.

He was fucceeded by *Thomas Wells*, general and fub-prior of the fame house, who befides improving the rents of the offices, fettled on the convent the new tilled land of Dovefsdale, with all bridges, and the fifhery on the bank, and 30 acres of meadow west of it, in §, near Redeclos-dyke, and garments to be annually diftributed by the pitancer, together with the tithe of wool of all the parifhioners of Croyland within the precinct and marfhes.

In a journey of bufinefs to Rome he was made prifoner by the Lombards, and detained fome time. At length, after governing 7 years, he was tranflated to his reward in heaven, 1253. Many fick perfons were reftored to health at his tomb, and on removing his body to the laft arch in the north tranfept two years

* See Gunton's Hift. of Peterborough, p. 307.

† Novale.

‡ Hift. Croyl. Contin. p. 407—479.

§ Dracca.

after,

after, his skin was found perfectly firm, and a smell uncommonly sweet issued from it. One of the assistants presumptuously tore off the little finger of his right hand, for which he suffered premature death*.

His successor was *Ralph Merske*, monk of the house; who at great expence, and after long suits at law, gained the manor of Gedney and the church of Whaplode † for his own use, together with the advowson of Easton church. He also obtained of Henry III. markets and fairs in Whaplode ‡, Baston §, and Croyland; free warren in his manors of Croyland, Langtoft, Baston, Thetford ||, Burthorp, Bukenhale, Halington, Dovedyke, Whaplode, Holbech, and Asdyke **. Notwithstanding this monastery was like a ship tossed in furious storms, it could not be overset so long as such a skilful pilot sat at the helm. He built the tower of the church beyond the choir, with the chapel of St. Martin by the almonry gate. After he had seen many heavy oppressions and grievous exactions from the crown on his church 26 years, he died on Michaelmas day, 1281 ††.

He was succeeded by *Richard Croyland*, monk here, and native of the town, who began to rebuild the east end of the church at great expence, with a beauty and elegance superior to all the churches of the province. He also laid out great sums on the manor of Depyng, and built the manor-houses at Langtoft, Wend-

* Hist. Croyl. Contin. p. 479, 480.

† Fin. 11. H. III. m. 9. Plac. ap. Westm. 14 H. III. rot. 7.

‡ Cart. 39. H. III. m. 3.

§ Cart. 41. H. III. m. 1.

|| In Cambridgeshire. Bishop Tanner supposed it should be read *Sleaford*, the record 35 Ed. I. having *Thesford*. Then follows Buchorp, Quaplode, Holebeche, Doneditch, Buchwall, and Halenton [C. Linc.]

** Cart. 37 H. III. m. 1. Pat. 28 Ed. I. m. [bis] Pat. 31 Ed. I. m. 1. Cart. 35 Ed. I. n. 4.

†† Hist. Croyl. Contin. p. 480, 481. [8 Ed. I. 1280.] The abbot of Croyland held of the honor of Richmond in Holbech in frank almoigne 66 acres of land worth 66 shillings a year. Appendix to Gale's Registrum de Richmond, p. 32.

lyngburgh, and Morburn, and many offices in every other manor. In his time arose frequent disputes between the lord of Depyng and the men of Kesteven on one hand, and the abbot of Croyland, prior of Spalding, and men of Holland on the other, for the fenns of Holland and Kesteven; their bounds mentioned in the royal charters siting up so that it was difficult to trace them: on which account the men of Holland and Kesteven presented a petition to parliament, which is imperfect in the original MS *. wherein also the transactions of a whole century are wanting, including the resignation of abbot Richard 1303 †, the succession of *Simon de Luff* or *Luffenham*, who resigned 1322, ‡ 18 Edward II. and was succeeded by *Henry de Casewik*, who dying 1358, was succeeded by *Thomas de Bernak*, and he dying 1378, by *John de Asheby*, who died 1392 §.

* Hist. Croyl. Contin. p. 482.

Summa bonorum temporalium abbatis de Croyland in dioc. Lincoln. sec. hanc taxat. 68 l. 4 s. 3 d. Pope Nicholas' Valor, 1288.

† Hist. Croyl. Contin. p. 482.

‡ 1315-16. 8, 9, and other years of Edw. II. the abbot of Croyland was amerced in the court of Common Bench in pleas of land and pleas of other kinds. The estreats of these amerciements were delivered into the Exchequer by Wm. de Bereford, a justice of the Common Bench. The abbot was distrained by writ issuing out of the Exchequer for 50 marks, being the total of two amerciements, at which he was amerced as a baron, viz. 40 marks for the detention of the advowson of Wigtoft Church, and 10 marks for a false plaint. In Hilary Term, 12 Ed. II. he came into the exchequer by friar Orgar de Freston, his conmoigne and attorney in that behalf, and pleaded that he was unjustly and unduly so amerced as a baron, for he did not, nor ever did, hold by barony or part of a barony. He produced the king's writ under the Great Seal, directing the treasurer and barons of the Exchequer to consult the justices of the Common Bench, and search the rolls of the Exchequer. Upon search it was found that in the roll of the estreats of the iter of John de Vaux and his companions in Lincolnshire, 10 Ed. I. the abbot of Croyland was amerced among the barons. There is no judgment entered upon this roll. In 1322, 15 Ed. II. the abbot presented a fresh petition on this matter, which seems to have been again left undetermined. Madox Hist. of the Exch. p. 367—370, ex. Hil. com. 12 Ed. II. rot. 23. & 15 Ed. II. rot. 48. b.

§ See a curious instrument of this abbot's time, Appendix, N° XX.

On

On the resignation of abbot Simon, Mathew Brown, escheator for the counties of Lincoln, Northampton, Cambridge, and Rutland, seized on all the goods of the abbey for the king's use. The succeeding abbot Henry applied for an allowance to the convent during the vacancy. A writ was directed to the king's treasurer and the barons of the exchequer to enquire what was usually allowed, who returned that they had found two vacancies, but no allowance. The king then directed William Broklesby, clerk, remembrancer of his exchequer, to examine by oath of jury how many monks, corrodaries, servants, and officers had been in the house during the vacancy. By inquisition taken at Stamford, 2 Edward III. by the oaths of 18 jurors, there were found to have been throughout the vacancies 41 monks, 15 corrodaries, 36 servants and officers, who were all returned by name; whereupon an allowance was made from the exchequer of 6d. per day to the prior, 3d to each monk and corrodary, and 2d to each servant; and this cost the king 8l. 18s. per week. See this inquisition N° XXI*.

On the decease of lady Wake, who had been very troublesome to the convent, her son and heir Thomas, who had married Blanche, sister of Henry earl of Lancaster, claimed a right to Goggisland fenn as part of his manor of Depyng. But the abbot opposed his encroachment. Upon a second application to parliament, 1389, by the people of Holland and Kesteven, for the purpose of dividing their fenns, the king issued a commission of enquiry into the ancient bounds, &c. and to demand full information from the abbot of Croyland, who was master of them. He gave the commissioners a most civil reception and every instruction they desired; and they made a perambulation from a place on the south side of the fenn, between Weland and Witham, called *Kenulph-*

* Godfrey de Croyland, monk and celarer of Peterborough, was chosen abbot of that house 1299, and held it till 1321; being a great builder and benefactor there. Walter de Witleseye, p. 153—174. Gunton, p. 39—42. 317—319.

from the first abbot of that name, where was an old stone cross overthrown by storms and floods, the base then remaining about two leagues west from Croyland in Holland, where they appointed two crosses, one of wood, and the other of stone, to be set up. Thence they proceeded to a place called *Wodelodegraynes* to the north, beyond a dyke lately violently made by lady Wake and the people of Depyng, about a furlong north of Kenulphston; and there they set another stone cross, and another at *Oggot*, which is the third boundary of Goggisland. When matters were thus settled, the people of Depyng and Thomas Holland, earl of Kent, took every opportunity to plague the convent of Croyland, driving off their cattle, fishing in their pools, hindering their tenants from digging turf, beating their servants as they came to market, and seizing their carts and horses, till at the solicitation of the abbot, the duke of Lancaster wrote to them to make satisfaction. John of Gaunt defended the abbot and convent in parliament; and the abbot lodged a complaint against the earl of Kent, whom king Richard II. 1392, strictly commanded to let them alone. Still the trial went on; the earl neglected to appear, and the abbot and convent remained unmolested for some time. At length the earl appointed a new steward at Depyng, who renewed his abusive treatment of the abbot's servants. The people of Depyng renewed their insolence, till the earl of Derby threatened to burn their town about their ears. The abbot presented his bill in parliament; the earl of Kent replied: the duke of Lancaster, John of Gaunt, and his son Henry earl of Rutland, would have interfered, but the archbishop of York, who was chancellor, stopped them. At last the abbot took courage, and addressing himself to the king, called upon him to protect his convent of royal foundation; the chancellor assured him the king would do so. Tranquillity was thus restored for one year, when, 16 Richard II. 1392, the abbot was seized with a fever, which

which carried him off, in his 16th year, on St. Bartholomew's day *.

He was succeeded by *Thomas Overton*, prior. In his second year some commissioners of Northamptonshire, at the instigation of the abbot of Peterborough, threw up a great bank, which however did not answer their purpose. Kenulphston cross was thrown down by the men of Depyng; but the abbot recovered damages of them, and got it set up again.

Upon the deposition of Richard II. Thomas Holland, earl of Kent, their inveterate enemy, was beheaded for conspiring against Henry IV. 1400. The abbot of Croyland was charged with treason; but on his appearance before the king's justices at Huntingdon was acquitted. He passed 14 years in great tranquillity, encreasing the revenues of his monastery. He purchased one third of the manor of Gedney, called Shelton fee from Ralph Shelton, and Beaumont's fee in Baston; and for £20 paid to the crown obtained a charter of indemnification from escheats on vacancy. He gave new forms to the choir, and four melodious bells to the tower, and rebuilt the brewery and bakehouse in a beautiful manner. On a sudden he fell blind; but at the earnest desire of the convent, continued to govern them, committing the management of their affairs to Richard Upton the prior, a learned man, and active manager, who had been for ten years before prior of Freston †. In this abbot's time several of the monks were great benefactors to the house. Laurence Chateres the cook gave £40 ‡ to build the south side of the cloister, and

* Hist. Croyl. Contin. 482—492.

† This priory was founded for a prior and some black monks in consequence of the bequest of Alan de Creun (p. 48). Tanner, Not. Mon. p. 257.

‡ This sum was divided between the six greater officers of the convent, viz. the master of the works, almoner, pitancer, sacrist, chamberlain, and cellarer; ten marks each in money, annexed for ever to their offices, to be charged in their accounts yearly by the treasurer *pro amygdalis*: each in their turn was to find the convent

and as much to find milk of almonds on fish days, a black gown wrought with gold letters *, fit to officiate in at funerals, value £26. and £20 to build a farm-house on Dovedale manor. William de Croyland, master of the works, built the aforefaid part of the cloyster from the ground, the north and south cross ailes of the choir, with their arches and glass windows, and the Lady chapel on the north side, at great expence; he also gave two tables † for the altar of St. Guthlac in the east part ‡, beautifully carved, the lower one painted, the upper one gilded. The beautiful refectory-house was of his building from the ground; and the lower part of the nave § of the church to the west, and both its ailes ||, with their chapels, from the ground to the roof: this last in the time of abbot Richard Upton. Richard Woxbridge gave a purple vestment beautifully sprinkled with gold flowers, two copes, a chesuble **, with tunics. Simon Eresby adorned the altar of St. John the Evangelist with beautiful tables both above and below; he also gave the two principal censers of silver gilt, which cost 40 marks; and to the Lady chapel, on the south side of the church, two perks †† for wax-lights, with a lofty door or screen ‡‡ at the lower end of the said chapel.

with almond-milk on fish days, viz. three pounds of almonds, with good bread, and honey sufficient for each turn; a pound of almonds, with bread and honey, to eight or nine monks. And if a festival *in albis* or a fast fell on a fish day, the officer who found the milk that day was to receive of the cook a pound of almonds as a pittance, from which pittance the cook was to be excused, and it was to be found that day in the refectory, that so milk might be better and more punctually found for the convent: the officer neglecting his turn was to forfeit in commons double the value of that day's milk.

On this occasion, one cannot help observing how admirably calculated this antiscorbutic regimen was to inactive religious. Almonds contain a large quantity of mild oil blended with farina, which upon being bruised or chewed give out a rich soft fluid resembling milk or chyle.

* *Scripturis aureis*. See instances of letters on garments and girdles in Mr. Walpole's picture of the marriage of Henry VI. (*Anecd. of Paint.* l. 38.) and on the robe of Charles IV. in his interview with Charles V. of France, 1378. (*Montf. Mon.* III. pl. X. fig. 40).

|| *Brachia*.

** *Casula*.

† *Tabulas*.

‡ *Plaga*.

§ *Inferior navis*.

†† *Perticae*.

‡‡ *Preclusorimn*.

By

By ancient custom on the chief festivals in the year the abbot invited three of the monks to dine with him in the hall or his own apartment, and on every festival when copes were worn* two; and the abbot's receiver had nothing for them out of the kitchen on those days. On the festivals of St. Catherine and St. Thomas the Martyr if the prior or one of the monks celebrated mass in the abbot's chapter, the party celebrating, as well as the monks who were invited on those days to the abbot's table, were at the abbot's cost †, and his receiver had nothing for them from the kitchen; and on Christmas-eve, or the Sunday before, or Easter or Whitsun-eves, the first Sunday in Advent, Septuagesima, or Quinquagesima Sundays, the prior dined with the abbot, and the receiver had nothing for him. Afterwards, in the time of abbots Overton and Upton, it was ordered that every day in the year two monks should dine at the abbot's table, whether he were present or not, and the cook pay to the abbot or receiver every week in money as he does to the scholars at Cambridge. And if the abbot chose to ask any other monks besides the said two, whether the prior or any other, except on the aforesaid festivals, the receiver was to receive in victuals from the kitchen as they would have had in their order in the convent, except the prior's ‡, because he would never have that from the abbot in his presence. But if the prior, or any of the convent, eat in the celarer's chamber, with leave of the prior, not being invited by the abbot, or not according to the above rule, then both prior and monks so eating there were to have all from the kitchen, and of other pittances at dinner and supper, as if they eat in the infirmary §.

In the reign of Henry V. the Hollanders of Multon and Weston, taking advantage of the abbot's blindness, seized upon and plundered a certain island called *Le Purceynt*, and burnt a fishing-

* *Festum caparum.*

† *Ad exhibitionem abbatis.*

‡ *Interferculum.*

§ Hist. Croyl. Contin. p. 492—499.

house at Sandistow. The people of Spalding over-run Goggisland. All these offenders prior Richard laid under excommunication, fixing up the sentence on the church doors, as well as prosecuting them at law. St. Guthlac appeared to him one night in a vision, and animated him. The matter was referred to arbitration, and the men of Moulton and Weston were condemned to pay 20 marks for Sandystowcote, and 400 marks more for the island*. Goggisland was awarded to be within the town of Croyland, and the abbot had licence to inclose or build as he pleased thereon. Things thus settled, abbot Thomas departed this life on the festival of St. Thomas the Martyr, in whose honour he had made the east window of the abbot's chapel, with the story of his life †, and was buried before the high altar in his 25th year, 1417 ‡.

In his room was elected by unanimous consent *Richard Upton*, the prior, who had borne the whole weight of business for five years before. On the institution of a new abbot the chapter of Lincoln claimed the cope in which he stands at the altar when he is installed, for which reason one of about five marks value was usually provided. The earl marshal claimed a palfrey, and the archdeacon of Lincoln used to claim another, or five marks in lieu of one; but from this last claim Pope Innocent exempted the convent. One of the king's clerks claimed 40 shillings a year as a corrody, from the time of the installation till he is provided with a competent benefice from any other quarter.

Abbot Richard gave to his church, with a jewel which cost 120 marks to carry reliques in, a red cope, adorned with gold and jewels, commonly called *Ibi ubi*, valued at 100 marks; a

* Pat. 3 Hen. V. p. 2. m. 24. pro jure abbatis in insula de Parceint, ut in solo suo separali, contra homines de Weston & Multon.

† *De vita ejusdem martyris decenter construens.*

‡ Hist. Croyl. Contin.

p. 501—512.

whole suit* embroidered with the arms of England and France quarterly †, with copes of the same workmanship. Silk ‡ embroidered with gold falcons for seven copes, which his successor abbot Lytlington had made up. Another piece of rich cloth, double dyed, embroidered with flowers of gold given by lady Jane Willoughby he made into a principal vestment, with gold fringe §. He spared no expence in repairing the pastoral staves and the pix at the high altar, adorned with a silver crown set with jewels. He enriched the library with many valuable books, rebuilt the abbot's hall in a handsome manner, and repaired great part of the west side of the abbey court, which had a great crack in it towards the town, as far as the water-gate. In his time John Freston the sacrist had a handsome garment called *Jesse* wrought in the work-room over the vestry, with a cope and chafuble ||, valued at near 500 marks; and gave another rich cope of Venetian blue**, embroidered with golden eagles, commonly called *Verbum caro*. William Croyland, master of the works before mentioned, built from the ground the new work of the lower church ††, to which he himself and his friends and relations contributed largely.

Abbot Upton died 14 May, 1427, 5 Henry VI. and was succeeded by *John Lytlington* ††. In his time a priest of Multon meeting a monk who was receiver of the abbot at the manor of Afwyke on the Moulton men's dyke, called Lodedyke, near Brotherhouse, not only abused him grossly, but pushed him off the bank into the fenn, so that the feeble old monk hardly escaped with his life. The bishop of Lincoln however obliged the priest to ask his pardon on a public festival before the high altar. William de Bondvyle, a Cornish knight, who had got the manor of

* *Vestimentum integrum.*

† *Quadrifarie.*

‡ *Panni holoserici.*

§ *Aurifrigia.*

|| *Casula.*

** *Veneti coloris.*

†† *Basilica*, or lower part of the Nave.

†† Hist. Croyl. Contin. p. 512—515.

Moulton by marrying Robert Harryngton's widow, sued the abbot about certain banks, which he was at last by amicable arbitration obliged to keep up. The people of Spalding renewed their claim to Goggisland, but were obliged to give it up, and pay £100. to the Croylanders*.

John, earl, and afterwards duke, of Somerset, who succeeded to his mother Margaret dutchess of Clarence, and became lord of Depyng, renewed the old disturbances and disputes against the abbot of Croyland, who was forced to go to him in a very hot summer to Corfe Castle, where he found him just setting out on a foreign expedition, and obtained his letter to his steward to suspend all proceedings till he came back. On his return he was accused of treason, and forbid the court; which his great spirit not being able to brook, it was generally supposed he made himself away. He left issue by his wife Margaret one daughter named Margaret, who after her mother's decease was to be lady of Depyng, and was married to Edward earl of Richmond, by whom she had one son †, and remarried to Henry duke of Buckingham. The dutchess her mother held the manor of Depyng, near 30 years, just as her husband left it ‡.

In the year 1439 violent rains broke down the banks, and drowned Whaplode common. The whole country complained of the abbot of Croyland, and among the rest Humphry Littlebury, Esq. A commission of sewers for the counties of Lincoln, Northampton, Huntingdon, and Cambridge was obtained, and the jury returned that the abbot had nothing to do with these dykes, and Henry VI. ordered at their request that the record should be exemplified by his letters patent §.

* Hist. Croyl. Contin. p. 516—518.

† Hist. Croyl. Contin. p. 518, 519.

‡ Afterwards king Henry VII.

§ Ibid. p. 519.

In 1444 the steeples of St. Paul's London, Waltham abbey, the churches of Baldock, Walden, and Kingston on Thames, were destroyed and fired by a terrible storm of thunder and lightning*.

A. D. 1446 a dispute arose between the abbot and John Pyn-der, vicar of Whaplode, about the repairs of the desks and stalls in the chancel of his church, which was determined in the court of arches to belong to the vicar, together with the whole chancel and its furniture, by virtue of a composition between the vicar and the abbot †.

Another dispute arose between the abbot and lord Thomas Dacre, lord of Holbeach, where the abbot was lord paramount, having, besides the fee of the church, a market and fair, waste and free warren, pillory and tumbrel, and assize of bread and beer; contrary to which his lordship's bailiffs distrained on the common, and did other acts to the prejudice of the abbot. This was adjusted by bishop Alnwyk of Lincoln, whose award in English may be seen N° XXV ‡.

The abbot was desirous of renewing the ancient boundaries in Alderlound fenn to the S. W. of the Weland, viz. the crosses and marks at Fynesfete, Greynes, Folwardstakyng, and Southlake, in concurrence with the abbot of Peterborough; but the arbitration between them could not be brought to bear after much expence of time and money §.

The abbot of Croyland had both the church and principal manor in Baston: but one John Witham, esq; pretended to be lord of the whole town, and besides several irregular acts, for several years withheld an ancient rent of two pounds of white incense || for a piece of land there called *Boycategrene*. He claimed

* Hist. Croyl. Contin. p. 520.

† Ib. p. 522, 524.

§ Ib. p. 525, 526.

‡ Ibid. p. 521.

|| *Albi incensi.*

also a chapel*, which by leave of the abbot of Croyland had been built on the waste for the convenience of travellers, and not only held his courts in it, but ordered his servants to put his horses into it, and by way of encouraging them in this act of prophaneness, made water over the walls. At length almost ruined by lawfuits, he was obliged to acknowledge the abbot's right, and end his days in poverty †.

Amidst the confusion of the civil war, Henry VI. came hither, 1460, in Lent, to pay his devotion to St. Guthlac, and staid three days and three nights, and was so pleased with the devout behaviour of the convent, that he desired to be admitted into the brotherhood; in return for which he granted them a charter of liberties, N° XXVI. with return of writs ‡.

Upon the defeat and death of the duke of York at Wakefield this year, the northern men rose, and committed the most dreadful ravages. The inhabitants of Croyland were so alarmed, that they brought their effects to the abbey, who on their part concealed all theirs; performed continual processions round the tomb of St. Guthlac; kept constant watch, and fortified all the mouths of their dykes and canals with stakes; broke up their causeways and banks, and suffered none to go out or in without leave. The army came within six miles of them; but were at length repulsed and dispersed by Edward earl of March, afterwards king Edward IV §.

* This chapel had been built and endowed by a gild instituted about that time in the church of Baston by leave of the abbot of Croyland; for which dedication Richard Dykion, president of the consistory at Lincoln, granted his testimonial letters, printed in Hist. Croyl. Contin. p. 528.

† Hist. Croyl. Contin. p. 527, 528.

‡ Ibid. p. 529, 530.

§ Ibid. p. 531, 532. The chronicler here remarks, that the nation forsook Henry VI. who had long since by accidental illness fallen into such a weakness of mind, in which state he continued a good while, and only governed nominally.

The first step of Edward IV. after he was crowned and met his parliament, was to resume and annul all the acts and grants of the three Henrys IV. V. and VI. in which were included the charter respecting vacancy in this abbey, granted by Henry V. to abbot Overton, and the late charter of liberties granted by Henry VI*.

Abbot Lytlington now drew near his end. He was an exemplary benefactor to his convent, to whom, among other presents to their vestry, he gave nine copes of cloth of gold, exquisitely feathered†, valued at £240; one rich suit of vestment of red and gold, viz. three copes, with a chesuble, and three tunics, which cost £160; a gilded table for the high altar, with its screen‡ behind and before; he made the cieling § in the lower part of the church ||; glazed all the windows, and vaulted all the ailes of the same with stone; and made the great organ over the entrance of the church, besides a lesser in the choir, which was brought on the shoulders of two porters from London to Croyland. He caused a table to be carved for our Lady's altar; and among the jewels in the vestry gave the principal cross for processions, a magnificent chalice with other vessels**, and several massive candlesticks, all of silver gilt, instead of the old ones.

Among the monks his contemporaries who were benefactors, were *John Leycester*, who gave a handsome vestment, valued at £40, and 40 marks, towards recasting the great bells in the outer steeple. *Simon Swynshed* gave a fine cope and albe, with his name ænigmatically wrought on the breast, worth above £20. *William Swynshed* repaired the chapel of the Trinity in the infirmary, which was ready to fall, and leaded the roof, and gave new

* Hist. Croyl. Cont. p. 533. Bishop Tanner cites Pat. i Edw. IV. p. 5. m. 23. but for what does not appear.

† Opere plumario exquisitissime preparatas.

‡ Præclusorium.

§ Cælatorium.

|| Testudinibus lapidem in subnixis eidem basilicæ ex

utraq. parte alis.

** Phialæ.

benches,

benches, &c. to the choir, and a tabernacle of the Trinity. *Thomas Walden* contributed £20. towards the beautiful carving over the high altar. *John Laxton* rebuilt a newly purchased house in the town, and gave it to find our Lady's light in the infirmary. *John Wisbech*, afterwards abbot, gave another house to the chamberlain, to pay four shillings on Christmas-day annually, *quatenus ad reparationem conventus in eorum minutionibus**. *Thomas Leverton* gave another to the master of the works, to find the monks with cheese for supper in summer, and in winter on the festival *In nomine Domini*, only in the lower hall †. That noble and industrious man, *Richard Benyngton*, was their greatest benefactor, and gave £40. to glaze the windows west of the nave ‡.

There was in the town of Croyland a poor labouring man, named John Wayle, about 40 years old, who had committed some great crime which he would not disclose to any one. After receiving the sacrament at Easter he was suddenly seized with madness, and so continued without relief from any of the saints, till by the merits of St. Guthlac he was restored to his reason §.

* Nobody in Peterborough Abbey could be let blood (*accipere minutionem*), an operation so necessary to sedentary people subject to repletion, without an order from the prior, who let some of them have it often, some more rarely: some after 5 weeks, some after 6, and some not till after 8 or 10 or 15, or half a year: which last seems to have been the case here alluded to. To take away therefore all trouble out of their minds, abbot Robert de Lyndsay, 1214, ordained that the convent should be divided into six parts; and on the day of letting blood, he that was the senior of the part whose turn it was to have the benefit of it should ask leave (*licentiam minuendi*) under his hand for his brethren from the prior. Abbot Walter divided them into five parts. They who were (*minuti*) let blood, were frequently refreshed in the refectory thrice a day with a regular diet. Gunton's Hist. of Peterb. p. 296. See more of this custom, occasioned by irregularity and high living, in Somner's Canterbury, 1701, p. 136. MS. Harl. 1005. Liber albus, Scti Edmundi habet de minutis sanguine, f. 193.

† In bassa aula.

‡ Inferior basilica.

Hist. Croyl. Contin. p. 534, 536.

§ Ibid. p. 537—539.

In the year 1464 Margaret dutchess dowager of Somerset, who resided at her castle of Maxay*, was received into the sisterhood, together with her daughter and heir Margaret countess of Richmond. Notwithstanding this she kept possession of Goggisland, and the stone crosses set up in abbot Ashby's time by the advice and assistance of John of Gaunt were now thrown down by the people of Depyng †.

Abbot Lytlington sent the three old bells to London to be new cast into five, which, including the carriage, amounted to £160. Before they were hung they were consecrated by Nicholas ‡ bishop of Elphin, suffragan to John bishop of Lincoln, and called Guthlac, Bartholomew, Michael, Mary, and Trinity. As they were raising a great beam to roof and floor the new-built belfrey, the tackle suddenly gave way, and fell down, bearing all the building below before it; but though there were twenty workmen under it, not one received any hurt §.

In 1467 a great flood overflowed the district of Holland; and among the many prognostics of calamity, such as showers of blood, &c. there appeared in the air armies, both foot and horse, conducted by St. George with his red cross ||. About this time the king ** quarrelled with the earl of Warwick, and forbid him and the rest of his faithful lords his presence. The northern men also rose under Robin of Redysdale, and marched to support the earl. The king on this alarm went on a pilgrimage to St. Edmund to Norwich; and returning by Walsingham to Lynn, and so by Wisbeach to Dovefsdale, rode with a suite of 200 horse to Croyland, where he lodged one night, and next day walked through the town to the West end, and after praising the situation of the stone bridge and houses, took ship with his train and went to

* On the Welland in Northamptonshire.

† Hist. Croyl. Contin. p. 539—540.

‡ He resigned his bishopric 1494, being blind. Ware's Ireland by Harris.

§ Hist. Croyl. Contin. p. 540.

|| Ib. p. 541, 542.

** Edward IV.

Fod-

Fodringhey castle, where the queen was. He staid there till his troops came up, with whom he marched to Newark and Nottingham, at which last place he received news of the defeat of the earl of Pembroke with the Welsh under his command at Banbury.

The alarm spread in consequence of this defeat reached Croyland, but by the interposition of Providence, and the good conduct of the earl of Warwick, the troops returned home the shortest way by Trent*.

In the mean time the abbot, who had been long afflicted with the piles, which he had contracted by frequent riding on horseback, finished his course, after having governed this house 42 years and eight months, in the 85th year of his age, and 69th of his profession, January 16, 1469, 9 Edward IV†. With him ends this second continuation of the History of Croyland. It is resumed again by another hand the same year; when *John de Wisbech*, prior of Freston, was elected abbot February 13. He rebuilt the chapel of St. Pega of Paylond, which had long been in ruins, and completed the state apartments‡ between the west part of the church and the almonry, which had been begun by his predecessor. He also built the great granary adjoining to the bakehouse, made lighter the dark rooms for the abbot's officers near the cloysters, and built convenient apartments in Buckingham college, Cambridge||, for the scholars of this house to sleep and study in. He changed the annual service of four masses § of wax to be furnished by this town to Peterborough

* Hist. Croyl. Contin. p. 542, 543.

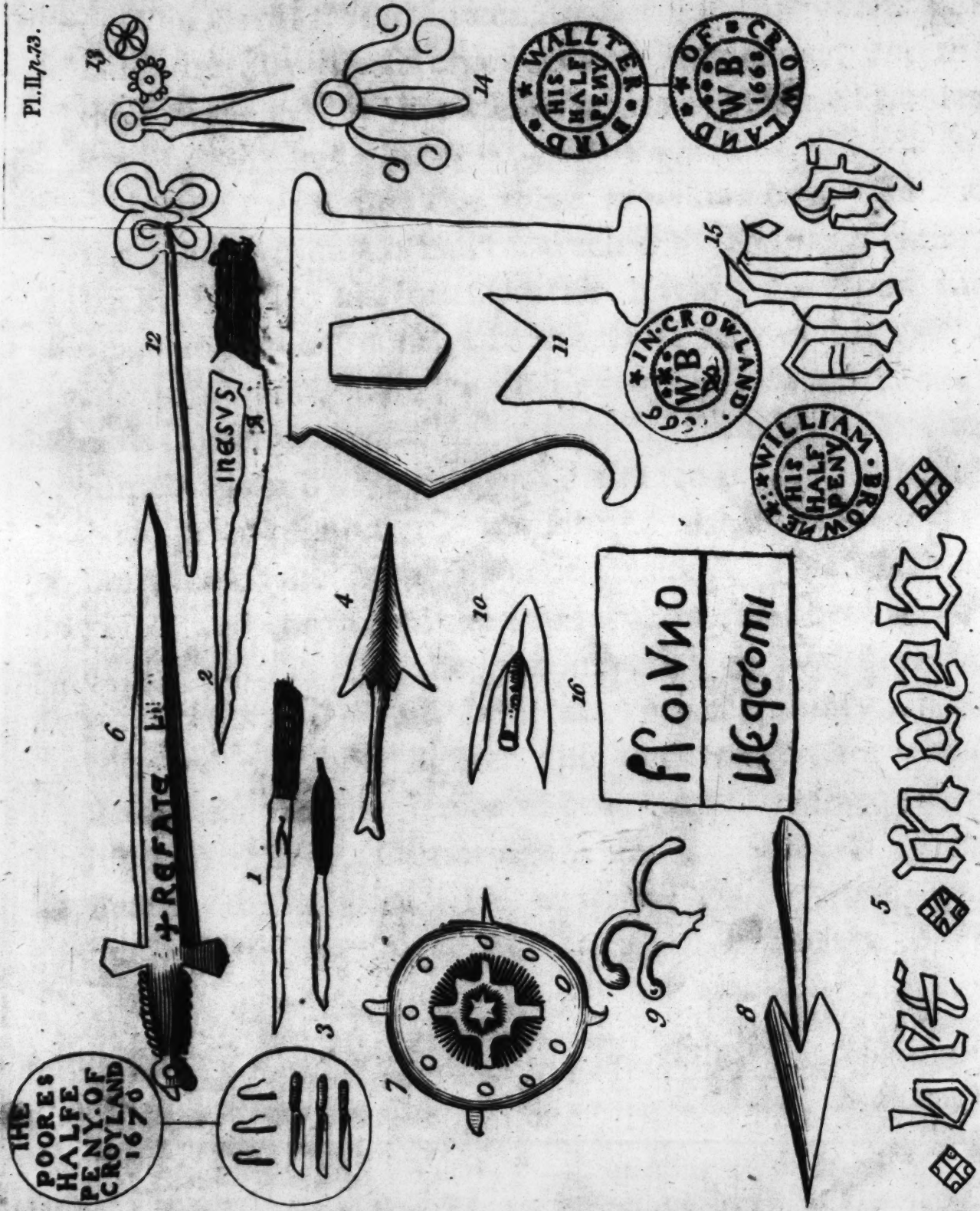
† Ib. p. 543, 544. In the abbey-register hereafter described is an arbitration of William Witham archdeacon of Leicester, &c. between abbot Litlington, and William Watton the vicar, and the monks of Multon, about damages done in the abbey precinct between 1458 and 1472.

‡ Camerae solennes.

|| See Rot. Pat. 6 Hen. VI. pro duobus messuagiis in Cantabrigia pro mansione monachorum ibidem studentium. Rec. in scacc. 11 Hen. VI. Mich. rot. 9. Pat. 38 Hen. VI. p. 2. m. 13.

§ Petra.





abbey into a pension of 20 shillings; and he first abolished the ancient custom, or rather abuse, of giving little knives to all comers on St. Bartholomew's day *, thereby exempting both the abbot and convent from a great and needless expence. He likewise obtained from the pope a bull, to allow the eating of meat in Lent. In his time happened a fire in the town, which, though it lessened the revenues of the monastery 20 marks a year, yet the inhabitants by his bounty were encouraged to rebuild immediately. He died November 19, 16 Edward IV. 1476†.

* In allusion to the knife wherewith that saint was flead. Three of these knives were quartered with three of his whips so much used by St. Guthlac, in one coat borne by this house. Mr. Hunter had great numbers of them of different sizes, found at different times in the ruins of the abbey and in the river. We have engraved three from drawings in the minute books of the Spalding Society, in whose drawers one is still preserved. These are adopted as the device of a town-piece, called THE POORES HALFEPENY OF CROYLAND, 1670‡.

Dr. Green presented to the Society a long sharp-pointed knife, dug up with many dozen of the like in scowring the old channel of the well, and which runs through Croyland town. He shewed some others, as did Mr. Butler and Mr. Graham, two other members.

Fig. 1. dug up in Croyland river, with the workman's mark Y inlaid in copper; as are the characters on 2, which belonged to Mr. Worrall, communicated and drawn by the Rev. Mr. Bransby.

Fig. 3, is not unlike those on the Croyland halfpence; both the blade and octagon haft are of iron or steel, as is the fragment of a large tilting spear, fig. 4, in the possession of the late Rev. Mr. Ray of Cowbit.

The inscription, fig. 5, was on the silver collet of one of these knives dug up 1744, and in the possession of Mr. Johnson.

Fig. 6, is a great broad sword, having an inscription on the blade.

Fig. 7, a circular piece of metal like the boss of a clock, but when put together proves the boss of a buckler.

Fig. 8, is another spear head.

Fig. 9, a great spur. These two last were in the hands of John Crawford, esq; at Croyland.

Fig. 10, a gleave or barbed arrow head, two feet long, dug out of the Welland in Croyland, in the possession of Mr. John Lowry, apothecary there; afterwards, 1744, of Dr. Stukeley.

Fig. 11, a great brass letter, of the exact shape and size, dug up about 1750 out of a grave in the old church, probably from a tombstone.

Fig. 12, a brass stylus dug up here 1723 4.

† Hist. Croyl. Contin. p. 552, 553, 560.

‡ Engraved, fig. 16. (with two trade-mark tokens, fig. 17, 18.) from the collection of M. C. Tutet, esq; F. A. S.

His successor was *Richard Croyland*, S. T. B. elected December 17, 1476, having been before steward of the house. He held this abbacy only seven years, during the troubles at the close of the reign of Edward IV. to the short reign of Richard III. and died November 10, 1483. He was a man of so studious a turn that he not only bought many books for the library, but gave several written with his own hand. The people of Depyng took advantage of this his turn to renew their depredations in Goggisland, carrying away the rushes which had been cut by the servants and tenants of the monastery, or beating and plunging them in the water, so that the abbot was forced to leave his apartment, and receive their complaints in the body of the church. When it was absolutely necessary for any person to cut down the bank of Goggisland fenn to carry off a flood, they laid heavy fines on the abbot, distraining and seizing corn coming from Langtoft and Baston by the water w ich runs from Depyng, and they shot with arrows the cellare^r's guard-dog. The tenants and parishioners of Whaplode, who were dependants on this house, gave this worthy abbot great trouble, falling in a most violent manner on friar Lambert Fossedyk, steward of the place, forbidding him to cut down the trees growing in Whaplode church-yard, and threatening his life, if he had not bolted himself in within the church*. But all these injuries were small in comparison of those of William Ramsey, abbot of Peterborough, who claimed Alderland fenn and

* In the register before-mentioned, p. 72, is the dispute between abbot Richard and the parish of Whaplode about trees in the church-yard. Account of the riot against the abbot's steward for which the parishioners offending did penance, and had absolution at the abbey. Letter of intercession for them from John Ruffel bishop of Lincoln, "in hast from Holborne, Apr. 27, 22 Edw. IV." and Sir Thomas Burghe, probably chancellor of Lincoln diocese and high steward (*senescallus generalis*) of Croyland, to stay further process, and the abbot's assent thereto, 1482. Arbitration, that the trees in the church-yard are not to be felled without leave of the abbot. All this may be seen in the Appendix.

A great tithe cause was determined May 5, 1774, for the vicar of Whaplode, with arrears of both from the time of his induction, against six of the inhabitants impropriators, for the tithe of agistment of barren and unprofitable cattle, and of certain lands formerly belonging to Croyland Abbey.

other

other undisputed lands and privileges of this house: which dispute was at last adjusted by archbishop Rotheram*, in a way, says the historian, which shews which side he intended to favour†.

On the death of abbot Croyland *Lambert Fossedyk* before mentioned, batchelor in decrees, was elected his successor, January 12, 1 Richard III. 1484. He enjoyed his dignity but two years, and died of the sweating sickness in eighteen hours, October or November 14, 1485, a little after the close of Richard III's reign‡.

He was succeeded by *Edmund Thorp*, S. T. B. prior of this house, elected in November 1487, in whose time were settled by the church justices the three great disputes about the precincts § of Croyland, which the men of Multon and Weston had so much contested; the boundaries of the demesne, and the right of common in Goggisland, controverted by the people of Depyng, which the prudence of the king's mother compromised; and the claim to Alderland fenn left undetermined by the forementioned award, that the abbot and convent of Croyland should pay those of Peterborough £10. *per annum*, till they could purchase and settle on them lands to that amount, or appropriate and unite the churches of Brinkhurst or Eston in Leicestershire to the said monastery at the same expence. Abbot Edmund chose the latter proposal, and obtained the king's licence accordingly. With this the third continuator of the history of Croyland ends, April 30, 1486. What follows there is no more than the necessary instruments of the said appropriations.

* In the register of Croyland before mentioned is an arbitration of archbishop and chancellor Rotheram, between William abbot of Peterborough, and Richard abbot of Croyland, about Aldyrlond fen and buildings on the south side of the town of Croyland, 1481, 21 Edw. IV.

† Hist. Croyl. Contin. p. 560—569.

‡ Ibid. p. 569, 570.

§ *Procinctus*.

1486, March 6. Mon. de Crowlandia solvit medietatem 2 integrar. decimar. regi in synodo cleri, de possessionibus, &c. in dioc. Eliensi 8l. 13s. 6d. Regr. Alcock.

It appears from the records cited by Browne Willis that this abbot died 1497 *, and was succeeded by

Philip Everedge *; *Everard*, or *Evermue* †.

William Gedyng *, 1504;

Richard Berkeny † or *Berdeney* §, 1507;

John Welles, alias *Bridges* ||.

He, with William Pynchbeck, prior, Richard Slefurth, prior of Freston, cell to this house, Anthony Overton, and 27 other monks, subscribed to the king's supremacy 1534. After which, continuing abbot till the dissolution 1539, and joining in the surrender of the convent, he obtained for life a pension of 133l. 6s. 8d. *per annum*.

In 1553 these pensions remained in charge to some of their surviving unpensioned:

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
John Rotheram	8	0	0
John Grene	7	0	0
Richard Martyne	8	0	0
Thomas Greneham	6	13	4
John Ireforde	6	13	4
Nicholas Wynne	6	0	0
William Test	6	0	0
Robert Townsend	5	6	8
Peter Frexetonne	5	6	8
William Gotobedde	5	0	0
William Denton	5	0	0
William Portington	5	0	0**

The revenues of this abbey at the dissolution were valued at 1083l. 15s. 10d. ††, or 1217l. 5s. 11d. ††.

* Ex coll. Whartoni.

† See a remarkable instrument of his time, Appendix, N° XXXI.

‡ Lel. It. I. p. 146.

§ Rot. Pat. 22 Hen. VII. when the temporals were restored to him.

|| Rymer XIV. 525. Coll. Whart.

** Willis.

†† £1803. in Dugdale, by misplacing a figure: but in bishop Tanner's MS. valor, Stevens I. 24, and in the First Fruits office, only 1083.

†† Speed.

All

“ Hereafter ensueth the names of the late abbott and monks
 “ of Crowlande, in the countye of Lyncolne, with theyr pen-
 “ cons, assignyd by the kyngs comyffioners to be payed unto
 “ theym yerely during theyr lyves at two termes of the yere,
 “ that ys to saye, at the feasts of the Annunciation of our Lady
 “ next ensuing the date herof; which late monastery was fur-
 “ rendered to the kyngs use the 4th day of Decembre, in the
 “ 31st yere of the raygne of our soveraygne lord king Henry
 “ the 8th.”

John Wellys, alias Bryggys, late abbot there, 133*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*

Anthony Overton, D. D. 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*

William Pynchbeke, alias Harburt, late prior, } 10*l.* each.
 Richard Slyford, alias Benett, B. D. }

Richard Waplod, alias Martyn, }
 Richard Coventre, alias Haberley, } 8*l.* each.
 John London, alias Chyld, }

John Rotheram, alias Clerke, }
 John Boston, alias Grene, } 7*l.* each.
 Thomas Stoke, alias Aldyryche, }

John Ramsay, alias Elyott, }
 William Gedney, alias Dawson, } 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* each.
 John Ufford, alias Prior, }
 Thomas Grantham, alias Greneham, }

Richard Ufford, alias Halle, }
 William Tofte, alias S kyrwyke, }
 Nicholas Sutton, alias Hume, } 6*l.* each.
 William Bardney, alias Sarratt, }
 John Halyngton, alias Smyth, }
 William Bucknall, alias Coots, }
 William Bough, }

Robert Staniforde, alias Townesfende,	} 5 <i>l.</i> 6 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i>
Peter Freeston, alias Claye,	
William Chesterton, alias Gotobed,	} 5 <i>l.</i> each.
John Cotenham, alias Raynes,	
Robert Portyngton, alias Shypton,	
William Denton, alias Grene,	

“ Thomas Crowland, alias Parker, appointed to serve the cure
 “ of Crowland, to have for his labor therein 10*l.* for his pention
 “ duryng hys lyff, to be payd foure tyme in the yere at the hands
 “ of the fermor there; and also to have a chamber there called
 “ the master of the works office, being the yerlie value of 5*l.*
 “ by the yere; the first payment of the seyde pention to begyn at
 “ our Lady-daye next ensuing. 10*l.*
 “ Sum 322*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*

“ Signed,

“ PHYLIP PARYS.

“ JO. TREGONWELL.

“ JO. HUGHES*.”

* Willis Mitr. Abb. I. Appendix, p. 56, 57.

P. 136, l. 22, Ethelbald (see p. 5) was on the throne from 716 to 758.

All the books that struck Leland in this house were,
 Roger Dymmoc against Wicliffe,
 Waleys on the Pfalter,
 Robert Tumbleley on Solomon's Song,
 Fulcher and } Histories,
 Turpin's }
 A history of king Richard in verse.

The seal of this house, as given by Reyner, p. 215, and Fuller, p. 223, engraved in Tanner's Notitia xciii. bore quarterly 1. 4. Three St. Bartholomew's knives; 2. 3. Three St. Guthlac's whips. But in an Ashmolean MS. N^o 763. there is another coat G. a cross flory O within a border azure, *enealuron** of nine cross croflets A. So also in Mr. Cole's collections from a roll of the lords of parliament.

The site of the abbey was granted, probably with the manor of Croyland, and the demesne lands thereto belonging, by letters patent, 4 Edward VI. to *Edward lord Clinton*.

Charles II. by letters patent under the great seal of England, bearing date September 15th, in the twenty-third year of his reign, did grant to Sir Thomas Orby (who attended his majesty in his exile) his executors, administrators, and assigns, the manor of Crowland, otherwise Croyland, all demesne lands, and all farm rents of the tenants by copy of court roll, amounting to the yearly sum of 15*l.* 10*s.* 2½*d.* or thereabouts, with all other rights and profits belonging to the said manor; and also the great Marsh called *Great Pursant*, containing by estimation 6543 acres more or less (excepting the marshes or waste grounds called *Gog Island* and *Alderlands*) for sixty years from June 27, 1695, at the yearly rent of 178*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.* The said manor,

* *Enealuron* is a term used to express a bordure charged with eight birds, but condemned by some heraldic writers as only an erroneous corruption of the French word *en orle*, i. e. in form of a bordure. J. C. Brooke.

lands, &c. afterwards came to Sir *Charles Orby*, bart. the eldest son of the abovesaid Sir Thomas, and at the decease of the said Sir Charles, to Sir *Thomas Orby* the younger son of the abovesaid Sir Thomas the grantee or lessee of the same premises, for the residue of the said term then unexpired; who afterwards assigned the same unto *Robert Hunter* *, esq. his executors, &c. which said Robert married Elizabeth, the widow of lord Hayes, and the daughter and only child of the said Sir Thomas the son, and was a major-general, and appointed by queen Anne governor of New York in America, and during his government there, was directed by her majesty to provide subsistence for about 3000 *Palatines* †, sent from Great-Britain to be employed in raising and manufacturing naval stores; and by an account stated in 1734, it appears that the said Robert had disbursed 20000 *l.* and upwards in that undertaking, no part of which was ever paid to the said Robert or his representatives. Upon the death of the said Robert in 1734, his son *Thomas Orby Hunter*,

* Author of the celebrated "Letter on Enthusiasm," and, if Coxeter is right in his MS. conjecture in the title page of the only copy extant, of a farce called "Androboros." See Biogr. Dramat. I. 251. He was appointed lieutenant-governor of Virginia in 1708, but taken by the French in his voyage thither. Two excellent letters, addressed to Colonel Hunter at Paris, are in the twelfth volume of the Dean's Works, by one of which it appears that the Letter on Enthusiasm had been ascribed to Swift. In 1710 he was appointed governor of New York, and sent with 2700 *Palatines* to settle there. He returned to England in 1719; and on the accession of George II. was continued governor of New York and the Jerseys. On account of his health, he obtained the government of Jamaica, where he arrived in February 1727-8; died March 31, 1734; and was buried in that island. His epitaph, written by the Rev. Mr. Flemming, is here subjoined:

" Hic charæ recumbunt exuviae
ROBERTI HUNTER,
hujus insulæ nuperrime præfecti;
qui nihil a patrum gloria mutuatus
suae nobilitatis virtute emicuit.
miræ corporis pulchritudini
suavitatem ingenii,
rerum & literarum scientiæ
morum comitatem adjecit.
In bello illustris,
nec in pace minus insignis,
negotium cum sapientia et fortitudine,

otium cum dignitate et elegantia exercuit.
Hic ergo, lector candide,
ad defuncti tumulum
laudis pende vestigalia
quæ viventis verecundia
accipere non sustinuit
Huic doloris debitum posterius
lachrymarum fluctu solvite,
qui dum publicam salutem
solicitus curaret
suam fatigatus deperdidit."

† The number stated in the alienating act.

esq.

esq. became vested in the residue of the said term unexpired by the late will of his said father Robert. On February 14, 19 George II. the said manor, &c. were granted, by letters patent, to the said Thomas Orby Hunter, his executors, &c. for eleven years, to commence from June 24, 1755, at which time the term granted by Charles II. did expire, at the ancient yearly rent above-mentioned, payable half yearly. And the said king further granted by letters patent dated June 22, in the 19th year of his reign, to the said Thomas Orby Hunter, his executors, &c. the said manors, &c. for the term of nine years and three quarters of a year, to commence from June 24, 1769, paying the yearly rent abovementioned, in the manner aforesaid. After this, in the ~~19~~ year of the said king's reign, the said manor, &c. by virtue of an act of parliament then passed, were alienated from the crown by the said king's grant to the said Thomas Orby Hunter and his heirs, paying the aforesaid rent, and also such additional rent, in lieu of a fine or consideration money for the purchase of the premises as was to be ascertained by the proper officers of the crown for the time being, on St. Michael and Lady day in every year, by equal portions, to his said majesty, his heirs, &c. at the receipt of the exchequer of his said majesty, his heirs, &c. After the death of the abovesaid Thomas Orby Hunter, which happened October 20, 1769, this manor, &c. descended by a devise in his last will, to *Charles Orby Hunter*, esq. his eldest son, who being unable to discharge the heavy mortgage with which the same had been, in time of the said Orbies, encumbered, the Mortgagee, about five years since, entered into possession of the same.

By no account have we been able to collect who was in possession of this manor, &c. before the said family of the *Orbies*. In the interval between them and the lord *Clinton*, no possessor appears except *Valentine Walton* and *Adrian Scrope*, two of the regicides, who purchased (of whom does not appear) the manor
of

of Croyland and part of the manor of Spalding, being parcel of the queen mother's jointure*. They were restored to the queen mother by parliament, 23 June, 1660 †.

Mr. Ray, who was here in 1661, rode from Croyland to Spalding upon a very firm bank for the space of eight miles, thrown up by Col. Walton ‡.

In the year 1643, the town of Croyland was by the inhabitants thereof made a garrison for the king, which they had great reason to do, not only to shew themselves good subjects, but good tenants, they holding their lands of him. April 14, that year, came the parliament forces to Peterborough, in order to the besieging of Croyland. Cromwell himself lay at Peterborough with a regiment of horse to carry on the siege. A company of foot came thither before, under col. Hubbart, raised by parliament in the associated counties for the same purpose. The town was taken on the 9th of May following, and Cromwell and his forces marched away to Stamford ||.

Mr. Ray describes the church, i. e. part of the body, the choir and cross buildings being all fallen down, "as having the roof within covered with wood curiously gilded, part of which now hangs in a house in the town, and round about and on the sides underneath the roof artificially carved many species of animals, both beasts and birds. In the time of the late wars this church was made a garrison, and held for the king.

* A large neat map on vellum, coloured, and intitled "An exact description of part of Lincolnshire lying at Croyland, parcel of the queen's joynture, annis 11 & 12 Carol. regis, done for her use, by Theophilus Bird, 1660," given to the Spalding Society by Beaupré Bell, Esq. was repaired, by Mr. Grundy, surveyor.

† Itin. p. 134.

‡ Journals of the House of Commons, VIII. 73.

|| Gunton's History of Peterborough, 92, 93, 333. An iron ball, weighing 17lb. now in possession of the rev. Mr. Scribo, minister here, with a great number of musket balls thrown there, as is supposed in the civil war, was found in a river in this town when scoured out a few years ago.

When it was taken by the Parliament, one of the town soldiers affrighted got up to the top of the church, above the wood wherewith it is covered, and walked along till he came to a place where wanted a board; there, whether casually flipping down (or being astonished by the soldiers calling upon him to come down) he hung a long time by the arms, till at last being weary he fell into the church, which is of a great height; but yet was not so dashed to pieces by the fall, but that he lived a day or two."

From this application of the church during the civil war we may date the ruin of what then remained; for it had probably been reduced to the state in which Mr. Ray saw it by some of its lay proprietors after the dissolution, when the nave with its ailes was left standing for a parish church. Mr. Scribo about 7 years ago buried an old man near 90 years old, who had been baptised in the now ruined nave. The people of the place told Mr. Willis the choir extended five pillars farther*, perhaps exclusive of the Lady Chapel, which we have seen was on the north side, as at Glastonbury †; Osney ‡; Christ Church, Oxford, now the Latin Chapel §; Peterborough, pulled down 1651 ||; Thetford priory **; St. Edmund's Bury ††; St. Bennet's Holme abbey ‡‡; and Walsingham §§. Besides this there was another Lady Chapel on the South side of the church, with a lofty screen ||||.

At present the north aile, built by abbot Bardeney before 1247 ***, serves for the parish church. It is in length 90 feet, and in breadth 24, decently fitted up, but contains no remains of antiquity. Six arches support it on the South side: the roof has groined arches; in the key stones a head, a rose, *ib*s, a rebus

* Mr. Willis imagines the choir, by the foundations now remaining, extended 200 feet farther in length, and 80 in breadth.

† Lel. It. III. 86.

‡ Ib. II. 20.

§ Willis, Cath. II. 409.

|| Ib. II. 477.

** Blomfield I. 449.

†† Archæol. III. 312.

‡‡ William of Worcester.

§§ Erasmus, Dial.

|||| Contin. Hist. Croyl. p. 498.

*** Willis.

of a tree issuing out of a ton for - - - - -, a flower, and the letters engraved, plate II. 15. The font is octagon, adorned with arch work and roses on the base. Against the South wall is a tablet of white marble with a border of black and grey marble,

In memory of
Mary the wife of
Zachariah Fovargue*,
who departed this life 20 Feb.
1763, aged 29 years.

From the wall of the south side, within the old church, projects horizontally a wooden angel or figure, called *the Devil with a dark lantern*, which formerly contributed to support the roof of the nave. The walls have bulged so much that they are supported by strong buttresses on each side, whose materials, taken from the ruined part of the church, will hasten its fall. Within the north side, over the vestry, has been built a school, ascended to formerly by the stairs leading into the singing gallery, but now by steps from without between the buttresses†.

On the west side of the steeple are two buttresses, with a small pillar rising on each. On the top of that pillar which is on the south side of the porch is a lion with his face towards the town; but on the pillar on the north side no figure now remains. Over the porch hath formerly been a chamber with three windows, and on the right side of the porch, near the door entering into the belfry, is a small room, anciently used as a charnel house; and opposite to it, on the left, is another, to what use anciently appropriated no tradition tells us, but wherein, as many old inhabitants inform me, there was, about fifty years ago, one Christopher Kitchen, a mad man, chained to a post, to prevent any mischief that might ensue from him to the inhabitants. These rooms have been for some time past stopped up.

* Cousin german to Stephen father of the Rev. Stephen Fovargue, fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, and author of "A New Catalogue of Vulgar Errors, Cambridge, 1767," 8vo.

† The Rev. Mr. Gouche, rector, communicated to the Spalding Society, 1724, the state of Croyland church, as laid before her late majesty.

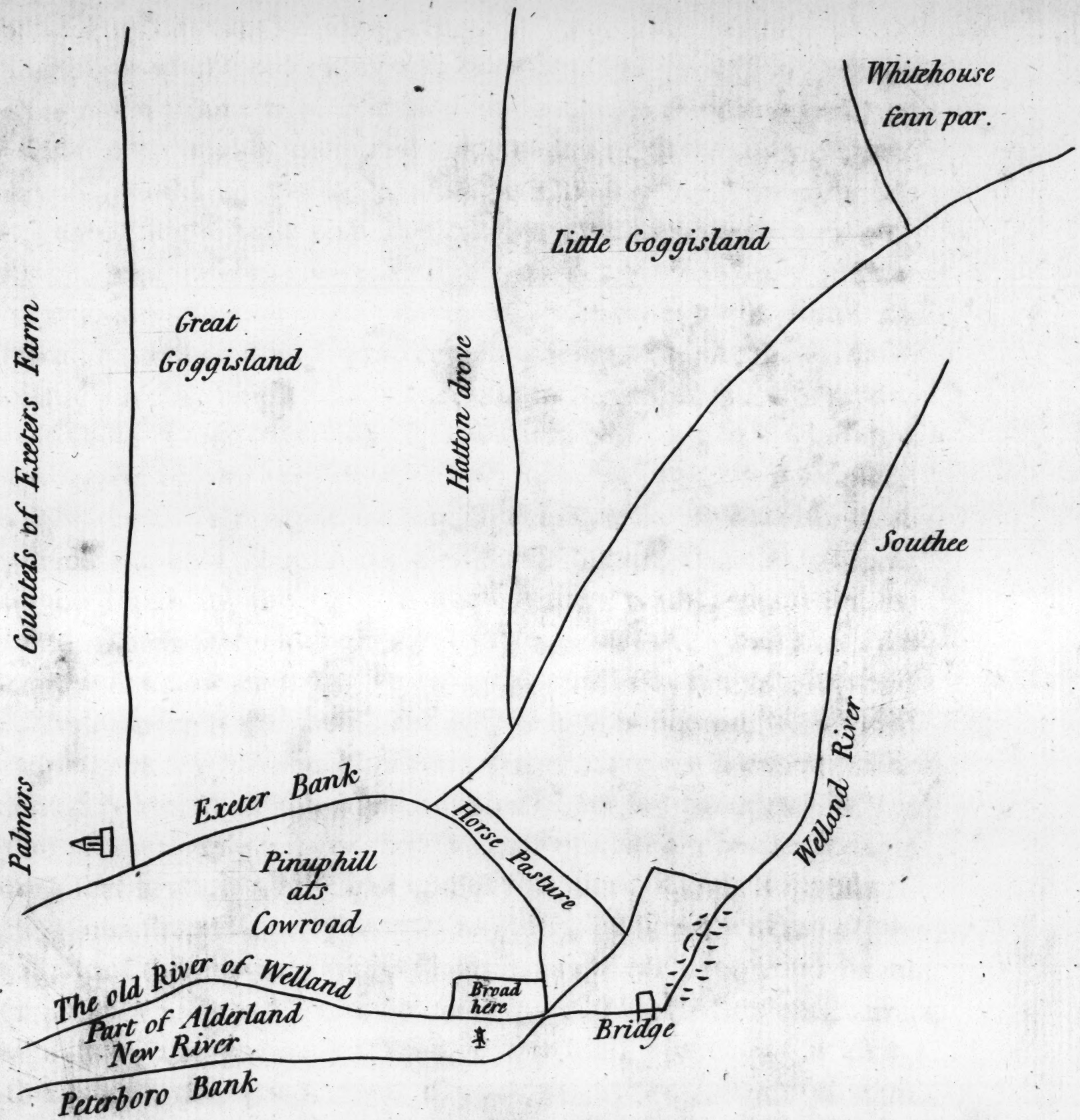
Within

Within the belfry, on the south side, is a door opening into the old church, and opposite to this, on the north, another leading into the north church-yard. Over the door entering from the belfry into the church, were, some years since, two statues on wood called *St. David* and *St. Chad*, which, with the consent of Mr. Crawford, then steward of this lordship, were taken down, carefully put into mats, and caused by the late Dr. Stukeley to be carried to Stamford, where they continued till the Doctor removed to London, when they were conveyed to the garden of the late Adlard Squire Stukeley, esq. cousin to the Doctor, at Holbeach in this county. As soon as you have entered into the church you see, on the right hand, a kind of a closet in a pillar; the arch of which closet, within, is exactly of the same style, though in miniature, with that of the roof of the church: at the bottom is a circular and concave stone or basin, which hath within 2 foot $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch diameter at the top, 2 foot $\frac{3}{4}$ inch diameter at the bottom, and 2 foot $\frac{3}{4}$ inch in depth. It has a round hole at the center of the bottom, and many cracks in its side and bottom. This hath been supposed by some Antiquaries, who have visited this place, to have formerly holden *holy water*; but till an instance can be produced of any stone basin of the above dimensions, and which would contain the same quantity of water, applied to that use, I shall believe it to have been anciently a baptistery, made use of when baptism of infants was in general, or as a particular occasion might require, administered by immersion, and conjecture that after it would hold no water, by reason of the said breaches, made by some accidents, the font, now standing near it, was erected. The quantity of 25 gallons of water which this basin, by calculation, will appear to have holden, in its primitive and sound state, was sufficient to have sprinkled and crossed a thousand persons more than can be supposed to have ever attended here for its benefit.

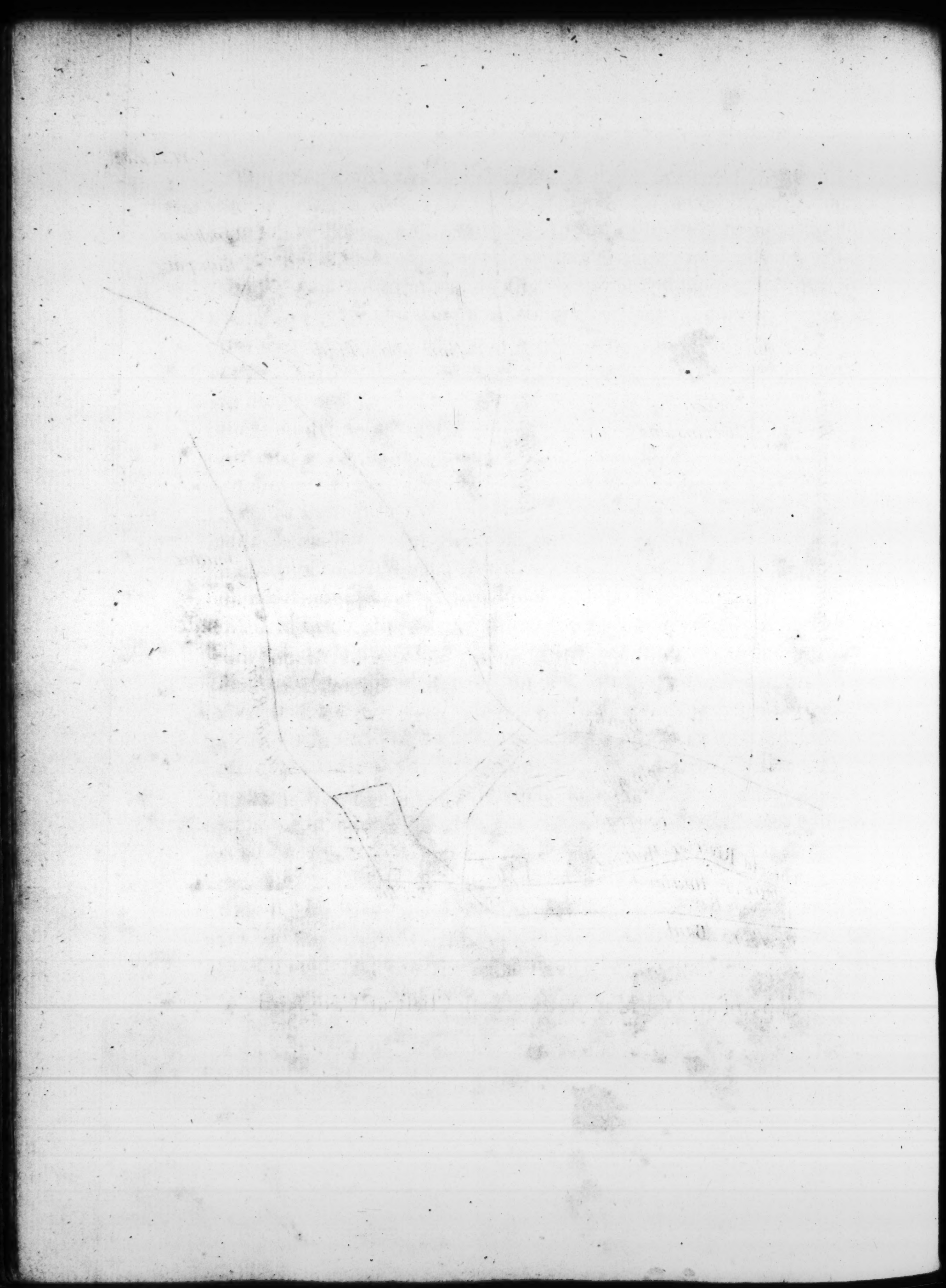
Opposite to the above mentioned closet are the stairs leading into a gallery, which is divided for the use of the singers, labourers, and servants of this parish. Under these stairs and a part of the above gallery is an inclosed burial place of the *Crawfords*, an ancient, and formerly, a very honorable family, in the town of Air in Scotland*. Having passed under this gallery, you see, on the North, two other galleries, in the passage to which, on the West, is the vestry. These galleries and vestry are in a building which projects northward from the strait line of the north wall of the church, with a roof much lower than that which is over the church, and appears, by the imperfect and irregular joining of the wall with the said north wall, to have been erected after the present church. The pulpit, made of Norway oak, with the reading desk, is placed against the south wall, and almost opposite to these is an arched opening, wherein hath been a door into the north church yard, but which is now stopped up. At the distance of about seven yards from the altar, is an old screen curiously carved, and which appears to have been highly gilded and painted. The ascent to the altar is by two steps, on the highest of which is a handsome ballustrade of Norway oak, surrounding the altar on three sides; and above the altar is a large window towards the East. The church is well furnished with silver plate, having a quart chalice, and a large and a small paten, with a large, handsome, and scolloped basin for baptisms, on some of which are engraved the arms of the abbots of this place.

In the vestry, among mouldy parish accounts, I found the map of part of the parish on the west side of the Welland, engraved here, and the list of antient records, now gone, printed in the Appendix,

* John Crawford, esq; of Croyland, was steward of th's lordship, and elected a member of the Spalding Society 1727.



Copy of an Old Map in the Parish Chest at Croyland.



From the top of the tower may be seen in a clear day Peterborough minster, Thorney, &c.

The nave of the old church is 144 feet long by 28 wide, exclusive of the south aisle, which is 12 feet wide; so that the parish church probably includes more than the north aisle, which otherwise would be twice as wide as the south.

On each side of the nave are nine pointed arches near eleven feet wide, alternately round, hexagon, and concave, whose pillars are clustered like those of the nave at Westminster, but smaller; and from the ground to the top of the present walls, which want but little of the height on which the roof rested, is 25 yards. One of these fine pillars is miserably cracked. Eight * windows of the clerestory on the south side remain with all their tracery, except in the fifth from the west, with the stone bases of arches that supported the roof; but on the north side they have been thrown down on repairing the church about thirty years ago, from an apprehension that their rocking would weaken the church. An attempt was made not many years since to pull down a whole window, the first from the west, but just as it was nodding to its fall the rope broke. The arch entering this nave is adorned with Gothic nich-work, of the style used in the reign of Henry VI.

The pilasters which supported the roof of the south aisle remain about 6 feet high. At the east end of this aisle is a door stopped up that led into the cloister, the arch angular, adorned with massive zigzag, and behind it a pointed arch of later date, sided by a lesser pointed arch. There was another door near the west end. The arch of the present east window, which was the west arch of the tower, has two rows of double zigzag, and on the outside a third of dentals. The capitals of the two pillars differ: that on the south side is made up of Greek mouldings, beautifully diminishing, that on the north side of Saxon foliage, &c. Part of an arch in the north wall beautiful leafage. Within the great

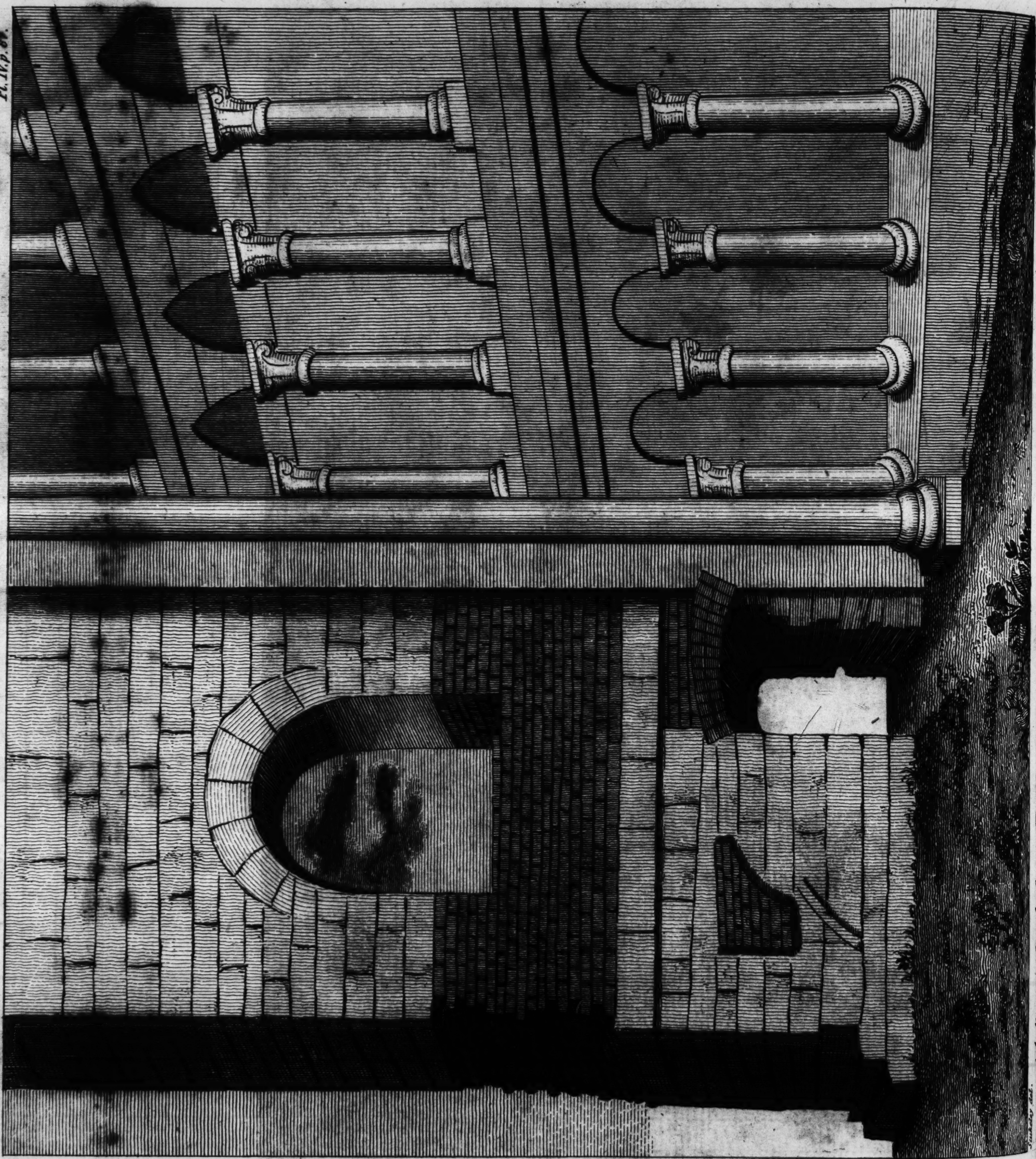
* In King's print *eleven*.

arch is a small oblong window of eight or nine bays, in double rows; under this a fascia of quatrefoils; below that two doors* stopped up, and above them the defaced remains of a short inscription in black letter. Within the memory of the present sexton a considerable part of the Lord's prayer and Creed was legible on this division wall. The back part of this lower division is adorned with rows of arches in relief, with defaced shields and quatrefoils over them, and against the doors are two buttresses. This was a screen separating the nave and the choir, and by the style of the ornaments, appears to be of the reign of Henry VI. but contrary to the usual mode, it was under the *west* arch of the tower. On each side the great west door within was a lofty arch, that on the north side hid by a monstrous buttress built against the present church.

The small remains of the south aisle, its west end, preserve the Norman style of architecture in four stories of small arches. The first five from the ground have zigzag arches, and among the rude ornaments cut in over them, one sees a compass and two circles as here represented, plate II. fig. 13. to which corresponds on the other side the rude figure at 14, which Mr. Essex conjectures represents the *lewis* or instrument for raising stone by with its cords. The second row of shorter round pillars has five blunt pointed arches; over these five more round pillars with interlaced arches within three semicircles, and over all a pointed arch between three round ones, without any pillars. There was another row of pointed arches above, intire 1726. This part of the building appears to have been a casing to an older wall, which is seen behind it, and a considerable cavity between them; but there is nothing singular in this. Time and frost may have separated the outer casing from the inner parts of the wall. The interlaced arches on little pillars are not so antient as

* These doors being intended for the priest to come out to celebrate, it should seem the altar was placed here prior to the dissolution.





the round arches, but were used in the same building. These arches are changed into six windows in King's print, where this aisle is represented as intire, with its leaden roof, ten buttresses, and seven windows: under the windows marks of arches, which may have belonged to the cloister, whose pedestals still remain. Two lofty south windows of the choir are also shewn, and of the south transept. In every other instance the whole view is so distorted, that the west front of the nave and north aisle are nearly equal, or the former less than the latter; the projecting porch thrown to one end of the north aisle, the figures neither half so numerous, nor so arranged as at present*. The east window of this arch remains, and the sweep of a range of others on the west side of the south transept. The south wall of the south aisle was entire when Dr. Stukeley took his view, 1724, and when Collins of Peterborough and S. Buck drew it, 1726. At the west end of the north aisle, or present church, the Dr. placed St. Nicholas' chapel†. The south buttress of the west front has a door-way in it, which Dr. Stukeley supposes‡ opened into St. Guthlac's original cell and chapel at the west end of the South aisle on which, he says, the buttress is built, on the brick work of the cell on rebuilding the church, A. D. 716. None of this brick work now remains; nor is there much probability in his supposition.

The east part of the church appears to have been built by abbot Richard de Croyland between 1281 and 1303||. The north

* The best apology for the encomium bestowed by Mr. Willis on the view of this building in the Monasticon, that "we cannot form to ourselves a better idea of the magnificence of this fabric than from that draught," is, that there was no other published at the time; for, like that of Sherborne and Malmibury churches, and some others in the same work, it may pass for any thing rather than what it professes to be.

† Q. If in the Monasticon.

‡ See his print of Croyland Abbey. Itin. Cur. II. 33. intended for his account of the abbey in the first volume. See pl. III. engraved from his drawings on a larger scale.

|| These were gone when King made the print for the Monasticon: yet they are supplied in Dr. Stukeley's drawing.

and

and fourth ailes, and the Lady Chapel * on the north side, by William de Croyland, master of the works. Of this not the least trace now remains, except part of the north wall uncased and separating the abbey yard from the north church yard be admitted; nor can one pronounce with certainty how far it extended, the whole site being deformed with digging up the rubbish. The inquisitive reader must therefore content himself with the annexed ingenious sketch, drawn by Mr. Effex from the description, p. 45. (misprinted.)

The west front, which proclaims the elegance of the builders, and is probably that built with the lower part of the nave and its ailes by William de Croyland master of the works, in the time of abbot Upton between 1417 and 1427 †, is adorned with rows of the most elegant and correct statues. Almost over the point of the great west window sits St. Peter with his keys, and at his left-hand was St. Paul with his sword, now gone with part of the wall ‡, as also a standing and a sitting figure at his left-hand ||; to which corresponded another sitting figure at St. Peter's right-hand holding a book and knife, probably St. Matthias, and a standing

* Mr. Willis found that Thomas and Richard Welby, brothers, were interred in the Lady church at Croyland about 1490. (Minutes of Spalding Society). *MS. 160*

† In a drawing of this front by Dr. Stukeley in the possession of Mr. Gough, these two are entire; the first holding a palmer's staff for St. James the Great, the other the cup and dragon for St. John.

‡ A tower beyond the choir was rebuilt by abbot Merth before 1281. Willis. Leland's words, Coll. III. 30. l. 91. relate to the eastern part. "Ecclesia quæ nunc extat opus fuit Ingulphi Normanni ejusdem monasterii abbatis." Rather of Joffrid his successor, 1109.

|| Willis, Mit. Ab. I. 79. From the manner of the architecture, number of images, sculpture in relief, and other glories of it, as described by Sir John Harrington's Chronicle of Croyland, improved by Sir Thomas Lambert, Mr. Willis in his History of Mitred Abbies, and the antient inhabitants, it seems probable that the west end of the nave was at least adorned long after; perhaps by abbot Litlington r. Henry VI. though some of the statues there placed might be carved long before. M. Johnson.

A plan of the east end of Croyland abbey church, with the order and situations of the stones as they were laid on the festival of St. Perpetua and Felicitas, March 7, A. D. 1113, under the direction of prior Odo, architect, and Arnold a lay-brother, master-mason.

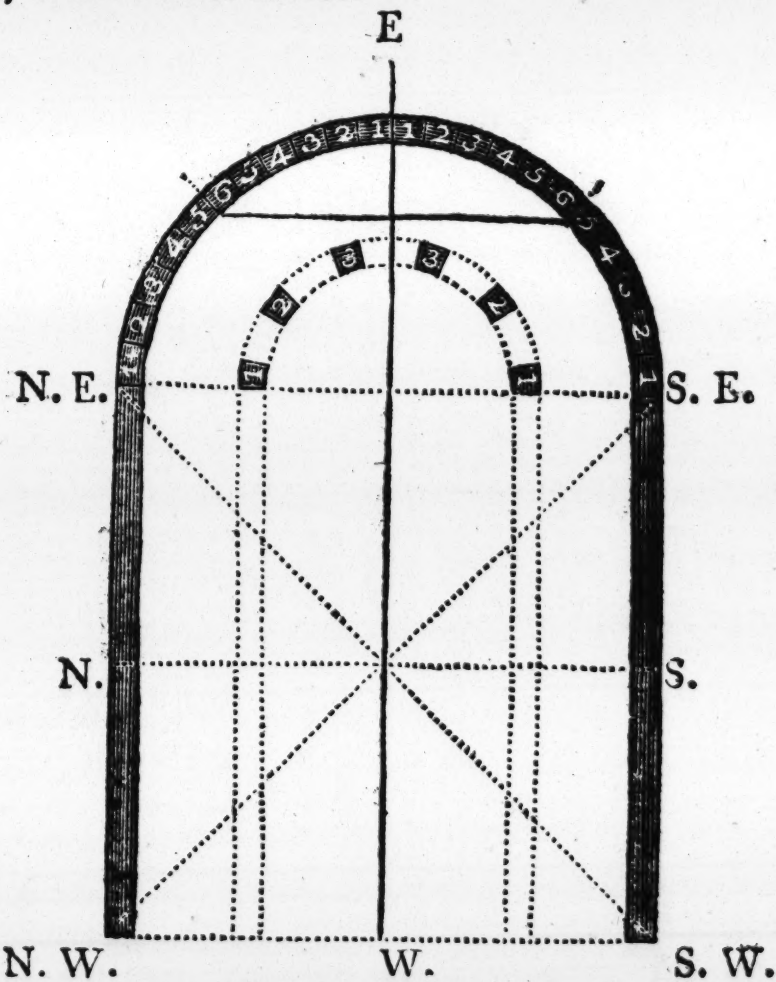
In cono capitis.

- | | |
|--|---|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The east stone to the left, to the north by that laid by earl Robert. Simon earl of Northampton. 2. Next N. E. Ralph de Bernak. 3. Next N. E. Boaz his wife. 4. The next N. E. Helpo, knt. 5. Next to the N. Simon a knight, and his wife Gizlan. 6. Next to the N. Sir Reyner de Bathe and his wife Goda. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. S. E. Robert earl of Leiceſter. 2. Next to the S. Baron Walter de Cantilupe and his wife Emericine. 3. Next to the S. Sir Alan de Fulbek. 4. Next to the S. Theodore de Betheby, knt. 5. Near his, Lezeline his wife. 6. Next to the S. Turbrand, knt. of Spalding. |
|--|---|

N. E.

S. E.

- | | |
|--|---|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. N. E. corner ſtone, the firſt ſtone by Jeffrid abbot of Croyland. 2. The eaſtern, Richard de Rulos. 3. Next to the Eaſt, Jeffery Ridel, knt. 4. Next it to the E. Geve his wife. 5. The next, Jeffery Ridel's ſiſter Avice. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. S. E. corner, Robert abbot of Thorney. 2. Next to the E. Alan Croun. 3. Next, Muriel Alan Croun's wife. 4. — Maurice their eldeſt ſon. 5. — Maud their daughter. |
|--|---|



The fix pillars.

- | | |
|---|--|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Firſt pillar N. Hucktred prieſt of Depyng, and 104 of his town's people. 2. Second N. The prieſt of Taylington, and 60 of his town's people. 3. Third N. Stanard, and 42 people of Uffington. <p>North wall N.
By the abbot's choir after the abbot himſelf.</p> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Firſt pillar S. Turgar a prieſt, two deacons, and 220 of the men of Grantham. 2. Second S. Turkil the prieſt, and the people of Hocham. 3. Third S. Godſcall prieſt of Routzby, and 84 of his people. <p>South wall S.
By the prior's choir after abbot Robert.</p> |
|---|--|

Q. If the line W E. does not bear a little to the South of the Eaſt.

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figure holding a lance, probably St. Thomas. To the right of this last are two more whole-length statues, one holding a cross, the other has its hands joined holding loaves*. Under these, two others of a king with a radiated crown, holding in his right-hand a sword, the hilt only remaining, in his left a globe, probably Athelbald, and a gowned figure of a religious holding in its right hand a broken cross, and in its left a book†. Under these a headless figure holds a broken staff, perhaps a crozier, the right hand on the breast, or blessing, and by him a knight in armour and mantle, his pointed helmet incircled by a coronet, holds a sword in his right hand, his left on his breast. The first of these Dr. Stukeley took for abbot Turketyl‡, and the other for William the Conqueror. The last I refer to earl *Waltbeof*. Under these is a young bishop pontifically habited, holding in his left-hand a crozier, and lifting up his right to bless: at his side a figure in a mantle, and on its head a coronet; on the breast a fibula, and the hands support a fringed robe ||.

On the south side of the window, beginning at the top, are two figures with books; one of them holding a club reversed, the other a crozier§. Under them a shaven religious, holding in his right-hand a whip, his left blessing. This is the whip of St. Bartholomew, which St. Guthlac, who is represented by this figure, made such free use of, and which was preserved as a relique in the house. At his feet a demon prostrate, alluding to the

* St. Andrew and St. Philip both holding loaves. Stuk.

† Abbot Kenulph. Stuk.

‡ The work over his head falling down in the winter of 1745, carried off his mitred head and the top of his crozier. This head was engraved by Dr. Stukeley, Pal. Brit. II. 36. Pl. IV. He is placed next to St. Pega, as having turned her cell into a college or school of learning.

Dr. Stukeley calls these two figures queen Maud and archbishop Lanfranc; but those great personages have little business here.

|| Dr. Stukeley calls these two figures abbot Ingulphus and Alan de Creun, lord of Freston.

§ St. James the Less and St. Matthew. Stuk.

many temptations he endured from the Devil, and overcame*. The figure at his left hand holding the hilt of a sword or knife may be St. Bartholomew himself†. Under these is a female with something like a coronet holding a cross in her left-hand, her right on her breast, pointing to her companion. This I take for St. *Pega*, Guthlac's sister, and the figure by her, habited in pontificals with a crozier and book, for abbot *Turketyl*. Under her is a knight in complete armour with a coronet round his pointed helmet, and resting both his hands on a battle-ax. This I take to be earl *Siward*, father of Waltheof, and the animal between his legs to be the dragon, which his legend says he vanquished. At his left is a bishop in pontificals, his right-hand blessing, his left holding a crozier, which may be *Ingulphus*, or *Joffrid* his successor, who were such considerable builders here, as the other mitred figures may be his successors‡, and all the upper rows New Testament saints. In the spandrels of this window angels held shields of arms, now defaced.

On the north side of the west door sits a defaced figure setting its right foot on a beast, and by it a headless whole length of a monk girt with a cord and standing on a headless beast, and in the pedestal a smaller figure of an angel headless; on each side of whom are Adam and Eve, with the tree of life, the serpent twining round it, beautifully carved; and under all a half figure holding in his right-hand a lamb representing Christ, the second Adam. A sitting figure corresponded on the south side (now headless on a wall, the right-hand on a book open on its knee) and the pedestal of the standing figure of the Virgin Mary, now gone, is an angel well carved. The heads hard by are probably of

* Dr. Stukeley presented to the Spalding Society a drawing of "Guthlacus
" Gyrviorum Antonius ex pulcherrima ejus statua in fronte ecclesiæ Croylandensis,
" 1746. W. Stukeley d."

† Dr. Stukeley represents it as a king holding a sceptre, and calls it Witlaf.

‡ Mr. Johnson supposed they represented the six first Saxon kings and as many abbots.

the abbots living when the front was built. In the arch of the door a quatrefoil of reliefs of the history of St. Guthlac *. In the first leaf is represented a boat bringing three persons to a tree under which lies a sow and pigs. In the right leaf is a figure coming to one sitting, behind whom is a flaggon, and at his feet a ball. In the left leaf is the saint on his death-bed, attended by one assistant, and the deity or an angel descending from heaven. In the uppermost leaf his corpse is carried by angels, and the deity or an angel descending. In the centre are two figure as of a monstrous swollen demon tempting a man. Mr. Willis and Dr. Stukeley † say all these groupes were formerly gilded. Some faint traces of colours may still be distinguished. The whole front and statues are of Bernack ragg, a brown gritty stone, coarser than free-stone; the rest of the church of a whiter stone from Ketton.

Besides the drawing of this west front before mentioned made by Dr. Stukeley, which is probably only a copy of one which he gave to the Spalding Society, and another to his brother Samuel Gale, Thomas Orby Hunter, esq; lord of the manor, began an exact drawing on a larger scale than that by Buck or Millecent, and, so far as Mr. Johnson saw of it, very accurately and elegantly performed ‡.

* Each compartment and the foliage are set in separate stones, now gaping wide. Mr. Bogdani gave the Spalding Society, September 26, 1731, drawings on a large scale of the west door and five compartments over it; as did Dr. Stukeley drawings of the same in Indian ink, on a still larger scale, with this inscription; "Societati literatorum Spaldyngensium monumentum hoc vere venerandum actum beati Guthlaci delineatum in fronte ecclesiæ Croylandensis offert W. Stukeley, 1746." Mr. Bogdani and Mr. M. Johnson made on the spot, 1738, drawings of the great ox-eye arch under the west window, the great oaken gates and history of St. Guthlac over them, in five compartments carved in stone, alto releivo, anciently painted and gilded.

† Itin. I. 31.

‡ Mr. Johnson had an old vellum map made before the dissolution (q. if that called the abbot's old map. Brit. Top. I. 537) in which the abbey church is depicted not unlike the remains of it, or what from the remains wa may well judge it to have been.

Such is the present appearance of this once magnificent structure—still in its ruins the wonder of travellers. The ill-judged dilapidation of a large buttress on the south side for materials to form buttresses to prop the present church, has occasioned an alarming settlement of the beautiful front. One of the upper south windows was on the point of being hauled down had not the rope broke: one of the noble south pillars now gapes with a fearful crack; and large masses of stones continually crumble, or are blown down from the top. The present rector has influence enough to check further demolition; and may his influence, or influence like his, long prevail!

In a MS. survey of the churches in Lincolnshire, in the British Museum, N^o 6829, these coats are described in the windows of this church:

G. three keys O.

Az. three crosses portate A.

Lozengé O and G. *Crown.*

Lozengé S, and Ermine. *Patten.*

France and England, imp. G. two bars Az. six martlets O.

G. three crosses botoné.

G. a cross patonce, O. *Latymer.*

G. a cross crusilly fitché, a lion rampant A. *La Warr.*

G. a bend and two bendlets above - - - - *Grelle.*

O. a saltire engrailed S. *Botetourt.*

Cromwell quartering *Tatteshale.*

Barry of six A. and Az. in chief three lozenges, G. a mullet for difference. *Flemming.*

Az. a bend, O. *Scrope.*

A. a fess, G. in chief three torteauxes. *Devereux.*

A. a chevron between three martlets, S.

S. a fret A. *Harrington.*

Willughby.

A. a cross moline, S.

A. a saltire G.

Az. a saltire, A.

Bourchier quartering *Lovain*.

Vere.

Az. an estoile A.

The last imp. Vairé O. and G. *Ferrers*.

O. a chevron G. on a bordure, Az. eight mitres O. bishop *Stafford*.

A. a fess G. between three popinjays, V. *Lumley*.

Az. a chevron between three gerbes, O.

G. a saltire A. *Nevile*.

France and England in a border A.

Old France and England, a label of three points Ermine.

Ditto with a label of three points, A.

Ditto on a border, A. fleurs de lis O.

A. a chevron between 3 griffins heads erased, G. *Tilney*.

Roos.

A. two bars and a canton.

G. a cross patonce in a border, A.

G. a fess between six fleurs de lis, A.

G. bezanté, a canton Ermine. *Zouch*.

On the bells,

In multis annis resonat campana Johannis.

Sum rosa pulsata mundi Maria vocata.

Hæc campana beata Trinitati sacrata.

The Rev. Bernard Goche, rector of Croyland, complained to Mr. M. Johnson, steward of the manor, of a most notorious and scandalous abuse in the tenant to the grantee of the site of the conventual buildings and cloisters, who had dug up above a dozen stone coffins, wherein some reverend prelates of that church, his predecessors, or other noblemen, were deposited and interred, scattering

tering their bones on the surface of the earth, and proposing to sell them for hog troughs or other vile uses. Mr. Johnson went to the spot, and was an eye witness to this devastation*. The better to prevent it in future, and to secure the beautiful west front from such sordid dilapidation, Mr. Johnson obtained of Mr. Hunter the grantee an exclusive grant of the west front, and its statues and ornaments.

In Mr. Whitfed's yard, near the church, is a stone coffin, used for a pump trough, having a hole in the bottom about the middle, three hexagon circular bases of pillars, and a stone block

of this form  of which last there is another in the town. An alabafter head was discovered by Dr. Dinham of Spalding, fixed on the house of Mr. Bromfield Belgrave, on the south-west side of the bridge.

In the present church were, 1762, several heads which had fallen, and were intended to ornament the house of the churchwarden, then building; also an angel of oak, large as life, on which a rafter of the roof rested. Numbers of carved stones are continually beat to pieces, with other rubbish, for sand.

Not a trace can be discovered of the monastic apartments, except that they ranged on the south side of the church, and were bounded on the south by a rill of water, whose obstructed channel is scarcely to be seen. The area is covered with hillocks of ruins, which have been frequently dug into for stone, but have been lately deserted for materials more easily obtained from the ruins above ground. The great number of small stones now to be seen on two pieces of land on the East and South of the abbey yard, shew that on these lands buildings have been erected and come to decay.

* Minutes of the Spalding Society.

Mr. Johnson exhibited at the Spalding Society the impression of an intaglia in a large amethyst, antique; it seemed intended to represent Apollo with his bow and quiver hanging at his back, and was found in the great aisle of Croyland minster. The stone had been broken in two near the top, and was very clumsily set. It was in the possession of Mr. Belgrave of Croyland*. Mr. Johnson also communicated a copy of the charter of Henry III. a. r. 39. to the abbot and convent of Croyland for a fair of eight days, July 10, 1255, at their manor of Quapplade, on the Assumption and Vigil of the Blessed Virgin, and a mercate every Saturday, with the usual clause *nisi mercat.* &c.

At the same society were exhibited two small round pieces of lead found in a coffin at Croyland; on one side seemed to be the head and word SAVIOR: on the reverse hearts, and round them an illegible legend.

Also a drawing of a round ragstone capital of a column of a plain grand taste, of no order, formerly part of the abbey buildings, and by Mr. Johnson compared with that of the temple of Juno at Samos, engraved in Tournefort's Voyage, vol. II. p. 123. French edition.

There was dug up in Croyland a brass ave maria piece, on one side **ih̄s**, on the other a cross fleure; also a large and broad iron tilting spur, with a strait and long heel, and rowel of six long spikes.

Dr. Stukeley exhibited, 1748, at the Royal Society an ancient shrine, formerly in the possession of Robert Pulleyn†, Esq; of St. Neots, then of Sir John Cotton, Bart. afterwards of Dr. Stukeley, now the property of Gustavus Brander, Esq; who purchased it at the sale of the doctor's curiosities, 1776, for £4. 14s. 6d.

* Minutes of the Spalding Society.

† The mansion-house of this now extinct family, at the east end of the church at St. Neot's, is converted into a workhouse.

Mr. Eayre of St. Neot's sent it to Dr. Stukeley to have his opinion of it. It was found in the house of a gentleman of the neighbourhood *, who never shewed it during his life time, and who possibly might have given some account of it. It is 12 inches long, $10\frac{1}{2}$ high, $4\frac{3}{4}$ broad, made of oak, plated over with copper, on which the figures are chased in gold; the ground is enamelled with blue; in the ridge along the top are three oval chrystals set transparently. There being such an intercourse between the abbey of Croyland and the priory of St. Neot's that the body of St. Neot was carried to Croyland and inshrined there, Dr. Stukeley conceived this shrine belonged to Croyland abbey. He concluded it from the manner of drawing and the workmanship to be of Saxon antiquity, and that very high, and that it gave the story of the murder of the abbot and monks by the Danes, A. D. 870, before recited, p. 9, and the burial of the abbot by his succeffor Godric; and that some part of the martyred abbot Theodore might be preserved in this shrine. These conjectures, with an engraving of the two sides of the shrine, were published in the Philosophical Transactions, N^o 490.

It is by no means certain whether this monument belonged to Croyland abbey; and it may admit of a doubt, whether the subject embossed on it has any relation to that house, and does not rather represent the murder of Thomas Becket by three assassins while he was officiating at the altar, the two monks, who alone attempted any defence for him, standing by. The upper compartment represents his translation by archbishop Langton, 1220, and the translating of his soul to heaven by angels. In 17 was exhibited to the Society of Antiquaries a shrine formerly belonging to Hereford cathedral, and then the property of Dr. Ruffel, one of the residentiaries, on which was the same representation, with

* Mr. Pulleyn.

this difference, that the Hereford shrine being one fourth shorter than the Croyland *, did not afford room for the two religious on the side of the altar in the lower compartment, nor for the ascent of the soul to heaven in the upper. The story on the Hereford shrine was applied to the martyrdom of St. Ethelbert, the patron saint of that church; but it is paying a poor compliment to the invention of ancient shrine makers to imagine that they had but one device for every martyrdom. Admitting a resemblance between the deaths of Theodore and Becket, they could have no conformity with that of Ethelbert, who was a prince, and beheaded in the nuptial chamber †. The figures on the other side, and at the end, were alike in both shrines, as were also the ornaments of open work on the top. In the upper compartment a deacon holds a book, out of which the burial service was read. On this book in the Croyland shrine are only three rondeaux, but on the Hereford shrine an inscription in Saxon letters ‡. Mr. Walpole has a third shrine with figures exactly similar to these, which he conceives to be a model in miniature of the original shrine of Becket at Canterbury. It is less than the other two, and the plates are fastened on a block of wood of the same form. Perhaps the three shrines may have contained some relique of St. Thomas, who was so highly revered in every monastery.

I would not be understood to rob Croyland of her shrine, but only to correct the mistake about its history.

Dr. Stukeley had also from Croyland abbey a curious pair of snuffers, somewhat like those found at Corton in Dorset, engraved in Mr. Hutchins's history of that county, vol. I. p. 555. and the lower half of a candlestick and an enamelled candle-branch. These three last articles were purchased at his sale by

* It was 7 inches by $3\frac{1}{2}$, and $8\frac{1}{2}$ high.

† See pl. II. fig. 16.

‡ Math. Paris.

Mr. Gough; drawings of them had been exhibited by Maurice Johnson at the Spalding Society.

We have engraved Dr. Stukeley's drawing of a chair which he found at Upton, near Peterborough, and imagined belonged to one of the abbots. The inscription at the top of the back is

Benedicite fontes domino.

Probably alluding to John Welles the last abbot. Bishop Dove bought it at the Dissolution, and set it in the hall at Upton*.

Mrs. Kingston, the proprietor of a baker's house and shop, upon the entrance of the South street from the triangular bridge, told Mr. Scribo that when her husband erected the said buildings, and, in order to make a cellar in part of the same, his labourers cast out solid earth 7 feet in depth, was seen by her and many other persons, at the bottom a perfect hearth, with ashes and burnt pieces of sticks†.

Since Mr. Scribo's residence here, two rag-stone pavements have been discovered in this parish by labourers employed in digging earth for the repairs of banks, which, by their depth under the earth, have probably been concealed for some ages: one on the North side of South Ea, and in a direct line between St. Guthlac's crest, on which a boundary stone, called St. Guthlac's Cross, is fallen from its base, and Dowesdale, near to which was formerly, as we are told, a *nunnery*; the other was discovered on the West side of the bank leading from this town to Whitehouse, near Cloot.

* The late lord Colerane saw a chair of the abbot of Peterborough in Conington church, 1745, probably placed there by Sir Robert Cotton. There stands under an arch at the back of the mansion-house at Ramsay an old wainscot chair, which may have belonged to an abbot of that house.

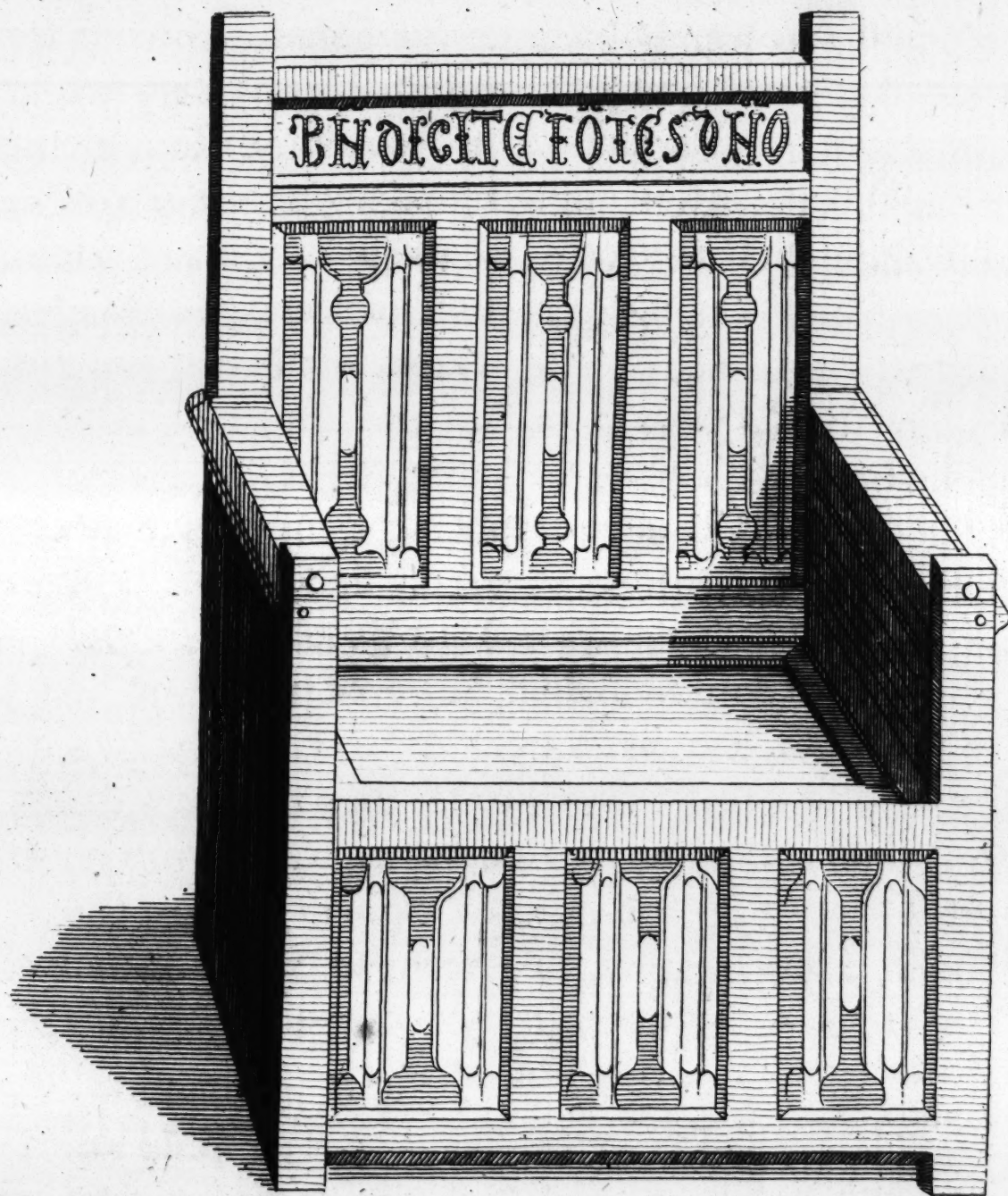
† The same discoveries were made at a considerable depth below the foundations of the Crown inn at Ramsay.

Mr.

In Possession of M^{rs} Mary Gough, Wakefield.



The exact Size of the Original.



The Abbot of Croylands Chair at Upton.

100 1/2



Mr. Scribo has been informed by many dikers here, that into the bottom of the ditches which are distant from the town about three quarters of a mile, and now abound with gravel, a pole seven feet long might have been within their memory thrust into a moor. The truth of the fact he does not dispute, but thinks it requires more than an ordinary philosophical genius to assign a satisfactory reason for such an extraordinary alteration.

Most of the facts here reported are on the authority of respectable persons, aged from 60 to 90 years. Many and long instances, and the register of burials which the present incumbent has kept with particular attention to the age of persons dying at seventy years and upwards, confirm this circumstance of remarkable longevity against any misconceived notion of the insalubrity of this fenny tract.

1734. A negro boy of Mr. Hunter's, born of negro parents in Jamaica, was baptized *Croyland*; Maurice Johnson, John Crawford, esq. steward and bailiff of the manor, and Miss Hunter, sponsors. The hair of his head was soft and short curled, but very red; the skin of his face, of a reddish cast, seemed freckled: he was sharp witted, intelligent, and sprightly.

Mr. Camden gives this description of the town of Croyland: "It is so guarded and surrounded by fenns as to be inaccessible, except on the north and east by narrow banks, and may for situation be compared to Venice. It consists of three streets*, separated from each other by water-courses, planted with willows, and raised on piles driven into the bottom of a deep fenn, communicating by a triangular bridge of admirable workmanship, under which, the inhabitants relate, was dug a very deep pit, to receive the conflux of waters†. Where beyond the bridge the soil becomes firm ground stood the monastery, on so confined a site, that

* There are now, and were perhaps before Camden's time, four streets, viz. S. W. N. and E. street, otherwise Church Street.

† Every person who has seen or measured the distance between the three angles, will controvert the truth of this.

the ground round it, except where occupied by the town, is so marshy, that one may thrust a pole to the depth of 30 feet. The little level foil about it is covered with reeds; and near the church is an alder grove. It is however well furnished with inhabitants, who keep their cattle at a distance from the town, and go to milk them in small boats that will hold but two persons, called *skerries**; but they derive their greatest profit from fish and wild-fowl, of which last they can drive at once into a single net in the month of August 3000 ducks: and they call their pools their estates. For this fishery and wild-fowl catching they pay now to the king, as formerly to the abbot, £300 a year.

The following is Dr. Stukeley's account of this place †.

"Upon the edge of Lincolnshire, in the midst of a vast fenny level, Crowland is situate, memorable for its early religion, and the ruins of an opulent monastery, which still makes a considerable prospect. The abbey presents a magnificent view of ruins, founded 1000 years ago by Athelbald king of the Mercians, in a horrid silence of bogs and thorns; made eminent for the holy retirement of his chaplain Guthlac, who changed the gaieties of the court for the severities of the anchorite. The king endowed it with a profuse hand, and all the land for several miles round the church belonged to it. The foundation is laid on piles of wood drove into the ground with gravel and sand, and they found several of them in tearing up the ruins of the eastern part of the church; for what remains now is only part of the west end, and that only one corner in tolerable repair, which is their parish church at present. It is not difficult at this time to distinguish part of the very first building of this church from that which was built by Ingulphus. In the middle of the cross stood once a lofty tower, and a remarkably fine ring of bells ‡, of which there

* These are a sort of canoes which lie on the banks of the droves about the town.

† Stuk. Itin. I. 31. 2d edit.

‡ Ingulphus gives their names, p. 505. See before, p. 18.

is a proverb in this country still remaining. The old church, built after the Danish devastation, 870, was of Turketyl's raising, who died 975. The new part was built 1114. One prodigious great bell was sacred to Guthlac. They are said to have been the first peal of bells in the country, perhaps England. From the foundation of this tower to the west end is somewhat left, but only the walls, pillars, with passages or galleries at the top, and stair-cases at the corners. The roof, which was of Irish oak finely carved and gilt, fell down about twenty years ago: you see pieces of it in every house. The pavement is covered with shrubs for brass inscriptions, and people now at pleasure dig up the monumental stones, and divide the holy shipwreck for their private uses; so that instead of one, most of the houses in the town are become religious. The painted glass was broke by the soldiers in the rebellion, for they made a garrison of the place. All the eastern part of the body of the church is entirely razed to the foundation; and the ashes as well as tombs of an infinite number of illustrious personages, kings, abbots, lords, knights, &c. there hoping to repose, are dispersed, to the irreparable damage of English history. The monastic buildings, cloisters, hall, abbot's lodgings, and the like, which no doubt were very fine, are absolutely demolished, no trace thereof left whereby their extent might be guessed at. In the north-west corner of the church stands a strong tower with a very obtuse spire, and a pleasant ring of small bells. Over the west gate are the images of divers kings, abbots, &c. among the rest St. Guthlac, with the whip and knife, as always painted. They were cut in a soft kind of stone, and drawn over in oil-colour, with gilding. The abbot's chair is at Mr. Dove's seat at Upton, by Peterborough, a descendant of bishop Dove. Upon it *Benedicite fontes domino*. I suppose the abbot's name was *Fountain**."

* The good Doctor forgot there was no such abbot here.

About 25 years ago a good inn was fitted up at the bridge-foot; and it was in contemplation to transfer back the market which was originally kept here, but removed to Thorney, which, considering the present circumstances and situation of the two towns, was much better calculated for it than Croyland. But this scheme soon failed, and there is scarce an alehouse of distinction enough to induce a traveller to bait in it. A remarkable circumstance is told of certain swallows, who having built their nests in a common drinking room at the Crown alehouse in Croyland, quitted it and followed the landlady, Mrs. Carratt, on her removal to another house, 1730.

Croyland fair began six days before, and continued as many after the festival of St. Bartholomew, August 26. Henry III. by charter, March 15, 1226, a. r. II. prohibits all men coming to the feast of the fairs of St. Bartholomew there, from making hearfes, stages, or stals, or fixing poles, without having first obtained licence of the abbot and convent. See also confirmation charter of Henry VII. section 15. The proclamation * of it sets forth, that if any vintner sell a gallon of good ale for more than two-pence, he shall be amerced, and that no persons keeping ferries extort upon persons coming to the fair wherethorow the lord of the franchise sustain loss. The statute of view of frankpledge, and of weights and measures, (called the statute of Winchester) is very particularly and frequently mentioned in this form, being as it seems of the reign of Edward III.

Proclamacio nundinarum Croylandie, from the antient chartulary and leidger of that monastery, fol. xxx.

In the name of Edward, by the grace of God king of England and France, lord of Ireland, prince of Wales, having confirmed a faire and a market granted aforesimes thereto, the faire to be holden onys in the yeare, at the feast of St. Bartholomew, (24

* In the leidger, five quarter, fol. 30; and in Croyland chronicle and collection of MSS. pen. Maurice Johnson, steward of the manor.

Aug.) six days afore, and six days after. The market to be holden weekly on the Wednesday, with all customes and duties, and all manner of punishments that long thereto, according to the statute of Winchester, setting forth how good order ought to be kept thereat, and regulating the holding the same at large.

This, by the style, was drawn up before 1327, when Edward died, for Mr. Johnson took it to be of his time, or his father's.

Among the eminent men to whom this place has given birth, besides its own abbot and the master of the abbey works his contemporary, was GODFREY de CROYLAND, abbot of Peterborough from 1299 to 1321, a particular favourite of Edward I. who presented him on his election with a fair silver cup gilt, and remitted his claim of 1000 marks on his consecration. The abbot had the honour of entertaining his sovereign, with the queen and their suite, three years after, and afterwards the prince and his favourite Piers Gaveston. Of all the buildings with which he adorned his abbey, there remained in Gunton's time only the great gate-house, with the knights' chamber over it, on whose walls were painted the portraits of all the knights who held lands of the abbey, and their arms on the rafters. He built the bridge then standing over the river and leading into the city, and purchased the manor of Lullington or Luddington. Edward I. was largely supplied by him in his Scottish wars, and entertained by him again in his progress into Scotland. After having expended between 3 and 4000*l.* on his convent, and governed it 22 years, he died 1321, and was buried at the upper end of the choir. His brass was reaved in the civil war*, and the very slab has been since turned out of the church. *Roger Ascham 1560*

"About half a mile to the east of the most venerable remains of Croyland abbey, near the road going thence into *Posland*, and

* Gunton, 39-41. 317-319.

on the right-hand of the road, says Dr. Stukeley*, is a little hillock or rising ground, now overgrown with shrubs and weeds; to us that were brought up at Cambridge, and to us that live at Stamford, it is the most respectful piece of ground in the kingdom. In the year 1708 I saw a remnant of a chapel there, which was then turned into a dwelling house or cottage. It was called *Anchorige-house*; in truth, it was the spot of ground that Pega, sister of Guthlac, pitched upon for her hermitage. Hither she accompanied him, and lived whilst he lived, and then she retired to higher ground, the place, called from her *Peakirk*, where a little monastery was founded. The chapel still remains turned into a dwelling-house. *Comp 160*

The Doctor thus describes the first of these spots in his Itinerary, l. 32. "Not far east of the abbey, upon a hillock, is the remnant of a little stone cottage, called *Anchor-church-house*. Here was a chapel over the place where St. Guthlac lived a hermit, and where he was buried. The ruins pulled down about 1720." All that remained in 1782 was a long low hillock in the middle of a close, about half a mile due east from Croyland church in the road. This close and another adjoining were for many years past called *Anchor-church-field*.

Mr. Scribo has repeatedly been informed by some respectable persons, who were eye-witnesses to the fact, that, about 45 years ago, a proprietor of the hillock above-mentioned, and the inclosure adjoining to it, *William Baguley*, clerk, but never a minister of this parish, frequently, and especially on Sundays, went to the inclosure wherein this hill is, and immediately upon his entering into it, fell upon his knees, and placing his hat before his face, continued for a considerable time in a posture of adoration. This is an unprecedented instance of a protestant divine's enthusiastic veneration for a hermit, or the ground wherein he hath been supposed to have lived, died, and been

* Pal. Brit. II. 35.

buried; but what adds to the wonder of this fact is, that, excepting this his whimsical behaviour, and an instance of his ill management of his affairs, by which he brought himself into the Fleet prison, he was esteemed a man of good understanding. His daughter, who afterwards enjoyed the same estate, died here in 1730.

“When lord Turketyl became abbot of Croyland, A.D. 948, many learned men followed him thither, whom he placed in St. Pega's cell; built them a chapel; appointed one a prior, another who was in orders a chaplain; and they lived there together, both clerical and lay, exactly like a college: and it was really a college, and the grandmother of all the colleges and learning in the two most ancient universities of Cambridge and Stamford.

“Here lord Turketyl made one Reynford, a man of much learning and honesty, prior; and the children of the nobility were sent thither as to a school; and the lord abbot walked to the place himself every day to examine and encourage them properly in learning; as we largely read in Ingulphus' history*.”

The famous bridge at Croyland is the greatest curiosity in Britain, if not in Europe. It is of a triangular form, rising from three segments of a circle, and meeting at a point at top. It seems to have been built under the direction of the abbots, rather to excite admiration, and furnish a pretence for granting indulgences, and collecting money, than for any real use; for though it stands in a bog, and must have cost a vast sum, yet it is so steep in its ascent and descent that neither carriages nor horsemen can get over it. The rivers Nyne and Welland, and a stream called Catt Water, on the sides whereof the streets of the town are built, all meet under the great arch; and there forming one river, flow from thence through Spalding into the sea. The town consists of three principal streets built on piles, and separated by three waters; these lead to the bridge, and

* Stukeley, Pal. Brit. II. 35.

there is no getting to them but by two narrow causeways. It stands not exactly in the centre of the north street, owing to the impossibility of using it for horses or carriages. On the South West wing, which faces the London road, is placed in a sitting posture, a stately image of king Ethelbald, founder of the abbey. It has a crown fleury on the head, and a globe in the right hand.

The first mention of this bridge is in the charter of Edred king of Britain, in the year of Christ's incarnation DCCCXLIII, where the boundaries of the abbey are thus described :

" From the triangular bridge at Croyland (a *ponte de Croy-*
 " land *triangulo*) by the river of Welland towards Spalding, unto
 " Afendike, where Afendike falleth into the river of Weland, on
 " the north part of a certain cross of stone, there erected by
 " abbot Turketill, and so upwards to the east, by Afendike to
 " Afwictoft *."

This passage plainly proves this bridge to be a religious boundary at least as ancient as St. Guthlac's cross, and known so early as A. D. 943 ; and it is highly probable, that it was built some years before that period. It is thought to have been erected by the abbots, some time in the reign of king Ethelbald, who was upon the throne only from A. D. 856 to 860, and this opinion is strengthened by the antique image of that king being placed upon the bridge ; so we may venture to fix the building of it to his time, or soon after.

Each base of this bridge, it is said, stands in a different county, viz. Lincolnshire, Cambridgeshire, and Northamptonshire †. Mr. Camden says, that the inhabitants report there was a pit funk, of a mighty depth, under the bridge, to receive the fall of the three water courses meeting in one confluence ‡. The first particular we have before seen is not strictly true ; and, as

* See Appendix, N° VIII. p. 7. Dugdale's History of Embanking, p. 210.

† System of Geography, fol. Vol. I. p. 170.

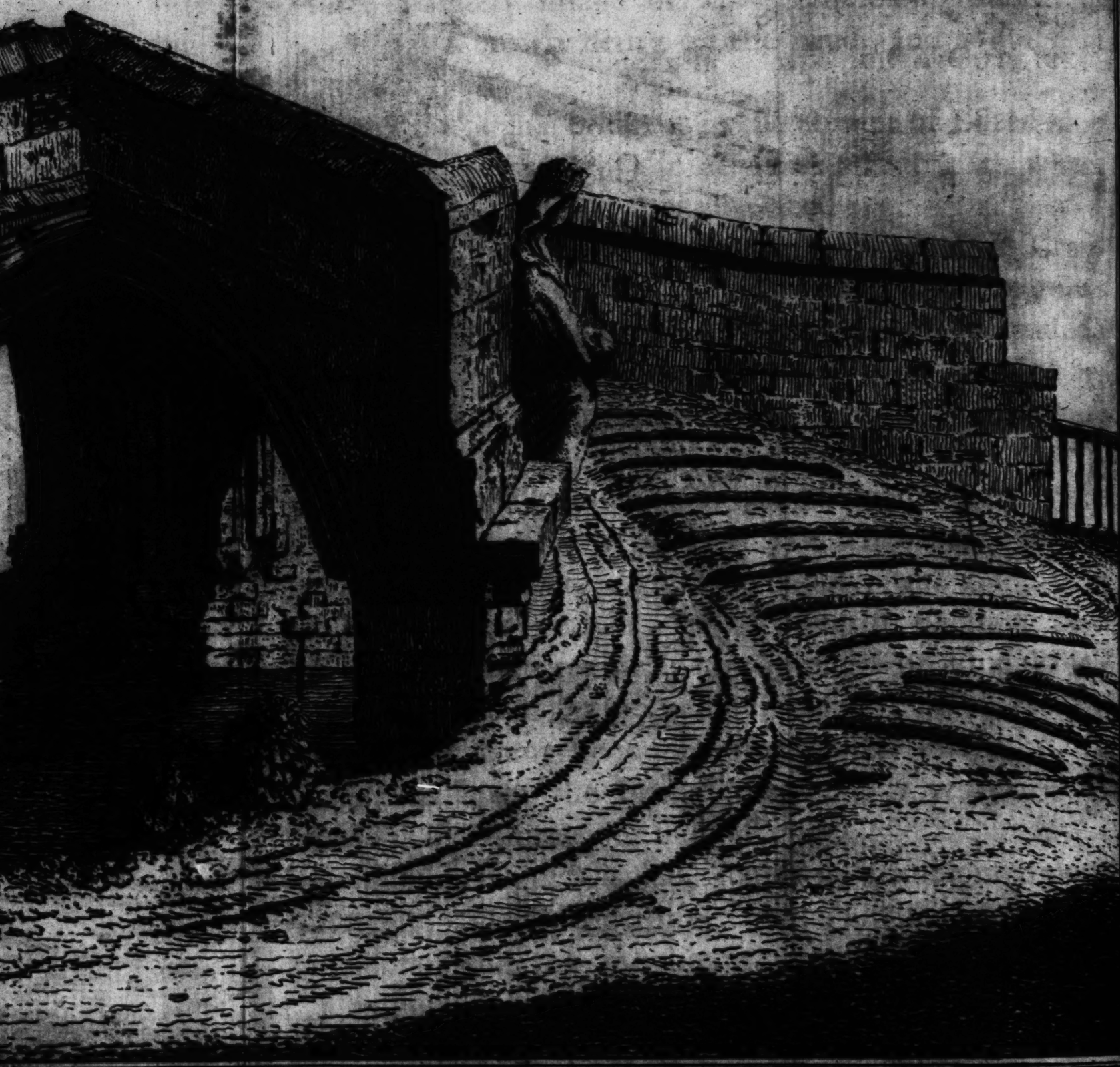
‡ Camden's Britannia, translated by Phil. Holland, 1637, p. 533.



W. Williams Delin. & J. Smith Sculp.

CROYLA

*Is triangular and form'd by three ribs
the intercourse of all the Streets of the
Canals: at the end next the London road*



AND BRIDGE

ld. Arches joining in an eye, it commands
the Town which are built on the sides of these
road sits an Image of King Ethelwald.

to the latter, the bare mentioning of it is sufficient to explode that ridiculous tradition.

It is not improbable that, according to the superstition of the age in which this bridge was built, it was intended as an emblem or representation of the Trinity; for though it has three arches, yet it is properly but one groined arch, consisting of three ribs, which form the arch or arches; and it may with equal propriety be termed, a bridge of one, or of three arches.

The first print of this bridge was engraved by Dr. Stukeley, who thus describes it*. "Over against the west end of the abbey is the famous triangular bridge. It is too steep to be commonly rode over; horses and carriages go under it. It is formed on three segments of a circle meeting in one point. They say each base stands in a different county. The rivers Nyne and Welland here meet. On one side sits an image of king Athelbald with a globe in his hand."

Another view of it was engraved by Buck, 1726†.

A third was inserted in the Gentleman's Magazine, Vol. XXI. p. 296. 1751.

A fourth is engraved in N° V. of Antiquities published by John Carter, 1783.

We have given here a fifth etcht by William Williams.

The image at the foot of the bridge has been engraved on a larger scale in John Carter's second number, 1782. The late Mr. Hunter conjectured that this figure represented Henry II. Mr. Willis ‡ calls it St. *Gutblac*. One would rather suppose the royal founder of the abbey to be a primary object with the builders of this extraordinary bridge. This figure is vulgarly called Oliver Cromwell with a penny-loaf in his hand: the

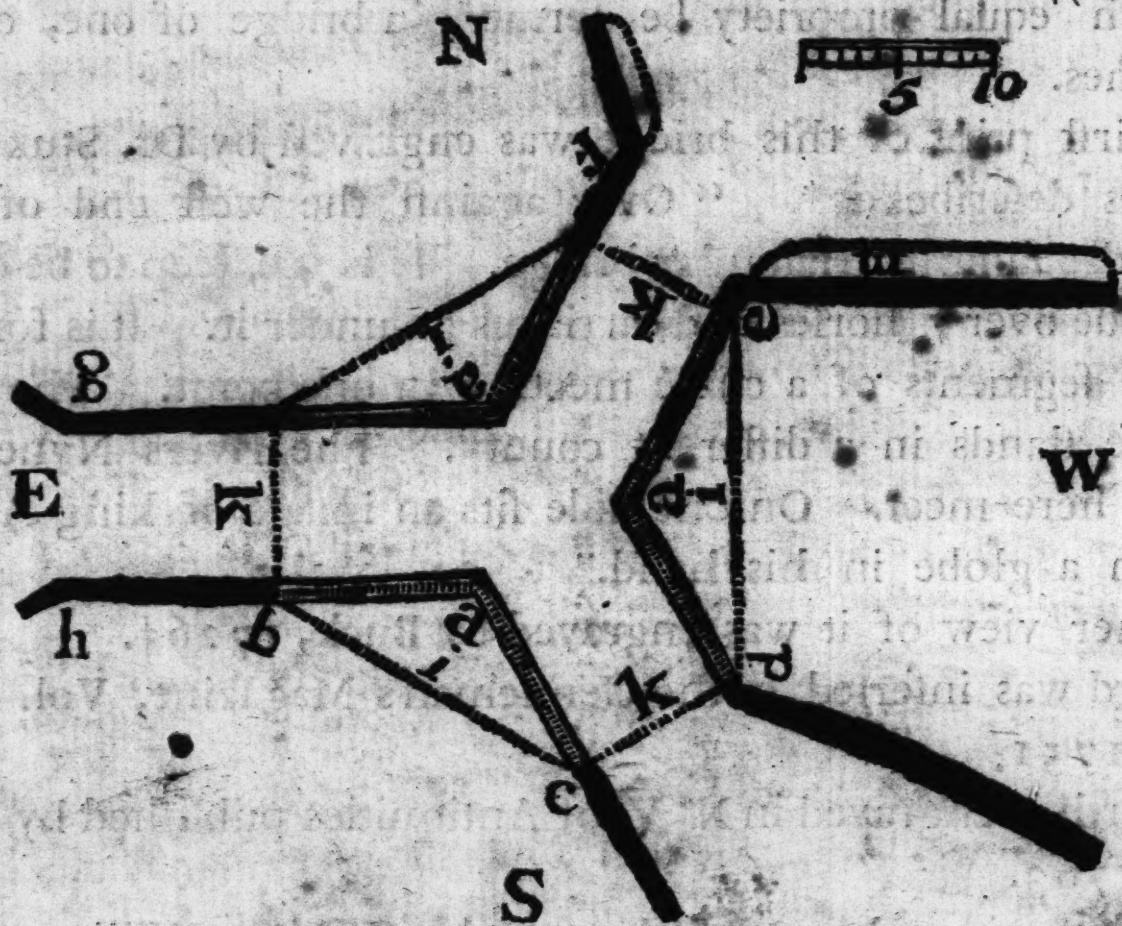
* Itin. Cur. I. p. 32. Pl. VII.

† Mr. Richard Collins, painter, son of Mr. Richard Collins, of the same profession at Peterborough, painted for Mr. Sly of Thorney a south-west prospect of Croyland church and a view of the bridge; from which Mr. Buck made his engravings, the accounts under which were drawn up by Maurice Johnson, Esq.

‡ Ubi sup.

ravages of that usurper being remembered longer than the benefactions of the Mercian monarch.

As none of these writers have given a plan * or measurements of any one part of this venerable structure, the annexed plate was communicated to the Gentleman's Magazine 1763, Vol. XXXIII. p. 180, by a correspondent who signs himself GOTHICK.



	Feet.	Inch.	At	
Height of the apex of the arch at			<i>b</i>	3 9
<i>a</i> from low water	12	6	<i>c</i>	4 4
Height of the walls at <i>a</i>	16	0	<i>d</i>	3 10
Height of the walls at <i>b</i> and <i>c</i>	14	6	<i>e</i>	4 10
<i>i</i> The span of the arches	17	6	<i>f</i>	5 6
<i>k</i> Breadth of the piers from which			<i>g</i>	4 9
the arches spring	10	0	<i>h</i>	4 6
Height of the parapet walls from the road.			<i>i</i>	
At <i>a</i>	3	2	<i>k</i>	

At *m* is placed the supposed image of king Ethelbald, in a sitting posture, now much defaced.

* Brown Willis's plan in his account of the abbey (Mit. Ab. I. 74) conveys no idea of it, being only three double C's set back to back trianglewise.

ABBOTS OF CROYLAND.

KENULPH, monk of Evesham, A. D. 716.

PATRICK, died 794.

SIWARD (a), 62 years; died 856.

THEODORE, murdered by the Danes 870.

GODRIC, died 941 (b).

TURKETYL, died 975, 16 Edgar (c).

EGELRIC, died 984 (d).

EGELRIC II. died 992 (e).

OSKETUL (f), died 1005.

GODRIC II. died 1017 (g).

BRITHMER (h), died 1048.

WLGATE (i), deposed 1075, died 1085.

INGULPHUS, 1075, died 1109 (k).

JOFFRID, died 1109 (l).

WALDEVE (m), deposed 1138.

GODFRID, prior of St. Albans, 1133 (n).

EDWARD, died 1170 (o).

ROBERT DE RADINGES, died 1190 (p).

HENRY LONGCHAMP, 1191, died 1236 (q).

RICHARD BARDENEY, 1236, died 1246 (r).

THOMAS WELLES (s), 1246, died 1253.

RALPH MARSH (t), died 1281.

RICHARD CROYLAND, resigned 1303 (u).

SIMON DE LUFFENHAM, resigned 1304 (x).

(a) *Subardus* Lel. It. IV. 243.

(b) See before, p. 10.

(c) P. 16.

(d) *Egericus* Lel. P. 18.

(e) P. 19.

(f) *Ofketillus* Lel.

(g) P. 21.

(h) *Bricktinus* Lel. P. 22.

(i) *Wulfgate* Lel. P. 26. *Wulfretel* Act. pontif. Cant. & Lel. whence Willis makes two distinct abbots here.

(k) P. 43.

(l) P. 49.

(m) *Waldenus* Lel. P. 49.

(n) *Sim. Dun.* 264. P. 49.

(o) P. 50.

(p) P. 51.

(q) P. 55.

(r) P. 56.

(s) *De Wille* Lel. P. 57.

(t) *De Merch* Lel. P. 57.

(u) P. 58.

(x) *Ibid.*

HENRY DE CASEWYK, died 1358 (y).

THOMAS DE BERNAK, died 1378 (z).

JOHN DE ASHEBY, died 1392 (a).

THOMAS OVERTON, died 1417 (b).

RICHARD UPTON, died 1427 (c).

JOHN LYTLINGTON, died 1469 (d).

JOHN WISBECH, died 1476 (e).

RICHARD CROYLAND II. died 1483 (f).

LAMBERT FOSSDYKE, died 1485 (g).

EDMUND THORPE, died 1497 (b).

PHILIP EVEREDGE (i), died 1504.

WILLIAM GEDYNG (k), died 1507.

RICHARD BERDENEY (l), died 1512.

JOHN WELLS (m), died 1539.

This abbey had the following Rectories, or pensions out of them :

C. Lincoln.				Pension.
Fishtoft, alias Toft, dedicated to St.				VIII l.
Guthlac,	-	-	-	
Saperton St. Nicholas,	-	-	-	II s.
Ulceby	-	-	-	XXVIS. VIII d.
Rathby	-	-	-	XXVIS. VIII d.
Ingoldsby	-	-	-	VI s. VIII d.

C. Cambridge.
Dry Drayton

Vicarages, or pensions out of

C. Lincoln.			
Gedney	-	-	XL s.
Sutterton	-	-	XXVIS.

(y) P. 58. (z) Ibid. (a) P. 60. (b) P. 64. (c) P. 64.
 (d) P. 65. (e) P. 72. (f) P. 75. (g) Ibid. (h) P. 76.
 (i) P. 76. *Evererde Lel. Evermue.* (k) P. 76. (l) *Berkeney Lel.*
 (m) P. 76.

Sutton

	Pension.	Patrons.
Sutton	-	_____
Whaplode	-	_____
Hallington	-	XVI d.
Baſton	-	XX s.
Langtoft	-	VI s. VIII d.
Burton Hufſey, alias Pedwarden	-	_____
Wellingborough	-	XL s. eleemof. VI s. VIII d.

Hokington, or Okington, co. Cambridge, now in Queen's College, Cambridge.

To St. Guthlac were dedicated the churches of Fiſhtoft, Market Deeping, Paunton Parva, co. Lincoln, and Paſſenham, co. Bucks.

Among the poſſeſſions of this houſe were the manors of Baſton, given by Henry de Bellomonte (*n*), and Dovedyke (*o*).

Common of paſture lands and marſhes in Peychurch [Peakirk] (*p*); marſh in Holbech (*q*).

Free warren in Croyland, Langtoft, and other manors (*r*).

Market and fair at Whaplode (*s*), at Baſton (*t*), at Daſton (*u*), and at Croyland (*x*), all in the county of Lincoln.

Liberties in Croyland, Spalding, &c. (*y*).

Tenements in Whaplode (*z*), Freſton (*a*), St. Martin's le Grand, London, &c. (*b*).

Mefluages and lands in Thirning, co. Huntingdon (*c*).

(*n*) Pat. 1 Hen. IV. p. 2. m. 8. Pat. 4 Hen. IV. p. 1. m. 2. Pat. 8 Hen. IV. p. 2. m. 6.

(*o*) Clauf. 14 Edw. II. m. 4.

(*p*) Plac. Weſtm. 25 Hen. III. rot. 25. Fin. in com. Northamt. 31 Hen. III. n.

(*q*) Plac. in co. Linc. 9 Edw. I. affiſ. rot. 4.

(*r*) Cart. 37 Hen. III. m. 1.

(*s*) Cart. 39 Hen. III. m. 3. Pat. 28 Edw. I. m. 64. Cart. 31 Edw. I. m. 1. Cart. 35 Edw. I. n. 4.

(*t*) Cart. 41 Hen. III. m. 1. Pat. 9 Hen. IV.

(*u*) Pat. 28 Edw. I. p. 2. m. 21. m. . . . bis. Pat. 31 Edw. I. n. 1. Cart. 35 Edw. I. n. 4.

(*x*) Pat. 9 Hen. IV. p. 2. m. 21.

(*y*) Quo warranto 9 Edw. I. rot. 4.

(*z*) Pat. 1 Ric. II. p. 1. m. 1.

(*a*) Pat. 13 Hen. IV. p. 1. m. 11. Pat. 14 Hen. IV. m. 9.

(*b*) Pat. 17 Ric. II. p. 1. m. 31. Pat. 21 Ric. II. p. 3. m. 4. m. 7 vel 8. & m. 33.

(*c*) Plac. in co. Hunt. 14 Edw. I. affiſ. rot. 7 & 8.

Lands and tenements in Gedney, Whaplode, and Holbech; with the churches of Trifton (*d*), Butterwike (*e*), Tofte, Wefnebury, Stoniwestria, and Burton (*f*).

Free warren in Croyland, Langtoft, Thetford, co. Cambridge; Buchorp, Whaplode, Holbeach, Dovedyke, Buckwall, and Hallington, co. Lincoln; and XIII hides and $\frac{1}{2}$ in Cambridgeshire (*g*).

Lands in Elmingham (*b*).

Gotesle wood in Rokingham forest (*i*).

Church of Drayton, co. Cambridge (*k*).

Messuages in Rokington (*l*).

King John granted them a market in the manor of Wellingborough, in the county of Northampton (*m*), where they had lands (*n*), and where still remain ruins of an old hall built by the abbot of Croyland.

The boundaries between them and the hundred of Naffaburgh, in the same county, were settled in the reign of Henry III. (*o*).

Their dispute with the abbot and convent of Peterborough, touching a place between the waters of Nen and Welond, 53 Henry III. (*p*).

(*d*) *Freston*.

(*e*) It belonged to Freston priory. *Eaton*.

(*f*) Pat. 28 Edw. I. m. . . . bis. Pat. 31 Edw. I. m. 1. Cart. 35 Edw. I. n. 4.

(*g*) *Ibid.*

(*b*) *Q. Helmingham* in Norfolk or Suffolk. Rec. in Scac. 10 Hen. VIII. Pasch. rot. 31. *Ibid.* 16 Hen. VIII. Mich. rot. 72. (*i*) Claus. 16 Edw. II. m. 2.

(*k*) Pat. 8 Edw. III. p. 1. vel 2 m. 7.

(*l*) *Q. Hokington*. Pat. 10 Edw. III. p. 2. m. . . . Pat. 15 Edw. III. p. 8. m. 12. Pat. 30 Edw. III. p. 1. m. 3 vel 4. Claus. 35 Edw. III. m. 11. & n. 4.

(*m*) Cart. 2 Joan. p. 1. m. 6. n. 39. vel. 59. Pat. 28 Edw. I. m. . . . bis. Pat. 31 Edw. I. m. 1. Cart. 35 Edw. I. n. 4. Confirmation of a grant between the abbot and his tenants here. Pat. 14 Hen. IV. m. 23. vel. 24.

(*n*) Plac. in co. Northamt. 3 Edw. III. rot. 65.

(*o*) Fin. Northamt. 45 Hen. III. n. . . . Pat. 52 Hen. III. m. 8. dorso.

(*p*) Pat. 53 Hen. III. n. 21.

A P P E N D I X.

Nº I.

Charta Ethelbaldi.

ETHELBALDUS, divina dispensatione Rex Merciorum, omnibus catholicis fidei cultoribus salutem perpetuam. Regi regum omnium & universorum Creatori magna cum exultatione gratias ago, qui me usque ad præsens cunctis involutum sceleribus patienter sustinuit, misericorditer attraxit, & ad sui nominis agnitionem parumper erexit. Unde Deo adherere mihi bonum est, & in ipso ponere spem meam. Sed quid retribuam Domino pro omnibus quæ retribuit mihi? Ut placeam coram eo in lumine viventium; cum sine ipso nihil habemus, nihil sumus, nihilque valemus. Magna enim aviditate nostræ salutis auctor, & universorum largitor, acceptat nostra minima, ut causam habeat retribuendi maxima & infinita gaudia. Sectantes ejus doctrinam per opera misericordie sic consolatur dicens: Quod uni ex minimis meis fecistis, mihi fecistis. Hinc est, quod cum dilecti confessoris mei Guthlaci anachorite devoti instructus fuisset consilio, precibusque pulsatus, gratanter in hunc modum adquevi. Ad perpetuæ securitatis memoriam hoc chirographo patenti, dono, trado, & concedo omnipotenti Deo, Beatæ Mariæ & sancto Bartholomæo de dominicis meis ad fundationem Monasterii nigrorum monachorum, sub norma sancti Benedicti Deo famulantium, totam insulam Croylandiæ ad sedem abbatiæ separatam, & separaliter obtinendam, cum quatuor aquis interclusam; videlicet cum aqua, quæ dicitur Schepithæe, versus Orientem, & cum aqua, quæ vocatur Nene, versus Occidentem, & cum aqua, quæ vocatur Southæe, versus Austrum, & cum aqua vocata Afendyk, versus Aquilonem, ubi communis seweræ est inter Spaldelyng & dictam insulam. Et continet dicta insula in longitudine quatuor leucas, & tres leucas in latitudine, cum mariscis adjacentibus versus Occidentem ex opposito ejusdem insulæ ex utraque parte aquæ de Weland: cujus una pars versus Boream, vocata Coggilfound, continet duas leucas in longitudine a ponte de Croyland, ubi fit ingressus ad insulam, usque ad Aspath, & unam leucam in latitudine ab aqua Weland in Australi parte, usque ad Apenholt, versus Boream juxta ripam, & habet per totam longitudinem æqualitatem latitudinis; & altera pars marisci in Australi parte aquæ de Weland continet in longitudine duas leucas a

ponte

ponte de Croyland usque ad Southlake juxta ripam ex opposito de Aspath, & habet in latitudine duas leucas ab aqua de Weland usque ad Fynset juxta aquam de Nene in Australi parte ejusdem marisci, cum separali piscaria in aquis de Weland & Neene usque ad supradictos utriusque marisci limites, & in aquis omnibus supradictam insulam ambientibus. Unde quendam cenobitam Evelhamensem, probatæ religionis virum, nomine Kenulphum, ut secum ejusdem ordinis monachos probatos ibidem congregaret, abbatem constitui, præbens eis de thesauro meo ad ædificationem monasterii ejusdem, primo anno trecentas libras legalis monetæ, & per decem annos proximo sequentes, quolibet anno centum libras, concedendo eisdem licentiam ad villam ædificandam, sive includendam, quantum ex hiis duobus mariscis versus Occidentem dictis monachis pro se & suis placuerit. Quare volo, quod prædicti monachi habeant ista dona mea cum omnibus appendiciis libera & soluta ab omni onere seculari, in perpetuam eleemosynam meam, cum omni commodo, quod evenire aut extorqueri poterit infra dictos limites tam subter terram quam supra, cum communia pasturæ pro omni genere animalium, omnibus seisonis*, sibi, & hominibus suis, sive tenentibus suis secum ibidem moram facientibus ex utraque parte aquæ de Weland, videlicet ex una parte usque ad agrum de Medeshamsted, & ex altera parte ad ædificia de Spaldelyng, cum omnibus libertatibus, & liberis consuetudinibus, quas regia potestas liberius alicui ecclesiæ in regno meo contulerit temporibus retroactis. Et districte præcipio, quod si quis contra hoc meæ auctoritatis testamentum aliquod machinari impedimentum præsumserit, quo minus pacifice possideant aliqua per me data & concessa, centum libras legalis monetæ thesauro meo persolvat, nec non dictis monachis pro damnis & expensis digne satisfaciatur. Deprecor omnes posteros meos mihi ad regnum succedentes, ut hanc poenam & censuram meam ita observent inviolatam, sicut voluerint recipere debitæ justitiæ præmium, & evadere rapacitatis supplicium. Qui vero istam eleemosynam meam provexerit & defensoraverit, in sorte electorum Dei remuneretur æternaliter. Firmatum est hoc chirographum meum in anno ab Incarnatione Christi dccxvi. quod & his probabilibus testibus sanctæ crucis indicio subnotatur. ✠ Ego Ethelbaldus Rex Merciorum gratuito consensu confirmavi. ✠ Ego Brithwaldus Doroberniensis Archiepiscopus ratificavi. ✠ Ego Wynfridus Merciorum Episcopus approbavi. ✠ Ego Ingwaldus Londoniensis Episcopus mere consensu. ✠ Ego Alwindus Lichefeld. Episcopus adoptavi. ✠ Ego Tobias Rossensis Episcopus collaudavi. ✠ Ego Ethelredus Abbas de Bardeney multum affectavi. ✠ Ego Egbaldus Abbas de Medeshamsted illud devote rogavi. ✠ Ego Egga Comes Lincoln. consilium dedi. ✠ Ego Leuficus Comes Leycestriæ assensum præbui. ✠ Ego Saxulphus filius Saxulphi Comitæ corroboravi. ✠ Ego Ingulphus Presbyter & humilis minister vocatus audiui. ✠ Ego Ethelbaldus, licet indignus, patientia tamen divina regni Merciorum gero gubernacula, summa cum fiducia auctori meæ Christo redeo humiliter; de quo prophetice scribitur in Psalmo, Miserationes ejus super omnia opera ejus; ejusdem pietati me totum submitto, & sanctæ matris Ecclesiæ precibus, beneficiisque spiritualibus commendo.

* *Seiso, seisona, Fr. saison from satio. Du Cange.*

Nº II.

Charta Offæ Regis de Croyland.

OFFA Rex Merciorum omnibus per universum regnum Mercie philochristis salutem perpetuam. Indefinenter recolens, quod breves dies hominis sunt, & in hac paucitate dierum nostrorum quæcunque seminaverit homo metet; cupio per vitæ [meæ] præsentis sancta opera mercari mihi, & metere in futuro præmia sempiterna. Ideoque Patricium abbatem Croylandiæ, ac monachos suos ibidem Deo servientes, & servos suos universos, ipsumque locum Croyland, & omnia, quæ sua sunt, accipio in manum meam, & tanquam fratres meos monachos de sancto Albano, liberos & solutos esse ab omni onere seculari, & quætos ubique per regnum meum ab omnibus vectigalibus haberi præcipio: & confirmo eisdem prædictum monasterium suum, cum omnibus possessionibus suis, ac aliis rebus, quæcunque cognatus meus, quondam inclytus Rex Æthelbaldus, fundator dicti monasterii contulerat eisdem, & quæcunque proceres sui vel mei postea contulerunt, seu conferrent in futurum, vel quæcunque fideles Christi dicto monasterio Croylandiæ conferrent in æternum. Istud chirographum anno incarnationis Domini nostri Jesu Christi septingentesimo nonagesimo tertio ego Offa Rex Merciorum concessi & confirmavi. ✠ Ego Æthelardus Archiepiscopus Doroborniens. consensi. ✠ Ego Ægbaldus Episcopus Wynt. subscripsi. ✠ Ego Aldredus Episcopus Dorcestrensis. subnotavi. ✠ Ego Aldolphus Episcopus Lichfeld collaudavi. ✠ Ego Benna Abbas de Medeshamsted corroboravi. ✠ Ego Ceolburga Abbatisa de Berdea aspiravi. ✠ Ego Heabrichtus Comes ad imperium domini mei Regis consignavi. ✠ Ego Tilherus presbyter domini mei Regis Offæ, ad ejus præceptum hoc chirographum manu mea scripsi.

Nº III.

Charta Kenulphi Regis.

KENULPHUS Dei misericordia Rex Merciorum, omnibus mediterraneis Anglis per universam Merciam fidem consentibus Christianam, pacem perfectam, sempiternamque salutem. Omnes & singuli scitote, quia Dominus sanctum suum mirificavit signis celeberrimis & præclaris prodigiis beatissimum Christi confessorem Guthlacum, in monasterio Croylandensi corporaliter quiescentem, & no-

A P P E N D I X T O T H E

vis ac innumeris miraculis, prout ego ac regina mea in nostra peregrinatione nuper oculis nostris vidimus, quotidie clarius ad totius mundi notitiam coruscantem. Unde ad supplicationem religiosissimi viri, & spiritualis patris ac consilarii nostri, domini Siwardi abbatis dicti monasterii, consulente idem ac commonente venerabili patre domino Wlfredo Archiepiscopo Dorobornensi. tunc nostrae peregrinationis comite, dictum monasterium Croylandiae cum tota insula adjacente, sicut in charta quondam regis Ethelbaldi fundatoris sui per limires est distincta. Monachos etiam ejusdem monasterii, & conversos, ac servos universos in custodiam capio meae protectionis. Insuper peregrinos omnes illuc causa devotionis accedentes, & cum signo sancti Guthlaci in suis capuciis, vel capellis recedentes, liberos & solutos ab omni passagio, & telonio, ubicunque venerint per totum regnum Merciae perenniter esse volo. Sed & eleemosynam quam Thoroldus vicecomes Lincoln. dedit dictis monachis in Bokenhale; item eleemosynam quam Geolphus filius Malti dedit illis in Halington; item eleemosynam quam Fregeustus miles validissimus, quondam magister meus, dedit illis in Langtoft; & eleemosynam quam Algarus, miles etiam dudum meus, dedit illis in Baston & in Repingale, Deo ac sancto Guthlaco, dictoque monasterio ac monachis in eo Deo servientibus in perpetuam possessionem concedo, confero, & confirmo. Anno incarnationis Christi octingentesimo sexto istud chirographum ego Kenulphus Merciorum Rex signo sanctae crucis consignavi. ✠ Ego Wlfridus Archiepiscopo Doroborn. fieri consului. ✠ Ego Kynebertus Episcopus Winchester subnotavi. ✠ Ego Wonwona Episcopus Legecestrensi. consensi. ✠ Ego Celredus Abbas de Medeshamsted, germanus frater domini Siwardi abbatis multum procuravi. ✠ Ego Cuthredus rex Cantuariorum, ad imperium domini mei Regis Kenulphi, assensum dedi. ✠ Ego Celwlphus, frater domini regis Kenulphi approbavi. ✠ Ego Algarus minister affui. ✠ Ego Sigga presbyter, praecipiente domino meo rege Kenulpho, chirographum manu mea scriptum in praesentia dictorum venerabilium patrum & dominorum meorum, praefato venerabili domino Siwardo abbati Croylandiae commendavi.

Nº IV.

Charta Witlafi Regis.

WITLAFIUS, dispositione divina rex Merciorum, omnibus Christicolis universam Merciam inhabitantibus salutem sempiternam. Magnalia Dei praedicare & publicare minime mihi verecundum, sed vere videtur honorificum & gloriosum: unde aperte confitebor Domino, qui in altis habitat, humilia respiciens in caelo & in terra, quoniam ad tempus iratus est mihi, conversus est furor suus & consolatus est me, humilians in ira sua peccatorem usque ad terram, detrahens usque

usque ad pulverem, & iterum in misericordia sua suscitans de pulvere egenum, & de stercore erigens pauperem, ut sedeam cum principibus, & solium gloriæ teneam. In die igitur bonorum ne immemor sim malorum; memor ero Raab & Babylonis scientium me; non Rahab meretricis, sed Etheldrithæ sanctissimæ virginis, cognatæ meæ pro sponsi sui agni immaculati amore Croylandiæ reclusæ, & in tempore tribulationis meæ, me in cella sua quatuor mensium spatio diligentissime abscondentis à facie inimici & persequentis: memor etiam ero Babylonis, non turris confusionis, sed sanctissimæ ecclesiæ Croylandensis, quæ terra turris ad cælum ascendens vigiliis & orationibus, psalmis & lectionibus, disciplinis & afflictionibus, lacrymis & singultibus, eleemosynis & innumeris aliis devotionibus pietatisque operibus, pro sæculo peccatore, fortissimam violentiam regno cælorum ingerit die ac nocte. Itaque quoniam venerabilis pater dominus Siwardus abbas Croylandiæ protexit me in tabernaculo suo in die malorum, celans ac salvans a facie tribulantis: ultra privilegia meorum antecessorum regum Merciorum, qui prædictum monasterium variis libertatibus & donariis nobiliter illustrarunt, offero & ego magno altari prædicti monasterii de paupertate mea, calicem aureum, crucem auream, & tabulam capellæ propriæ laminis aureis deauratam, me profitens dictæ ecclesiæ perpetuum pro viribus defensorem. Insuper præcipio omnibus ministris meis per universam Merciam constitutis, quod abbati Croylandiæ, monachis, & omnibus fratribus illius sanctissimi monasterii, cum ad civitates & castella regia pro quocunque negotio accesserint, tanquam Wymundo filio meo, vel mihi, obediant in omnibus & ministrent, nihil pro expensis, quas ipsi, vel fecerint ibidem, ab iis accipientes, sed cum litera vel signo dictorum monachorum arcarius meus omnes expensas hujusmodi, cum dicti ministri mei annumeraverint, pro fisco integre acceptabit.

Volo etiam & præcipio, quod quicumque in regno meo pro quocunque delicto reus inventus & legibus obnoxius fuerit, si fugerit ad dictum monasterium, & coram abbate dicti monasterii, qui pro tempore fuerit, gratiam sanctissimi confessoris Guthlaci ibidem corporaliter quiescentis invocans, fidelitatem ei & servitium juraverit sempiternum; salvus & securus sub protectione abbatis & monachorum suorum in quocunque servitio per totam insulam Croylandiæ ipsum profuerint, sicut in asylo, vel in camera mea propria, pace mea & impunitate gaudeat, nullusque ministrorum meorum ulla illum insequi audeat, nec in aliquo molestare, sub poena perditionis dextri sui pedis, quicumque in meo regno istud meum privilegium tentaverit in aliquo violare: licebitque dicto fugitivo in quinque aquis, quæ dictam insulam ambiunt, navigare & piscari, ac aliter, quocunque modo a dominis suis assignatus fuerit, laborare, absque ministrorum meorum, vel alicujus alterius calumnia vel gravamine. Quod si extra dictas aquas, vel metas dicti monasterii captus aliquando fuerit, poenam, quam quondam meruit, five mortem, five membrorum suorum mutilationem, si ministri mei, vel quicumque sui adversarii per juramentum sex hominum fide dignorum probare poterunt, quod extra metas suas inventus fuerit, absque ulla gratia sustinebit. Dictas vero metas monasterii Croyland in quinque ejus aquas prædictas, tam ministris meis, quam abbati & monachis suis, pro suis dictis fugitivis, describere feci & notare. Dictæ namque aquæ vocantur istis nominibus; videlicet Schepishee ad Orientem, in cujus ripa Occidentali crux lignea stat vetusta, & distat

& distat ab ipsa aqua per decem pedes, æqualiter posita in medio inter duos angulos ejusdem insulæ, scilicet Aswiktoft, qui est angulus & metæ dictæ insulæ contra Vulturum, & Tedwarker, qui est angulus & metæ dictæ insulæ contra subsolanum. Secunda aqua, quæ claudit dictam insulam ad austrum, vocatur Southee, in cujus ripa est posita crux lapidea distans a Namanlandhirne per quinque perticatas, & a Southee per sex perticatas, ubi Southee intrat in aquam de Neene, quæ currit ad pontem de Croyland; sed metæ fugitivorum in illa parte diriguntur in mariscum occidentale per Fynset contra Africum, & sic usque ad Folwardsteking contra Corum, & sic divertendo ad Boream, ubi Southlake intrat in aquam de Weland ex opposito lapideæ crucis, quæ stat in boreali ripa dictæ aquæ de Weland, distans ab ipsa aqua per quinque pedes, quæ currit inde ad prædictum pontem de Croyland; sed metæ fugitivorum ab illa cruce diriguntur in mariscum boreale directe usque ad Oggot, qui est angulus metarum contra Favonium, & sic redeundo versus orientem per Wodelade usque ad Apynholt, & ibi ascendendo per aquam de Weland, quæ est quarta aqua claudens insulam in illa parte, sicut tertia aqua de Nene claudit eam ex altera parte pontis de Croyland, usque ad seweram de Asendyk cadentis & in Weland, ubi stans fracta crux lapidea distat ab ipsa aqua de Asendyk per tres perticatas in ejus ripa australi; & ipsa aqua de Asendyk est quinta aqua claudens ab illo loco insulam prædictam, contra Aquilonem usque ad Aswyktoft. Si extra istas quinque aquas & metas prænotatas fugitivus inventus fuerit, tanquam Semei extra Jerusalem, publicis legibus subjiciendus, pœnam, quam meruit, patietur. Quod si infra prædictas metas, & prædictarum aquarum ripas exteriores homicidium, furtum, vel aliam forisfacturam fecerit, per ballivos dicti monasterii capiendus, juxta demerita in ipsa insula, cujus immunitatem perdidit, patietur, & ibidem judicandus in carcere abbatis condemnabitur. Et ut istud meum privilegium firmiter & fortius ad posteros perseveret, per dominum meum Egbertum Regem Westsaxonie, & Athelwlfum filium ejus, illud obtinui confirmari.

Offero etiam secretario dicti monasterii, in ministerium sanctissimi altaris, chlamydem coccineam, qua indutus eram in coronatione mea, ad capam inde sive casulam faciendam; & in ecclesiæ sanctissimæ ornamentum, velum meum * aureum, quo insuitur excidium Trojæ, in meo anniversario (si sibi placuerit) in parietibus suspendendum. Offero etiam refectorio dicti monasterii, ad usum præsentis quotidie in refectorio, scyphum meum deauratum, & per totam partem exterioriorem barbaris vinitoribus ad dracones pugnantibus cælatum, quem crucibolum meum solitus sum vocare, quia signum crucis per transversum scyphi imprimitur interius, cum quatuor angulis simili impressione protuberantibus; & cornu mensæ meæ, ut senes monasterii bibant inde in festis sanctorum, & in suis benedictionis meminerint aliquando animæ donatoris Witlasi.

Confirmo etiam dicto monasterio omnes terras & tenementa, possessiones, & earum peculia, & omnia alia donaria, quæ prædecessores mei Reges Merciorum, & eorum procures, vel alii fideles Christiani, sive Judæi, dictis monachis dederunt, vendiderunt, vel invadiaverunt, aut aliquo alio modo in perpetuam possessionem tradide-

* Rubeum.

rubi: & specialiter donum Thoroldi quondam Vicecomitis Lincoln. in Bokenhale, videlicet duas carucatas terræ & dimidiam, & viginti sex acras prati, & quinquaginta acras sylvas, [& LXX acras] de Brusche. Item donum Geolphi filii Maltræ in Halington, videlicet quatuor bovatas terræ de Juland, & decem bovatas in servitio, & triginti tres acras prati in Gernthorp. Item donum Fregisti militis, viz. totam villam de Langtoft, & in campis ejusdem villæ sex carucatas terræ arabilis, habentes in longitudine quindecim quarentenas, & novem quarentenas in latitudine, & centum acras prati; & sylvam & mariscum duarum leucarum in longitudine, & duarum leucarum in latitudine, et ecclesiam ejusdem villæ, & XL acras de eorum feodo in campo de Depyng. Item donum Algari militis, [filii Northlang,] scilicet Northland in Balton, viz. quatuor carucatas terræ arabilis, continentes in longitudine octo quarentenas, & octo quarentenas in latitudine; & XLV acras prati, & mariscum continens in longitudine XVI quarentenas, & VIII quarentenas in latitudine; & ecclesiam ejusdem villæ, & unum molendinum, & dimidium alterius molendini, & totam piscariam in aqua a molendino versus Occidentem usque ad finem [ejusdem] marisei [ejusdem villæ] versus Orientem. Item donum ejusdem Algari militis in Repingale, viz. tres carucatas terræ arabilis, & XL acras prati. Item donum Normanni quondam vicecomitis in Sutton, juxta Bosworthe, duas carucatas terræ. Item donum ejusdem in Badby, viz. quatuor hidas terræ cum appendiciis. Item donum domini Algari comitis in Holbeke, & in Cappelade, viz. quatuor carucatas, & sex bovatas, & octodecim acras prati, & mariscum. Item donum ejusdem in villa sua de Spaldelyng, videlicet tres carucatas terræ. Item donum ejusdem in villa sua de Pyncebek, videlicet unam carucatam terræ. Item donum ejusdem in Algarkirke villa sua, videlicet undecim bovatas terræ: & in parochia de Sutterton tres carucatas terræ, & unam bovatom, & viginti sex acras prati, & quatuor salinas, cum ecclesia ejusdem villæ. Item donum Oswii militis in Draytona, videlicet octo hidas terræ, & quatuor virgatas, & ecclesiam ejusdem villæ. Item donum Asketelli coci mei in Glaphorn, videlicet tres virgatas terræ. Item donum Wlgeti [quondam] pincernæ mei, in Peiekyrke tres virgatas terræ. Item donum [Edulphi] nuncii mei in Laithorp, unam bovatom terræ. Item donum Siwardi vicecomitis in Kyrkeby, tres bovatas terræ, unam mansionem, & tria cotagia. Et in Staundon donum Sigburgæ comitissæ, quinque hidas terræ. Et donum Wlnoti dapiferi mei in Adyngtona, videlicet duas hidas terræ, & piscariam, cum advocacione ecclesiæ ejusdem villæ; & in alia Adyngtona ex dono ejusdem, unam virgatom terræ. Ista terras & tenementa prædicto monasterio Croylandiæ, & monachis ibidem Deo servientibus, in pacificam & perpetuam possessionem concedo, trado, & confirmo, habenda de me & hæredibus meis quibuscunque Regibus Merciorum post me successuris, in perpetuam & puram eleemosynam, libere, quiete, & solute ab omnibus oneribus secularibus, exactionibus, vectigalibus universis, quocunque nomine censeantur. Quod si quis adversarius, instigante diabolo, in quibuscunque prædictis terris aut tenementis, tot regum pacifice possessis, & eorum auctoritate confirmatis, calumniam ponere voluerit in futurum, me & successores meos Reges Merciorum profiteor præsentis chirographo & polliceor, dicti monasterii futuros in perpetuum defensores.

Istud

Istud chirographum meum domino Siwardo abbati patri meo, & Etheldrinhæ sanctissimæ virgini, pro Christi amore ibidem reclusæ, carne quidem cognatæ meæ, sed (quod magis est) in Christo carissimæ sorori, quondam promissum in præsentia dominorum meorum Egberti Regis Westsaxonie, & Athelwulphi filii ejus, coram pontificibus & proceribus majoribus totius Angliæ, in civitate Londonia (ubi omnes congregati fuimus pro consilio capiendo contra Danicos piratas littora Angliæ assidue infestantes) signo sanctæ crucis confirmavi. ✠ Ego Celnothus Archiepiscopus Doroborniensis consului. ✠ Ego Enbaldus Archiepiscopus Eboracensis consignavi. ✠ Ego Osmundus Londoniensis Episcopus collaudavi. ✠ Ego Helmstanus Episcopus Wintoniensis assensum præbui. ✠ Ego Herewinus Episcopus Lichfeldensis consensi. ✠ Ego Cedda Herfordensis Episcopus aspiravi. ✠ Ego Adelstanus Schireburnensis Episcopus procuravi. ✠ Ego Humbrichtus Helman * Episcopus approbavi. ✠ Ego Wilredus Dommocensis † Episcopus annui. ✠ Ego Herferdus Wigorn. Episcopus gratum habui. ✠ Ego Godwinus Rossensis Episcopus favi. ✠ Ego Hedda Abbas de Medeshamsted ratificavi. ✠ Ego Ambertus Abbas Ripadii † interfui. ✠ Ego Kynewinus Abbas de Bardeney astiti. ✠ Ego Egbertus Rex Westsaxonie concessi. ✠ Ego Adelwulphus filius Regis Westsaxonie consensum dedi. ✠ Ego Wlhardus Dux affui. ✠ Ego Athelmus Dux audiui. ✠ Ego Herenbrichtus Dux acceptavi. ✠ Ego Swithunus Presbyter Regis Egberti præsens fui. ✠ Ego Bosa scriba Regis Withlasi manu mea chirographum istud scripsi. ✠ Ego Withlasius Domini nostri Jesu Christi gratia Rex Merciorum, ad sanctæ Matris Ecclesiæ honorem, & divini cultus exaltationem, anno Incarnationis ejusdem nostri Salvatoris octingentesimo tricesimo tertio, in festo sancti Augustini confessoris, doctoris, & Apostoli nostræ gentis, hæc pauca offero, pluraque offerrem, quin corpus meum in morte mea tam sancto monasterio promitterem, nisi ante sepulturam meam Ripadio devovissem. Veruntamen spiritus meus permanebit vobiscum in æternum.

Nº V.

BERTULPHUS Rex Merciorum venerabili patri domino Siwardo abbati Croylandiæ, omnibusque fratribus suis monachis ejusdem monasterii præsentibus & futuris, salutem in Domino sempiternam. Gratias debitas vobis omnibus dignissime reddo pro pecunia, qua me per vos dudum prætereuntem, in mea maxima indigentia, contra Paganorum violentiam gratissimo & liberalissimo animo refovistis. Quo tempore quia de injuriis damnis vobis per quosdam vestros adversarios malitiose nimium illatis mihi graviter conquesti estis, qui nequiter insidiantes in exterioribus ripis aquarum vestrarum, si dictas ripas ascenderent in piscando qui de fugitivis servi vestri sunt effecti, & pari modo multotiens custodientes [terminos]

* Elmham. † Dunwich. ‡ Repton.

marif.

HISTORY OF CROYLAND.

mariscorum vestrorum, si forte oves & boves aut cetera animalia vestra longius errantia revocare dicti servi vestri excederent, ut eosdem servos vestros extra vestram insulam inventos, velut impunitatis suæ violatores, publicis legibus subjicerent & damnarent, sicque necesse fuit frequentissime vel dictos servos vestros in manus hostium suorum incidere & perire, vel eorum labores ad justum commodum vestrum non procedere. Proposita ergo tali querela vestra per fratrem Askillum commonachum vestrum palam coram praelatis & proceribus totius regni mei Merciae apud Benington ultimo congregatis, omnibus tenerrime compatiens super ejusmodi vobis illatis injuriis, ad honorem Dei & sanctæ matris ecclesiæ relevationem, considerantibus etiam & collaudantibus universis perfectionem sanctissimæ religionis vestræ, pro majore pace & quiete vestri sacri monasterii, complacuit privilegia domini Withlasi regis, fratris, & prædecessoris mei, de impunitate vobis concessa, declarare & dilatare, in eleemosynam animæ meæ, declarataque ac dilatata meo chirographo confirmare.

Quapropter præcepi Radboto vicedomino Lincoln. ceterisque ministris meis in illa patria constitutis, insulam vestram Croylandiæ, ac terminos mariscorum vestrorum circuire & describere, mihiq; & consilio meo, ubique in ultimo paschæ fuisset, fideliter & lucide demonstrare: qui jussa complentes, istis nominibus insulæ vestræ mariscorum vestrorum circuitum mihi, & consilio meo, sanctum pascha nostrum tunc apud Kyngesbury tenentibus, aperte descriptum obtulerunt. Claudit enim insulam vestram de Croyland ad ejus Orientem (prout antiquitus per eam dotavit monasterium vestrum inclytus quondam Rex Merciae Ethelbadus fundator vester, & ceteri Reges Merciorum sui successores suis chirographis confirmaverunt) ab Aswyktothirne usque ad Tedwarthar aqua de Schepishee, habens dictam insulam in parte sua Occidentali, & mariscum de Cappelade in parte sua Orientali: & de Tedwarthar usque ad Namanlandhirne claudit eam aqua de Southee, habens dictam insulam in parte sua Boreali, & sylvam de Ancarig in parte sua Australi: & de Namanlandhirne usque ad pontem de Croyland claudit eam aqua de Neene, habens dictam insulam in parte sua Orientali, & mariscum vestrum dictum Alderlound in parte sua Occidentali: & de ponte de Croyland usque ad Wodeladmouth claudit eam aqua de Weland, habens dictam insulam in parte sua Occidentali: & de Wodeladmouth usque ad communem seweram de Asendyk claudit eam prædicta aqua de Weland, habens dictam insulam in parte sua Australi, & mariscum de Spaldelyng in parte sua Boreali: & de prædicta sewera usque ad Aswyktoft claudit eam prædicta aqua de Asendyk, habens dictam insulam in parte sua Australi, & mariscos de Spaldelyng, Weston, & Multon in parte sua Boreali. Mariscorum vero vestrorum jacentium ex opposito insulæ vestræ de Croyland ad ejus occidentem, limites & termini, per eosdem ministros meos descripti, nominibus istis mihi sunt oblatis: viz. de Namanlandhyrne usque ad Fynset, & inde usque ad Groynes, & inde usque ad Folwardstakyng, & inde versus Boream usque ad Weland, ubi Southlake intrat de Weland, & sic transeundo ipsam aquam de Weland, & ascendendo ad Aspath, & inde versus Boream usque ad Werwerlake, & sic per Harynholt, usque ad Mengerlake, & inde usque ad Oggot sive Dedmanslake, & sic per Apynholt & Wodelade versus Orientem usque ad Wodeladmouth, qui est terminus insulæ vestræ in illa parte contra Boream, sicut Namanlandhyrne est terminus insulæ vestræ contra

tra Austrum. Communia etiam pasturæ omnium animalium vestrorum protenditur ultra dictos terminos mariscorum vestrorum versus Austrum usque ad agrum monachorum [ecclesiæ] de Medeshamsted, & versus Occidentem usque ad agrum monachorum ecclesiæ sanctæ Pegæ in Australi marisco de Weland, & in Boreali marisco protenditur versus Occidentem usque ad ædificia de Depyng, & versus Boream usque ad ædificia de Spaldelyng, omnibus anni temporibus, prout a fundatione monasterii vestri hætenus omnia prædicta pacifice possedistis. Pro servis ergo vestris, quos de fugitivis sive piscatores, sive pastores vobis facietis, cum communi consilio totius regni mei concedo sancto monasterio vestro ultra exteriores ripas quinque agrorum claudentium insulam vestram viginti pedes in latitudine ab ipsa aqua, ubicunque ascenderint ad retia sua extrahenda, aut ad alia sua necessaria in terra solida peragenda. Similiter quocunque protenditur animalium vestrorum communia in prædictis mariscis, illuc extenditur fugitivorum vestrorum licentia, ut si forte in agros contiguos ex tempestate, vel alio infortunio, vel latrocinio abducta fuerint; consentientibus omnibus prælatis & proceribus meis, concedo ipsis fugitivis vestris, quod sicut alii liberi homines, animalia vestra prædicta persequantur, & meliori modo, quo poterunt, repetant & reducant, & quasi in ecclesia sua essent, pace mea & impunitate per totam viam suam gaudeant: subque mutilatione membri magis necessarii nullus eos audeat molestare, vel in aliquo contrariari.

Insuper pro dicti Withlasi quondam Regis, fratris & prædecessoris mei, proque redemptione meorum peccatorum, cum communi consilio gratuitoque consensu omnium magnatum Regni mei concedo Deo, & beatissimo confessori suo S. Guthlaco, sacratissimoque monasterio vestro Croylandiæ, quod per totum regnum meum Mercie abbas, monachus, conversusve sacri monasterii vestri, qui nunc estis, vel qui vobis succedent in futurum post vos, ibidem Domino servituri, pro quocunque negotio processerint, de dictis fugitivis viæ suæ famulos licenter sibi faciant & producant, inque præsentia dicti abbatis, monachi, vel conversi, ubique per regnum meum, sicut in ecclesia sua Croyland, salvi permaneant & securi, ac ab omni periculo immunes penitus & indemnes, sub mutilatione membri magis dilecti, si quis istud privilegium meum attentaverit in aliquo temere violare. Quod si extra prædictos viginti pedes in ripis exterioribus aquarum vestrarum, aut extra villatas, quæ communia vobiscum vendicant in Occidentalibus mariscis vestris, ex utraque partiæ aquæ de Weland, aut alibi, vobis absentibus, absque viatica litera abbatis loci vestri, talis fugitivus repertus fuerit, juxta demerita legali supplicio subiacebit.

Declaratis itaque terminis tam insulæ vestræ, quam mariscorum vestrorum, declaratis etiam ad honorem Dei privilegiis domini Withlasi, ac aliorum Regum Mercie prædecessorum meorum, vobis magnifice concessis, complacuit unanimiter mihi ac universo consilio meo, vestra omnia loca mei auctoritate regii chiographi confirmare. Confirmo ergo vobis, & [omnibus] successoribus vestris regulam sancti Benedicti sub habitu vestro tam nunc professis, quam post vos professuris, principalem vestram ecclesiam Croylandiæ, in qua venerandæ reliquiæ sanctissimi Christi confessoris, & patroni vestri beati Guthlaci corporaliter tumulati, ultimam resurrectionem feliciter expectant; totamque insulam adjacentem, prout per terminos suos superius declaratos ministrorum meorum diligentia sufficientissime est descripta, in sedem separalem abbatiæ vestræ, in situm specialem monasterii vestri, & in vestrum plenum dominium

minium singulariter & perpetuo possidendum, una cum duobus mariscis jacentibus ad ejus Occidentem, viz. Alderslound in Australi parte aquæ de Weland, & Cogislound in ejusdem aquæ parte Boreali, per terminos similiter superius declaratos. Hæc est hæreditas Domini, dos ecclesiæ Christi, solum sanctæ Mariæ & beati Bartholomæi Apostoli, sancti Guthlaci monachorumque suorum sanctuarium sacratissimum, & monasterium ab omni terreno servitio liberrimum, illustrissimorum Regum eleemosyna specialis, & in omni tribulatione universis locus refugii singularis, mansio sanctorum perpetua, & possessio viris religiosi communi Regni consilio specialiter appropriata, proque frequentibus miraculis sanctissimi confessoris, inter vineas Engaddi balsami mater semper fertilis, & pro Regum privilegiis Bosor in solitudine, omnibus poenitentibus civitas gratiæ & salutis. Si quis sacrarium hoc violaverit, vel in aliquo vexaverit, vindicabit in illum dextera mea, & hæredes mei, quicumque post me fuerint hujus regni Merciae perenniter sceptrigeri successores.

Confirmo etiam Deo & sancto Guthlaco, sacroque monasterio vestro Croylandiæ de dono Fregisti, quondam militis domini Kenulphi Regis, ecclesiæ de Langtoft & in campis ejusdem villæ sex carucatas terræ, habentes in longitudine quindecim quarentenas, & novem quarentenas in latitudine, & centum acras prati & sylvam & mariscum duarum leucarum in longitudine, & duarum leucarum in latitudine, & XL acras de eodem feodo in campis de Depyng. Confirmo etiam Deo & sancto Guthlaco, sacroque monasterio vestro, de dono Algari militis, filii Northlang, ecclesiā de Tetford cum capella sancti Johannis Evangelistæ de Baston, & in eadem parochia quatuor carucatas terræ, continentes in longitudine octo quarentenas, & octo quarentenas in latitudine, & XLV acras prati, & mariscum continentem in longitudine sexdecim quarentenas, & octo quarentenas in latitudine; & unum molendinum, & dimidium alterius molendini, & totam piscariam in aqua, sicut circuit pratum vestrum versus Orientem; & de dono ejusdem Algari militis in Repingale tres carucatas terræ, & LX acras prati. Confirmo etiam Deo & sancto Guthlaco, sacroque monasterio vestro de Croyland, ex dono Algari comitis, patris junioris Algari, qui nunc est, ecclesiā de Cappelade, cum capella sancti Johannis Baptistæ in eadem villa, & in campis tam de Holbech, quam de Cappelade, quatuor carucatas terræ arabilis, & sex bovatas, & octodecim acras prati, & mariscum duo mille acrarum, & mariscum tres mille acrarum: & de dono ejusdem Algari comitis senioris, ligneam capellam sanctæ Mariæ per Spaldelyng, quæ Anglice *Stokkym* appellata sita est in Orientali parte fluminis ejusdem villæ; & in campis tam de Pynchbek, quam de Spaldelyng, quatuor carucatas terræ, & totam piscariam prædicti fluminis a ponte quæ ducit de cœmeterio prædictæ capellæ sanctæ Mariæ, ad cœmeterium lapideæ capellæ sancti Nicholai, & Anglice *Stonyn* appellatæ, quæ sita est in Occidentali ripa, in manerio prædicti comitis Algari, qui dedit ipsam piscationem a prædicto ponte usque ad seweram de Afendyk Deo & sancto Guthlaco de Croyland, pro anniversario die patris sui omnibus annis in vestro monasterio solenniter celebrando. Confirmo etiam Deo & sancto Guthlaco, sacroque monasterio vestro, de dono ejusdem comitis Algari senioris, ecclesiā de Sutterton, tres carucatas terræ arabilis, & duodecim bovatas, & viginti sex acras prati, & quatuor salinas. Et de dono Oswii militis in Drayton, octo hidas terræ, & quatuor virgatas. Confirmo etiam Deo & sancto Guthlaco, sacroque monasterio vestro, de dono Aske-

telli, tres virgatas terræ in Glapthorne. Et de dono Wlgeti tres virgatas terræ in Peiekyrk. Et de dono Edulphi de Laithorpe unam bovatom terræ. Et de dono Siwardi vicedomini in Kyrkeby tres bovatas terræ, unam mansionem, tria cotagia. Et de dono Sigburgæ comitiſſæ in Staundon quinque hidas terræ. Et de dono Wlnoti in Adyngton duas hidas terræ, cum advocacione eccleſiæ ejusdem villæ; & in alia Adyngton de dono ejusdem, unam virgatam terræ. Confirmo etiam Deo & ſancto Guthlao ſacroque monaſterio veſtro, de dono Thoroldi vicedomini Lincoln. in Bukehale duas carucatas terræ & dimidiam, & viginti ſex acras prati, & 1 acras ſylvæ, [& ſeptuaginta acras] de Bruſce. Confirmo etiam Deo & ſancto Guthlao ſacroque monaſterio veſtro, de dono Geolphi filii Malti in Halyngton quatuor bovatas terræ de Julando, & decem bovatas in ſervitio, & xxxiii acras prati in Gerinthorpe de eodem feodo. Hæc omnia ſupradicta, eccleſias, capellas, terras, tenementa, paſturas, piſcationes, maneria, manſiones, molendina, merſca, & mariſcos, libera & ſoluta ab omni ſervitio ſeculari & onere terreno, concedo vobis & ſucceſſoribus veſtris in perpetuum; & præſenti meo chirographo confirmo in regiam eleemoſynam meam, pro anima domini Withlaſii quondam regis, fratris & prædeceſſoris, & pro animabus omnium progenitorum, parentum, & amicorum meorum. Et emancipo ab omni debito regis, & omnis alterius domini, & hominis, cujuſcunque fuerit dignitatis, excellentiæ, vel honoris, ut nihil a modo de veſtri ſaceris monaſterii Croylandiæ monachis, literatis, aut laicis, ſervis, aut tenentibus veſtris, exigere poterunt, præter orationes veſtras & beneficia ſpiritualia, quo gratiam beatiffimi confeſſoris Chriſti ſancti Guthlaci apud vos corporaliter quieſcentis, in noſtris adipiſci neceſſitatibus jugiter mereamur.

Cum ergo unanimi conſenſu totius præſentis conſilii hic apud Kyngesbury anno Incarnationis Chriſti Domini octingenteſſimo quinquageſimo primo, feria ſexta, in hebdomada paſchæ, pro regni negotiis congregati, iſtud meum regium chirographum ſanctæ crucis ſigno ſtabiliter & immutabiliter confirmavi. ✠ Ego Ceolnothus Archiepiſcopus Dorobernen. ſanus & incolumis tam mente quam membris, manu mea conſignavi. ✠ Ego Swithulphus Londonienſis Epicoſopus, in meipſo expertus gratiam Dei, & ſanctiſſimi confeſſoris ſui Guthlaci, humili devotione ad juſſionem domini mei Regis iſtud chirographum dictavi, & inter ceteros dominos epicoſpos in ordine meo ſubſcripſi. ✠ Ego Swithunus Wintonienſis Epicoſopus, gaudens & lætus quotiens aliquibus miraculis piſſimus Dominus lætificat civitatem ſuam, ſanctam matrem noſtram eccleſiam, huic Regis chirographo ſubnotavi. ✠ Elſtanus Schireburnenſis Epicoſopus, devotus & perpetuus debitor ſancti Guthlaci, privilegio ſanctæ eccleſiæ ſuæ congratulans, ſignum feci. ✠ Ego Orkenwaldus Lichefelden. Epicoſopus, hilaris ac alacer in cunctis ſanctæ eccleſiæ proſperis ſucceſſibus, prompto animo collaudavi. ✠ Ego Rethunus Legerecenſis Epicoſopus, filius ac famulus ſancti Guthlaci, quamdiu vixero, gratanter procuravi. ✠ Ego Godwinus Roſſenſ. Epicoſopus, honorem Dei per hoc chirographum ardentè affectavi. ✠ Ego Wlfardus Abbas Eveſhamen. approbavi. ✠ Ego Livingus Abbas Winchelcumbæ commendavi. ✠ Ego Hedda Abbas Medeſhamſted diligenter procuravi. ✠ Ego Enulphus Dux conſenſi. ✠ Ego Elherus Comes annui. ✠ Ego Huda Comes aſſenſum dedi. ✠ Ego Oſlac pincerna Regis Ethelwphi, & legatus ipſius domini mei, & filiorum ſuorum, nomine illorum & omnium Weſſaxonum, iſtud chiro-

chirographum domini Bertulphi Regis plurimum commendavi. ✠ Ego Bertulphus Rex Merciorum, palam omnibus praelatis & proceribus regni mei, divinam deprecor majestatem, quatenus per intercessionem sanctissimi confessoris sui sancti Guthlaci, omniumque sanctorum suorum, dimittat mihi & omni populo meo peccata nostra: & sicut per aperta miracula sua nobis ostendere dignatus est misericordiam suam, sic super Paganos hostes suos dare nobis dignetur in omni certamine victoriam; & post presentis vite fragilem cursum in consortio sanctorum suorum gloriam sempiternam. Amen.

Nº VI.

Charta Ethelwulphi Regis de decimis totius Angliæ.

REGNANTE Domino nostro in perpetuum, dum in nostris temporibus bellorum incendia, & direptiones opum nostrarum, nec non & vastantium crudelissimas hostium deprædationes barbararum paganarumque nationum, multiplices tribulationes ad affligendum nos pro peccatis nostris usque ad internitionem, tempora cernimus incumbere periculosa: quamobrem ego Ethelwulphus Rex Westsaxonum, cum consilio episcoporum ac principum meorum, consilium salubre atque uniforme remedium affirmantes, consensimus, ut aliquam portionem terrarum hereditariam antea possidentibus omnibus gradibus, sive famulis & famulabus Dei Deo fervientibus, sive laicis miseris, semper decimam mansionem, ubi minimum sit, tum decimam partem omnium bonorum, in libertatem perpetuam donari sanctæ ecclesiæ dijudicavi, ut sit tuta & munita ab omnibus secularibus servitutibus, imo regalibus tributis, majoribus & minoribus, sive taxationibus, quæ nos dicimus *Wynterden*, sitque libera omnium rerum, pro remissione animarum & peccatorum nostrorum, ad serviendum Deo soli, sine expeditione, & pontis extructione, & arcis munitione, ut eo diligentius pro nobis ad Deum sine cessatione preces fundant, [quo] eorum servitutem in aliqua parte levigamus. Acta sunt hæc apud Wintoniam in ecclesia sancti Petri, anno Dominicæ incarnationis DCCCLV indictione tertia, Nonas Novembris, ante majus altare, pro honore gloriosæ virginis, & Dei genetricis, Mariæ, sanctique Michaelis Archangeli, & beati Petri Apostolorum principis, nec non & beati patris nostri Gregorii papæ, presentibus & subscribentibus Archiepiscopis & Episcopis Angliæ universis, nec non Beorredo Mercie, & Edmundo Estanglorum rege, Abbatum, & Abbatissarum, Ducum, Comitum, procerumque totius terræ, aliorumque fidelium infinita multitudine, qui omnes regium chirographum laudaverunt; dignitates vero sua nomina subscripserunt.

N^o VII.*Charta Beorredi.*

BEORREDUS, largiente Dei gratia, Rex Merciorum, omnibus provinciis, & populis earum universam Merciam inhabitantibus, & fidem catholicam conservantibus, salutem sempiternam in Domino nostro Ihesu Christo. Quoniam, peccatis nostris exigentibus, manum Domini super nos extensam quotidie cum virga ferrea cernimus nostris cervicibus imminere; necessarium nobis & salubre arbitror, piis sanctæ matris ecclesiæ precibus, eleemosynarumque liberis largitionibusque iratum Dominum placatum reddere, & dignis devotionibus ejus gratiam in nostris necessitatibus auxiliariam implorare: ideoque & ad petitionem strenuissimi comitis [Algari], mihi meritoque dilectissimi, concessi regio chirographo meo Theodoro abbati Croylandiæ, tam donum dicti comitis Algari, quam dona aliorum fidelium præteritorum ac præsentium dicto suo sancto monasterio, in eleemosynam etiam animæ meæ, & in remissionem meorum criminum, devotione libera confirmare. Confirmo ergo Deo, & sanctissimo confessori suo Guthlaco Croylandiæ, monachisque omnibus ibidem Deo servientibus, & in perpetuum servituris, totam insulam suam monasterio adjacentem, prout in chirographis inclyti quondam Regis Merciorum Ethelbaldi fundatoris sui, ac aliorum regum prædecessorum meorum, per limites & terminos est descripta, in situm separalem abbathiæ suæ, cum duobus mariscis jacentibus ex opposito ejusdem insulæ ad Orientem ex utraque parte aquæ de Weland, viz. cum Alderlound in parte Australi, & cum Goggislound in parte Boreali, eisdem terminis quibus eos ab initio habuerunt. Confirmo etiam prædicto monasterio Croylandiæ, de dono prædicti dilectissimi mihi inclyti comitis Algari, manerium suum, quod situm est in Orientali parte fluminis in Spaldelyng; cum quatuor carucatis terræ arabilis, & xxiv mansionibus, & lxxx cotagiis in eadem villa de Spaldelyng; & de dono comitis Algari senioris, patris sui, ligneam capellam sanctæ Mariæ sitam in eadem parte fluminis in Spaldelyng, cum quatuor carucatis terræ adjacentibus ex utraque parte fluminis, tam in campis de Pynchebek quam de Spaldeling; & de dono ejusdem comitis Algari ecclesiam de Cappelade, cum quatuor carucatis terræ, & vi bovatis, & xviii acris prati, & mersco duarum acrarum in litore maris, & marisco iii acrarum contiguo aquæ de Shepishee claudenti insulam suam de Croyland ad ejus Orientem; & de dono ejusdem comitis Algari ecclesiam de Sutherton cum capella de Saltney, & iii carucatas terræ, xxii bovatas, & xxxvi acras prati, tam in campis de Algarkyrke, quam de Sutherton, & cum quatuor salinis in eadem villa. Similiter confirmo prædicto monasterio de Croyland, de dono Oswii militis in Dreytona viii hidas terræ, & iv virgatas, & ecclesiam ejusdem villæ. Similiter confirmo prædicto monasterio de dono Morcardi militis mei totam terram suam de Depyng, cum cc mansionibus, & cotagiis cccc & dua-

& duabus ecclesiis; viz. quicquid habuit in eadem villa, & in campis ejus, ab aqua de Weland ad Austrum usque ad campos de Langetoft ad ejus Aquilonem, & inter campos de Talington ad ejus Occidentem usque ad Aspath in marisco ad ejus Orientem. Similiter confirmo prædicto monasterio de dono Fregisti militis Langetoft, cum omnibus terris, & mariscis, quæ prædictus Fregistus habuit in eadem villa, & cum ecclesia ejusdem villæ. Similiter confirmo prædicto monasterio de dono Algari militis filii Northlang, in Baston, & in Tetford omnes terras & tenementa quæ dictus Algarus habuit in ecclesia, & capella sancti Johannis in eadem villa; & de dono ejusdem Algari in Repyngale iii carucatas terræ arabilis, & lx acras prati. Similiter confirmo prædicto monasterio de dono Normanni quondam vicedomini in Sutton juxta Bosworthe duas carucatas terræ, & unum molendinum ventricium; & de dono ejusdem Normanni in Stapilton manerium suum, & duas carucatas terræ; & de dono ejusdem Normanni in Badby iv hidas terræ, cum manerio, & xxx acris prati. Similiter confirmo prædicto monasterio de dono Thoroldi quondam vicedomini Lincoln. in Bokenhale ii carucatas terræ & dimidiam & xxvi acras prati, & l acras sylvæ, [& lxx acras] Brusche. Similiter confirmo prædicto monasterio de dono Geolphi filii Malti in Halyngton quatuor bovatas terræ de Juland, & x bovatas in servitio, & xxx acras prati de eodem feodo de Gerunthorpe. Similiter confirmo prædicto monasterio de dono Asketelli in Glapthorn tres virgatas terræ; & de dono Wulgeti in Peykyrk tres virgatas terræ; & de dono Siwardi in Kyrkeby iii bovatas terræ, unam mansionem, & iii cotagia; & de dono Edulphi in Laythorpe unam bovatom terræ; & de dono Wulnoti in Adyngton duas hidas terræ & piscariam, cum advocacione ecclesiæ ejusdem villæ; & in Adynton unam virgatom terræ; & de dono Sigburgæ comitissæ in Staundon v hidas terræ; & de dono Grymketelli unam hidam & dimidiam in Thirring.

Hæc omnia prænominata, insulam, mariscos, & mersca, ecclesias, & capellas, maneria, mansiones, & cotagia, sylvas, terras, & prata, concedo, constituo, & confirmo Deo & sancto Guthlaco, libera, soluta, & emancipata ab omni onere terreno & servitio seculari, pro animabus prædictarum rerum donatorum, & pro merito animæ meæ, & animarum omnium progenitorum ac hæredum meorum, in elemosynam æternam abbati Theodoro, & monachis suis in Croylandensi monasterio Domino servientibus perpetuo possidendum. Istud regium chirographum meum anno incarnationis Domini nostri Jhesu Christi octingentesimo sexagesimo octavo, Calend. Augusti, apud Snotryngham coram fratribus, & amicis, & omni populo meo in obsidione Paganorum congregatis, sanctæ crucis munimine confirmavi. ✠ Ego Ceolnothus Archiepiscopus Doroborn. subnotavi. ✠ Ego Elstanus Londoniensis episcopus corroboravi. ✠ Ego Edmundus Schireburnen. episcopus collaudavi. ✠ Ego Alcwinus Winton. episcopus commendavi. ✠ Ego Kynebertus Lichefelden. episcopus consignavi. ✠ Ego Ethelbertus Hereford. episcopus crucem meam feci. ✠ Ego Wlfius abbas Eveshamen. approbavi. ✠ Ego Hedda de Medeshamsted abbas consensum dedi. ✠ Ego Tivinus* abbas de sancto Albano consului. ✠ Ego Ethelredus Rex Westsaxonie assensum præbui. ✠ Ego Alfredus frater Re-

* No such name occurs in the list of Abbots of St. Albans. The name that comes nearest to it is *Ulf* or *Ulfis*.

gis Westsaxoniarum consensu. ✠ Ego Edmundus Rex Estanglie procuravi. ✠ Ego Adelredus dux favi. ✠ Ego Osbertus dux annui. ✠ Ego Algarus comes istud devote fieri deprecans à domino meo Rege gratiose impetravi. ✠ Ego Wulkelnus * comes adjuvi. ✠ Ego Adelwlfus comes concessi. ✠ Ego Turgotus comes consensu. ✠ Ego Alcmundus comes consideravi. ✠ Ego Diga comes interfui. ✠ Ego Lefwinus comes aspexi. ✠ Ego Burkardus comes conscripsi. ✠ Ego Ascerus comes affui. ✠ Ego Thurstanus comes stabilivi. ✠ Ego Reynardus comes consului. ✠ Ego Tilbrandus comes subscripsi. ✠ Ego Beorredus Rex Merciorum intimo animi affectu, totisque præcordiis, gratias exolvere speciales omni exercitui meo; maxime tamen viris ecclesiasticis, Episcopis, & Abbatibus, aliis etiam inferioris status & dignitatis; qui, licet piissimæ memoriæ Rex quondam Ethelwlfus pater meus per sacratissimam chartam suam ab omni expeditione militari vos liberos reddiderit, & ab omni servitio seculari penitus absolutos, dignissima tamen miseratione super oppressiones Christianæ plebis, ecclesiarumque, ac monasteriorum destructiones luctuosas benignissime compassi, contra nefandissimos Paganos in exercitum Domini prompti & spontanei convenistis, ut, tanquam martyres, Christi cultus sancto sanguine vestro augeatur, & barbarorum superstitiosa crudelitas effugatur.

Nº VIII.

Charta Ædredi Regis.

PAX in summæ Trinitatis nomine, Patris, & Filii, & Spiritus Sancti, Amen. Ego Edredus Rex terrenus sub imperiali potentia Regis seculorum æternique principis, magnæ Britanniæ temporale gerens imperium, universis Christianis tam præsentibus, quam posteris, salutis beneficium in authore salutis. Vobis liqueat omnibus, quod per devotam suggestionem, & frequentem provocationem delecti clerici & cognati mei Turketuli mihi factam super reparatione, restauratione, ac libertate sacrosanctæ ecclesiæ & monasterii Croylandensis, in qua reconditæ sunt reliquiae sancti Guthlaci confessoris, & anchoritæ, non modicum condolui, & compassus sum, tam pro depopulatione sanctæ matris ecclesiæ, quam pro minoratione beneficiorum spiritualium, pro animabus progenitorum meorum per opera misericordiæ multipliciter & frequenter impensorum; recolens, ibi cœnobium nigrorum monachorum ordinis sancti Benedicti a nobili rege Merciorum, Ethelbaldo nomine, quondam Alwionis filio esse fundatum, affluenter ditatum, & regalibus privilegiis sufficienter munitum, ut per inspectionem chartarum ejusdem Ethelbaldi ad securitatem dictorum monachorum compositarum, satis erat consilio meo declaratum. Sed post multorum temporum curricula, per Paganorum exercitum erat devastatum, & cum omnibus ornamentis & monumentis compluribus, igne crematum & consumptum

* Or Wulfstetel.

Ubi prædictus Turketulus, qui juxta Psalmistæ vocem propheticam, 'odit ecclesiam malignantium, & dilexit decorem domus Domini,' pio stimulatus desiderio, dictum cœnobium reparare & reædificare summopere molitur. Hic homo divinæ caritatis zelo in tantum accensus est, ut corde ac corpore se ovili Dominico ibidem mancipare indefinenter adoptat. Unde quinque monachi fenes in eadem insula latitantes, de quibus duo a dispersione regressi, de ejusdem Turketuli, & aliorum jurisperitorum consilio informati, quasi graviter formidantes jacturas & dispendia varia, futuris temporibus inopinate emergentia, [prius] totam abbathiam cum omnibus possessionibus [suis] obtentis, & ejusdem Turketuli sollicitudine recuperatis, meo etiam favore acquisitis, cum sex maneriis de prædiis suis hæreditariis, in manum meam [regiam] funditus & sponte resignarunt, ut per meam redonationem de firmiori & liberiori ex tunc & in posterum gratulantur possessione. Sed quum fœdus verbo solummodo initum dum a memoria fuerit devolutum in materiam contrahitur litigiosam, nisi rei gestæ perennis scripti patrocinium suffragetur: hinc est, quod sæpe dictum Turketulum, cum præfatis monachis jam in habitu adunatum, grato meo consensu & assensu abbatem ejusdem monasterii constituo; & tam abbathiam, quam omnes possessiones sic recuperatas, & mihi resignatas, ex dono meo regali de cetero in [perpetuam &] puram eleemosynam illis monachis, & omnibus successoribus eorum sub eadem regula, & eodem habitu sancti Benedicti ibidem Deo servientibus, trado, dono, & confirmo, & in hunc modum per singula declarare dispono.

Imprimis totam insulam Croylandiæ, pro gleba ecclesiæ, & pro situ separali ejusdem monasterii, cum his limitibus distinctam; videlicet, a ponte de Croyland triangulo per aquam de Weland versus Spaldelyng usque ad Asendyk, ubi Asendyk cadit in aquam de Weland, ex Boreali parte crucis lapideæ per prædictum Turketulum ibidem affixæ; & sic sursum versus Orientem per Asendyk usque ad Aswyktoft, & inde usque ad Schepishee in Orientali parte ejusdem insulæ, & sic usque ad Tedwarthar, & ibi intrando Southee usque ad Namanlandhyrne, ubi crucem lapideam affigi præcepit idem Turketulus, distantem a Southee per sex perticatas; & [sic] in illa aqua sit divisio duorum comitatuum, Lincolnæ videlicet & Grantebrigiæ, & distat eadem crux ab aqua de Neene versus Occidentem per quinque perticatas; & inde per eandem aquam de Neene, sicut currit ad supra dictum pontem de Croyland: cum separali piscaria tam in aquis omnibus ambientibus eandem insulam quam in stagnis & paludibus infra situm inclusis; una cum mariscis, & alnetis adjacentibus versus Occidentem ex opposito ejusdem insulæ, in omnibus Lincolnæ comitatui annexis, & respondentibus, & per hos limites in hunc modum determinatis, videlicet a Namanlandhyrne per aquam de Neene versus Occidentem usque ad finem factum, ubi crux lapidea defixa est juxta ripam; & ab inde usque ad Grinis, & sic usque ad Folwardstakyng, & inde usque ad Southlake, ubi Southlake cadit in aquam de Weland, & sic transeundo eadem aquam, & incipiendo ad Kenulphston juxta ripam ex opposito de Southlake, ubi primus abbas a fundatione ejusdem monasterii, nomine Kenulphus, posuit crucem lapideam pro limite inter Croyland & Depyng; & ab inde tendendo versus Boream juxta Aspath usque ad Werwarlake, & sic usque ad Harynholt, & deinde sursum per Mengerlake, & Lurtake, & ibi sunt limites dividentes Hoyland & Kesteven; & inde usque ad Oggot, & sic usque ad Apynholt, five alio nomine Wodelade, ubi Wodelade cadit in aquam de Weland:

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cum omnibus appendiciis, & omni commodo quod possit evenire sive extorqueri infra supradictos limites, tam subter terram, quam supra; cum communia pasturæ [omne tempore anni pro omni genere animalium, sibi & omnibus hominibus suis sive tenentibus secum infra dictos limites cohabitantibus, & erit illa communia pasturæ] in mariscis adjacentibus ex utraque parte aquæ de Weland, videlicet ex una parte ab ipsa aqua usque ad agrum de Medeshamsted, & ex alia parte ab eadem aqua usque ad ædificia de Spaldelyng, cum separali piscaria in eadem aqua de Weland a Kenulphston usque ad pontem de Croyland, [& in aqua de Neene a limite Finestact nomine usque ad pontem de Croyland] & ab inde in eadem aqua, & in aqua de Weland coadunatis, usque ad Afendyk; possunt etiam dicti monachi de eisdem mariscis versus Occidentem adjacentibus, pro se & hominibus sive tenentibus suis, includere croftos sive pratum circa pontem separaliter quantum illis placuerit. Quare volo, quod dicti monachi habeant prædia ista de donatione & confirmatione mea, libera & soluta ab omni causa & onere seculi, & omnes libertates, & liberas consuetudines, cum omni illo quod adpellatur Socha, Sacha, Tol & Tem, Infangthef, Weif, & Stray, & cum hiis legitime appendentibus in puram & perpetuam eleemosynam meam.

Præterea trado, dono, & confirmo eisdem monachis has possessiones eidem cœnobio ex donatione antiqua procerum regni mei ab olim dependentes: videlicet in Lincolnshire, in Spaldelyng tres carucatas terræ; in Pyncebek unam carucatam terræ; in Cappelade tres carucatas terræ, sex bovatas terræ, & duodecim acras prati, cum ecclesia ejusdem villæ; in Algare duodecim bovatas terræ; in Donnesdyk duas carucatas terræ, & viginti acras prati; in Drayton unam carucatam terræ, & sex acras prati, & quatuor salinas; in Burtoft unam bovatom terræ, cum socha, sacha, & cum ecclesia de Sutterton; in Bokenhale duas carucatas terræ, & dimidiam; & viginti sex acras prati, & quinquaginta acras sylvæ, & sexaginta & decem acras de brusche; in Halynton decem bovatas terræ; cum quatuor bovatis de Juland, & cum triginta duabus acris prati de eodem feodo in Gerumthorp; in Langtoft sex carucatas terræ arabilis (& habet quindecim quarentenas in longitudine, & novem quarentenas in latitudine) & centum acras prati, & sylvam, & mariscum duarum leucarum in longitudine, & duarum leucarum in latitudine, & ecclesiam ejusdem villæ, quādraginta acras de eodem feodo in campo Deping; in Baston apud Tetford quatuor carucatas terræ arabilis, & quadraginta quinque acras prati, cum ecclesia ejusdem villæ, & cum sexdecim quarentenis marisci in longitudine, & octo quarentenis in latitudine, cum uno molendino aquatico, & dimidio molendino; in Repyngale tres carucatas terræ arabilis, & sexaginta acras prati; in Laithorp unam bovatom terræ; in Kyrkby tres bovatas terræ, unam mansionem, & tria cotagia. In Northamtonschyr, in Wedlyngburgh sex hidas terræ, & dimidiam, cum ecclesia ejusdem villæ, cum socha, sacha, &c. in Adington tres hidas terræ, cum advocacione ecclesiæ ejusdem villæ; in Helmyngton tres hidas terræ; in Glapthorn tres virgatas terræ; in Wyrthorp unam hidam, & dimidiam, cum uno molendino aquatico; in Peykyrke duas virgatas terræ; in Badby manerium, & quatuor hidas terræ, cum triginta acris prati. In Huntynghonschyr, in Morberne quinque hidas terræ, cum advocacione ecclesiæ ejusdem villæ; in Thiring unam hidam & dimidiam

am terræ. In Leyrcestreshire, in Bedby decem carucatas terræ, & dimidiam, cum ecclesia ejusdem villæ; in Sutton duas carucatas terræ; in Stapilton duas carucatas terræ. In Grantebrygeshire, in Kottenham undecim hidas terræ, cum advocacione ecclesiæ ejusdem villæ alternis vicibus; in Hokitton septem hidas terræ, & dimidiam, cum ecclesia ejusdem villæ; in Drayton octo hidas terræ, & dimidiam, cum advocacione ecclesiæ ejusdem villæ. In Hurtfordshire in Staundon quinque hidas terræ.

Et volo, quod dicti monachi sint quieti & soluti ab omni scotto, geldo, auxiliis vicecomitum, hydagio, & a secta in schyris, wapuntakis, hundredis, thrithingis, & omnimodis aliis curiis, & seculi oneribus universis. Et præcipio, quod omnes homines fugitivos, quos iidem monachi, per testimonium quatuor vel quinque hominum fide dignorum coram vicecomite in patria in qua tales manent possunt affidare suos nativos esse, reducantur per prædictum vicecomitem in abbathiam eorum cum omnibus catallis & sequelis eorum, omni reclamacione & reluctacione abinde remota & annullata. Et si quid prius egerint in fraudem dominorum suorum, illud cassatum omnino decerno. Et si quis hominum nativorum suorum, vel native de eis tenentium, aliquod delictum fecerit, pro quo catalla sua debeat perdere, ipsa catalla prædictis monachis integre liberentur, ubicunque facta fuerit justitia. Et volo, quod si vicecomes, vel aliquis de ballivis seu ministris meis, repertus [fuerit] negligens, vel protrahens eorum negotia contra juris ordinem & libertates earum, sit in forisfactura viginti librarum thesauro meo solvendarum.

Et ne aliquid omittatur quod ad securitatem jurium & libertatum eorum monachorum præsentis chartæ convenit inferere, saltem propter eos, quos plus terret dispendium temporale vitæ præsentis, quam supplicium gehennale perpetuo duraturum: districte præcipio, quod omnes & singuli, cujuscunque fuerint gradus vel conditionis, qui præsentis scripti sanctionem, contra formam & effectum voluntatis meæ expressæ in eodem, in aliquo violare nituntur, perturbare, vel minuere procurant, consilio, auxilio, vel favore, quo minus pacifice possideant aliqua dona sibi concessa, vel vescantur aliquibus privilegiis superius memoratis; sint condemnati in poena forisfacturæ centum librarum legalis monetæ thesauro meo, hæredum, vel successorum meorum persolvendarum, quoties sic attentare præsumserint; nec non quod satisfaciant dictis monachis pro damnis et expensis per eos sibi factis vel illatis taxandis per juramenta quatuor vel quinque hominum fide dignorum, per quos rei veritas melius agnosci poterit, coram iudicibus meis, hæredum, vel successorum meorum definiendis. Ut sic qui seculo sponte renunciant, et se iugo dominico manciparunt, & jam facti sunt mundo mortui, absque mundi turbine & inquietudine liberam habeant facultatem divinæ vacare contemplationi.

Ista donaria (licet minima) ad laudem summæ Trinitatis, & in pretium redemptionis animæ meæ, prædictis monachis devotus perpetuavi & stabilivi, in anno incarnatione [sempiterni principii] Domini nostri Jesu Christi nongentesimo quadragesimo octavo, in præsentia Archiepiscoporum, Episcoporum, & Procerum Regni mei subscriptorum. ✠ Ego Odo Doroberniensis Archiepiscopus consilium & consensum meum ad istud dedi. ✠ Ego Wlstanus Archiepiscopus Eboracensis devotus subnotavi. ✠ Ego Alfredus Schyreburn. Episcopus affectavi. ✠ Ego Kynsius Lichefeld. Episcopus consensi. ✠ Ego Kynewaldus Wygorn. Episcopus istud factum cor-

roboravi. ✠ Ego Ceolwulphus Dorcest. Episcopus desideravi. ✠ Ego Athelwoldus Abbas Abendonensis approbavi. ✠ Ego Dunstanus Abbas Glastoniae multum adoptavi. ✠ Ego Oslac Dux ad instantiam domini mei Regis collaudavi. ✠ Ego Brithnothus Dux commendavi. ✠ Ego Alcinus Comes favi. ✠ Ego Aigulfus Comes consignavi. ✠ Ego Radbodus Comes consensum dedi. ✠ Ego Byngulph Vicedominus consului. ✠ Ego Alfer Vicecomes audiui. ✠ Ego Farceus Minister interfui. ✠ Ego Sigeus Minister auscultavi. ✠ Ego Æthelwardus Minister aspexi. ✠ Ego Turketulus (licet minister inutilis) finem cernens mei propositi, ob hujus rei gratiam æternum Deum laudo per omnia, & licet sero veniens sub habitu monachali, & animo contrito jugo regulari meipsum submisi, ut saltem sic senectutis meæ facies creatori meo cogar immolare. Magnificat ergo anima mea Dominum, & vos fratres magnificate Dominum mecum, ut in sanctitate & iustitia coram ipso servientes, semperque mundi principe triumphato, sic curramus in præsentis vitæ studio ut in futuro ad divinæ speculationis bravium pertingere mereamur. Amen.

Nº IX.

Charta Ædgari Regis.

IMPERANTE Domino nostro Jesu Christo super omnes coelos, & super omnia regna orbis terrarum principatum tenente, qui tollit reges, & transfert regna, & statque suo nutu mundi climata universa; ego Edgarus ejusdem Dei nostri largita munificentia possidens totius Magnæ Britanniae monarchiam, statui mecum ab initio regni mei pro modulo meo sua beneficia recompensare, & de transitoria Mammona providere mihi beatorum tabernacula, perque caduca bona promereri sempiterna gaudia. Cum ergo revelatione ecclesiarum Christi, & monasteriorum restauratione frequentissime mihi suggerent spirituales patres mei pontifices & prælati, teste Deo cordium inspectore, sollicitus eorum petitionibus semper apertis auribus acquievi. Cum vero sanctissimi Archiepiscopi mei Dunstanus Dorober. & Osketulus Eboracensis apertius insinuassent quomodo celebre monasterium Croylandense quondam ab inclyto Rege Merciorum Æthelbaldo fundatum, aliisque Merciorum Regibus, successoribus ejus, multis & magnis donariis & dignitatibus ditatum, insuper immunitatibus & immensis privilegiis ampliatum & magnifice confirmatum, demum nefandissimis Danis totam terram opprimentibus, ab iisdem dictum monasterium fuerit igne crematum & devastatum; sed postea, tanta cessante procella, per industriam venerabilis patris Turketuli, cooperante sibi gratia piissimi Regis patrui & prædecessoris mei Edredi, [jam] resurrexit restauratum, & iterum in sanctorum habitaculum ædificatum, & regio chirographo confirmatum; gaudio magnus gavifus sum, & crescenti quotidie convalescentique indies temporibus [meis] per totam Angliam cultui

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Christiano totis animi præcordiis (Deo teste) congratulatus; prædicto viro venerabili, abbati Turketulo, quondam patris mei patruorumque meorum patricio potentissimo, ac omnium hostium Anglici regni triumphatori strenuissimo, jamque patriæ cœlestis amore fervorem Christi sanctissimo pastori & prælato, concedo de regalibus sylvis meis suo Croylandensi monasterio magis vicinis & propinquis, scz. de Ancarygwod & de Medeshamstedwod, regalibus maneriis meis de Estreye, & de Castre pertinentibus, arbores & meremium ad ædificationem sui dicti monasterii prædicti, quot & quantum placuerit accipere: nec aliquis ministrorum meorum in illa patria præsumat eum in aliquo impedire. Ipsum etiam Croylandense monasterium cum tota insula adjacente, & cum villa duobusque mariscis jacentibus ex utraque parte aquæ de Weland versus occidentem, iisdem limitibus & terminis, quibus dicti monasterii monachi a sua prima fundatione illa continue possederunt, & prout plurimorum Regum prædecessorum meorum, & præcipue inclyti Regis Edredi patrui prædecessorisque mei chirographa & munimenta sufficienter, ab oriente ad occidentem, & ab austro ad aquilonem, declarant ac manifestant, concedo & confirmo in perpetuam eleemosynam prædicto patri mei Turketulo abbati, ac monachis suis, ac omnibus eorum successoribus ibidem Deo fervientibus: scilicet dictam insulam de Croyland, procedendo de ponte suo triangulo per aquam de Weland versus Spaldelyng usque ad Asendyk, ubi Asendyk cadit in aquam de Weland ex boreali parte crucis lapideæ per prædictum Turketulum ibidem affixæ, & sic sursum versus orientem per Asendyk usque ad Asendtoft, & inde usque ad Schepishee in orientali parte ejusdem insulæ, & sic usque ad Tetwarthar, & ibi intrando Southee usque ad Namanlandhyrne, ubi crucem lapideam affigi fecit idem Turketulus, distantem a Southee per sex perticatas, & [distat eadem crux ab aqua] de Neene versus occidentem per v perticatas, & inde per eandem aquam de Neene sicut currit ad prædictum pontem de Croyland; cum separali piscaria tam in aquis omnibus ambientibus eandem insulam quam in stagnis & paludibus infra situm inclusis; una cum mariscis & alnetis adjacentibus versus Occidentem ex opposito ejusdem insulæ in omnibus Lincolnæ comitatui connexis & respondentibus, & per hos limites determinatis: viz. a Namanlandhyrne per aquam de Neene versus occidentem usque ad Fineston, ubi crux lapidea defixa est juxta ripam, & inde usque ad Greynes, & sic usque ad Folwardstaking, & inde usque ad Southlake, ubi Southlake cadit in aquam de Weland, & sic transeundo eandem aquam ad Kenulphston juxta ripam ex opposito de Southlake, ubi primus abbas ejusdem monasterii nomine Kenulphus posuit crucem lapideam pro limite inter Croyland & Deping, & inde versus boream juxta Aspath usque ad Werwarlake, & sic usque ad Harynholt, & inde sursum per Mengarlake, & Lurtlake, & inde per Oggot usque ad Wodelade, ubi Wodelade cadit in aquam de Weland; cum omnibus commodis quæ poterunt evenire vel extorqueri infra prædictos limites, tam subter terram quam supra; cum communia pasturæ omni tempore anni pro omni genere animalium, sibi, & omnibus hominibus suis, & tenantibus suis secum infra dictos limites cohabitantibus in mariscis adjacentibus ex utraque parte [aquæ de Weland, videlicet ex una parte] ab illa aqua usque ab agrum meum de Medeshamsted, & ex alia parte ab aqua eadem usque ad ædificia de Spaldelyng, cum separali piscaria in eadem aqua de Weland, a Kenulphston usque ad pontem in Croyland, & in aqua de Neene a limite, Fineston nomine, usque ad præ

prædictum pontem de Croyland, & inde in eadem aqua, & in aqua de Weland co-
adunatis usque ad Asendyk. Concedo etiam quod dicti monachi possint includere
de mariscis adjacentibus versus occidentem pro se & pro tenentibus suis croftos five
pratum circa pontem separaliter, quantum illis placuerit, prout patruus meus Rex
Edredus eisdem hæc omnia suo chirographo confirmavit. Concedo etiam & con-
firmo prædicto monasterio omnia prædicta libera & soluta ab omni onere seculari,
& quod habeant omnes liberas consuetudines, cum illo quod appellatur Socha, Sa-
cha, Tol & Tem, Infangthes, Weyf & Stray, & cum his legitime appendentibus.
Concedo etiam & confirmo eisdem monachis omnes terras & tenementa, ecclesias &
capellas, & omnes possessiones eidem monasterio pertinentes, quas præfatus Rex
Edredus, vel optimates sui, dicto cœnobio pro suorum redemptione peccaminum in
perpetuam eleemosynam donaverunt, vel per præfatum abbatem Turketulum datæ
vel acquisitæ sunt; id est, in Croyland, Spaldeling, Pyncebek, Cappelade, Algare,
Donnesdyk, Drayton, Burtost, Southerton, Bokenhale, Halyngton, Gerunthorp,
Langtoft, Baston, Depyng, Tetford, Repyngale, Laythorp, Kyrkeby, Wendlyng-
burgh, Adyngton, Elmyngton, Glapthorne, Wyrthorp, Peykyrke, Baddeby, Mor-
burne, Thirning, Beby, Sutton, Stapilton, Kotenham, Hokeon, Drayton, &
Staundon. Hæc omnia tenementa, ad honorem Dei, & sanctæ ecclesiæ suæ rele-
vationem, & ob amorem sancti Guthlaci, corporaliter in cœnobio Croylandensi re-
quiescentis, confirmo venerabili patri meo Turketulo abbati Croylandiæ, ac mona-
chis suis, & eorum successoribus ibidem Deo servientibus in perpetuum. Prohibeo
etiam ne quisquam ministrorum meorum in patria Girviorum præmemoratos limites
mariscorum Croylandiæ introeat, aut se in aliquo intromittat; cum tam de donati-
one Regis Edredi patris & prædecessoris mei, quam de confirmatione mea posside-
ant prædictos mariscos, & situm separalem monasterii sui, & a marisco meo de Ege
crucibus lapideis, ac aliis intersignis & terris separatos. Contra ergo hujus nostri
chirographi propositum quicumque dictum Turketulum abbatem patrem meum, vel
monachos suos vexare vel inquietare pro aliquo præmissorum præsumserit, præter
meam indignationem & vindictam, nisi citius cum condigna satisfactione resipuerit,
longius a sanctorum congregatione segregatus cum Dathan & Abiram damnationem
gehennalem sentire possit: qui vero auxerit nostram eleemosynam, aut in aliquo
promoverit hujus mei chirographi voluntatem, inter omnes sanctos & electos Dei
sempiternam sortiatur felicitatem. Sancitum est hoc [chirographum meum, in an-
no Dominicæ incarnationis decce LXVI præsentibus archiepiscopis, episcopis, abba-
tibus, & optimatibus regni mei subnotatis. ✠ Ego Edgarus totius Albionis mo-
narcha istud chirographum cum signo sanctæ crucis confirmavi. ✠ Ego Dunstanus
archiepiscopus Dorobern. hoc chirographum cum trophæo hagiæ crucis corrobora-
vi. ✠ Ego Osketulus archiepiscopus Eboracensis devote collaudavi. ✠ Ego
Æthelwoldus episcopus Wintoniæ multum procuravi. ✠ Ego Oswaldus episco-
pus Wicciorum commendavi. ✠ Ego Ælfwoldus episcopus Donevoniæ * subscrip-
si. ✠ Ego Alstanus abbas Glastoniæ consilium dedi. ✠ Ego Æthelgarus ab-
bas novi monasterii Wyntoniæ consensum præbui. ✠ Ego Wulfius abbas sanc-
ti Petri Westmonasterii extra London subnotavi. ✠ Ego Merwenna abbatisa
de Rumsge signum sanctæ crucis feci. ✠ Ego Ordgarus dux Donevoniæ † con-
signavi. ✠ Ego Elfegus Suthamtoniensis dux approbavi. ✠ Ego Ollac dux af-
fui.

* Domnoniæ, i. e. *Dunwich*.

† Devonix.

fui. ✠ Ego Brithnodus dux aspexi. ✠ Ego Alwine dux consensi. ✠ Ego Alferus dux interfui, ✠ Ego Ernulphus minister vidi. ✠ Ego Rynguhus minister vidi. ✠ Ego Adelwardus minister audivi. ✠ Ego Veif minister auscultavi.

N^o X.*Charta Canuti.*

CNOTUS Rex totius Angliæ, & Danmarchiæ, & Norwagiæ, & magnæ partis Swavorum, omnibus provinciis, nationibus, & populis meæ potestati subiectis, tam minoribus quam majoribus salutem, Cum terram Angliæ progenitores mei & parentes diris extortionibus & deprædationibus sæpius oppresserunt, & (fateor) innocentem sanguinem frequenter in ea effuderunt: studium meum a principio mei regni fuit, & semper erit in futurum, tam penes cælum, quam penes seculum propter hæc mea peccata, & parentum meorum satisfacere; & statum totius sanctæ matris ecclesiæ, & uniuscujusque monasterii sub imperio meo constituti, cum in aliquo meo patrocinio indiguerint, devotione debita emendare; omnesque sanctos Dei per hæc & alia bona opera, mihi in meis necessitatibus reddere benignos, ac deprecationibus meis favorabiles & placatos. Ideo in arras hujus meæ satisfactionis offero sancto Guthlaco de Croyland, & ceteris sanctis ejusdem loci, de substantia mea unum calicem, confirmans Brithmero abbati, & monachis suis totum monasterium suum Croylandiæ cum insula circumjacente, & duobus mariscis adjacentibus, scilicet Alderlound, & Goggislound, eisdem terminis & limitibus, quibus in chirographo inclyti quondam Regis Edredi restauratoris sui, dicta insula, dictique duo marisci satis aperte describuntur. Confirmo etiam omnes ecclesias & capellas, terras & tenementa, libertates & privilegia in ejusdem regis chirographo contenta, cum quibus omnibus dictus Rex Edredus dictum monasterium Croylandiæ ad honorem Dei, & sancti Guthlaci confessoris corporaliter in eo requiescentis dotavit [donavit], ditavit, & suo chirographo confirmavit. Nullusque hominum meorum audeat a modo dictos monachos inquietare, vel in aliquo conturbare pro prædictis. Quod si quis facere præsumserit, vel tentaverit usurpare, vel gladii mei sentiet aciem, vel gladii pœnam sacrilegis debitam subibit absque omni remissione & redemptione puniendus juxta modum & mensuram injuriæ dictis monachis irrogatæ. Ego Cnutus Rex anno Dominicæ incarnationis millesimo tricesimo secundo, Londoniis istud meum chirographum signo sanctæ crucis confirmavi ✠. Ego Egelnodus Archiepiscopus Dorobern. signo sanctissimæ crucis confirmavi ✠. Ego Alfricus Archiepiscopus Eboracæ hoc Regis chirographum affirmavi ✠. Ego Lessius Wicciorum Episcopus consignavi ✠. Ego Elwardus Lond. Episc. collaudavi ✠. Ego Brichtmerus Lichefeld. Episc. constabilivi ✠. Ego Brichtegus Abbas Persorensis communivi ✠. Ego Wlnothus Abbas Westmonasterii signavi ✠. Ego Oswius Abbas Thorniensis approbavi ✠. Ego Godwinus Comes consensi ✠. Ego Leofricus Comes confessi ✠. Ego Edwinus frater Leofrici [comitis] affui ✠. Ego Haroldus filius Godwini Comitis interfui ✠. Ego Algarus filius Leofrici comitis astiti ✠. Ego Turkillus minister Regis audivi ✠. Ego Alfgerus minister Regis aspexi [✠].

N^o XI.

N^o XI.*Litera Edwardi Regis de Abbate constituendo.*

EDWARDUS Rex Anglorum subpriori & sancto conventui monasterii Croylandensis salutem. Misertus domini Wlgati quondam abbatis Pegelandiæ, qui non suo crimine, sed juris dictamine suum monasterium perdidit; misertus etiam vestri, qui non vestra voluntia, sed mortis violentia vestrum patrem nuper perdidistis; ambos una antidoto sanare contendo, scilicet prædictum patrem Wlgatum vobis in prælatum præficiendo. Vos ergo sicut sancti viri benefacietis, si prædictum patrem vestrum, & pastorem, tot tribulationibus exercitatum & probatum, obedienter susceperitis, & commonachos suos, confratres vestros, secum ad vos commeantes, [si] fraternæ caritatis amore benigne tractaveritis, ut simul ad cælum post præsentis vitæ cursum contendere valeatis, & ad sanctum chorum vestrorum patronorum, qui fratres fuerunt, pervenire possitis. Valete; orantes pro me, & pro toto regno meo Deum deprecamini die ac nocte.

N^o XII.*Charta Edwardi.*

EGO Edwardus gratia Dei Rex Anglorum, domino Wlgato abbate Croylandiæ postulante, dominoque Gerardo priore dicti monasterii devote supplicante, testamenta prædecessorum meorum Regum Angliæ, sc. piissimi Regis Edredi, & inclyti Regis Edgari avi mei, monasterio Croylandiæ concessa, in omnibus laudo, approbo, & confirmo. Dederunt enim, & suis chirographis confirmarunt Deo & sancto Guthlaco, ac monachis suis totam insulam Croylandiæ in situm separalem monasterii dictorum monachorum, sicut jacet circa dictum monasterium limitibus & terminis in prædictorum regum chirographis satis aperte descripta & definita; cum duobus mariscis ejus, scilicet Alderlound & Goggislound ex opposito ejusdem insulæ ad ejus occiduum jacentibus, similiter cum iisdem finibus & metis quibus in iisdem chirographis describuntur. Hæc & omnia alia donaria prædictorum regum, scilicet Edredi restauratoris dicti monasterii, & Edgari avi mei prædictis monachis & eorum successoribus concedo & confirmo, cum omnibus libertatibus & privilegiis in eorum chirographis dicto monasterio concessis & contentis, habenda sancto Guthlaco & prædictis monachis suis in puram regalem eleemosynam in perpetuum. Testibus Egitha regina mea, Edfio & Alfrico archiepiscopis, Godwino, Leofrico, & Siwardo, comitibus, cum ceteris optimatibus meis, qui assunt in curia mea, multis.

[To face the 1st paragraph of Appendix A p. 25]

THE HISTORY OF THE

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Terræ Monasterii de Croyland.

LINCOLNSHIRE. [Domesday, fol. 346. b.]

TERRA SCĪ GUTHLACI DE CRVILAND.

¶In *HOLEBEN* 7 *COPELADE* h̄b 7 h̄t S Gutlac⁹. i. car⁴ tre
ad gl̄d. Tra ad. vi. bou. Ibi n̄c. i. car in dñio. 7 iiii. uiff
cū dim car. 7 xii. ac̄ p̄ti. T.R.E. uat xx. sol. m̄ similit.
In Spallinge *BEREW* de Croiland. ii. car⁴ tre ad gl̄d.
Tra ad. i. car 7 dim. Ibi. vii. uiff 7 iiii. bord. h̄nt. iiii. car.
T.R.E. uat. xx. sol. m̄ similit.

¶In *DVVEDIC*. h̄b 7 h̄t S Gutlac⁹. ii. car⁴ tre ad gl̄d.
Tra ad. ii. car. cū sacca 7 focā. Ibi n̄c. i. car in dñio.
7 xiii. uiff cū. i. car. 7 xx. ac̄ p̄ti. T.R.E. uat. xl.
sol. m̄ similit. Colegrī tenet.
BEREW huj⁹ **¶** in Draitone. i. car⁴ tre ad gl̄d.
Tra ad. i. car. Ibi. v. uiff. n̄ arant. Ibi. iiii. salinæ
v. solid 7 iiii. den. 7 vi. ac̄ p̄ti.
In Alfgare *Berew* alia. xii. bou⁴ tre ad gl̄d. Tra
ad. x. bou. N̄c Wasta. ē. Colegrī tenet de abbe.
In Burtoft h̄b 7 h̄t S Gutlac⁹. i. bou⁴ tre quæ jacet
in Duuedic. Inde h̄t rex focā.

¶In *BUCHEHale*. h̄b Gamel. x. bou⁴ træ ad gl̄d. Tra
Ibidē Soca de Badesford. x. bou⁴ tre ad x. bou.
ad gl̄d. Tra ad x. bou. Ibi h̄t n̄c S Gutlac⁹. i. car
in dñio. 7 v. uiff 7 ii. bord. 7 viii. foch h̄ntes. i. car.
Ibi. cxx. ac̄ p̄ti. 7 l. ac̄s filuæ past. 7 lxx. ac̄s filuæ min.
T.R.E. uat xxx. sol. m̄ similit. Hanc trā dedit
Turol^{uicē} S Gutlaco p̄ anima sua.

N^o XIII.*Terræ Monasterii Croyland.*

AUDIVI ego ipse tunc Londonias, & hæc tenementa nostra de utroque rotulo prædicto, vulgariter ab Anglicis cognominato *Domesday*, excepta multo studio ac non parvis sumtibus deflorata, statui meis posteris, saltem breviter annotare, plurima abbrevians, ac nonnulla latius declarans ad meliorem meorum successorum notitiam. Quod si quis posterorum de verbo ad verbum, prout diffusius in dictis rotulis originalibus tenementa nostra conscribuntur, agnoscere maluerit, dictos rotulos petat, & diligenter exquirat; & hanc brevem elucubrationculam nostram spero quod mirabitur, & quod hunc laborem nostrum intimo animo collaudabit, cum tam solícite tamque succincte de tam confusa massa tot abdita & tam dispersa colligerim, & simul condiderim in hanc formam.

Imprimis in LINCOLNSHIRE, in *Ello warp*, in *Croyland* sanctus Guthlacus habuit & habet sylvas, mariscosque, quatuor leucas in longitudine, & tres leucas in latitudine. Hæc sedes est abbatihæ tempore regis Ethelredi; estque soluta & quieta ab omnibus secularibus servitiis. In *Holeben* & *Capelade* sanctus Guthlacus habuit & habet tres carucatas, & sex bovatas ad geld; ibi nunc in dominio carucatae, & duodecim acras prati: tempore regis Edwardi valuit viginti solidis monetæ. Similiter in *Spalding*, berewik de Croyland duas carucatas terræ ad geld, terra ad unam carucatam & dimidiam, ibi septem villani & quatuor bordarii habentes tres carucatas: tempore regis Edwardi valuit viginti solidis monetæ. Similiter in *Pincebek* sanctus Guthlacus habuit & habet dimidiam carucatam ad geld tempore regis Edwardi. In *Kirketona wap.* in *Algare* berewyk [al.] sanctus Guthlacus habuit & habet duodecim bovatas terræ ad geld, terra ad decem bovatas nunc vasta est per maris alluvionem. In *Donnedik*¹ sanctus Guthlacus habuit & habet duas carucatas terræ ad geld, terra ad duas carucatas cum sacha & socha: ibi nunc una carucata in dominio, & tredecim villani cum una carucata & viginti acris prati; tempore Edwardi regis valuit viginti solidis monetæ. Similiter in *Drayton* sanctus Guthlacus habuit & habet unam carucatam terræ ad geld, terra ad unam carucatam, ibi vero villani non arant: ibi quatuor salinæ valent quinque solidis & quatuor denariis, & quinque acræ prati. In *Burtoft* sanctus Guthlacus habuit & habet unam bovatom terræ cum sacha & socha, & ecclesiam de *Sutterton*, cum presbytero tempore Edwardi regis socha de *Donnedik*. Item in *Soudithing*, in *Harwardesborw wapp.* In *Bukenbale* sanctus Guthlacus habuit & habet duas carucatas, & dimidiam ad geld; ibi una carucata in dominio, quinque villani, duo bord. & octo soch. habentes unam carucatam, & viginti sex acræ prati, & L acræ sylvæ² & LXX acræ sylvæ³ * tempore regis Edwardi valebant triginta solidos monetæ. Similiter socha de *Beltisford*. * Item in *Halyngton* sanctus Guthlacus habuit & habet decem bovatas

¹ *Duvedik*, *Domesday*.² *Domesday* adds *pastura*.³ *Domesday* adds *minuta*.

terræ, quatuor bovatas de Juland, & viginti duo acras prati. Socha de Tad. Item in *Nons wapp.* In *Langtoft* sanctus Guthlacus habuit & habet sex carucatas terræ ad geld, terra ad sex carucatas. Ibi nunc in dominio quinque carucatae, & octo villani, & quatuor bord. & viginti sochm. habentes quinque carucatas terræ, & centum prati, sylvæ duæ solid. marisci duas leucas in longitudine & novem latitudine: tempore regis Edwardi valebant quatuor libris monetæ, modo LX solidis. Talba tres solidos¹. Item in *Baston* sanctus Guthlacus habuit & habet quatuor carucatas terræ ad geld, terra ad quatuor carucatas; ibi nunc in dominio, una carucata, quinque villani, duo bord. & septem sochm. cum duabus carucatis. Ibi ecclesia cum presbytero, & unum molendinum cum dimidio molendini, & XLV acrae prati, mariscorum quindecim quarenten. in longitudine & octo in latitudine: tempore regis Edwardi valebant XL solidos monetæ similiter. Item in *Iwelound wapp.* in *Repyngale* sanctus Guthlacus habuit & habet tres carucatas terræ ad geld, & LX acras prati: tempore regis Edwardi valebant viginti solidos. Ogerus tenet ad firmam reddendo abbatiæ LX solidos, & alia multa onera. Item in *Awardtierre wapp.* in *Laitborp* sanctus Guthlacus habuit & habet unam bovatom terræ; in *Kirkby* tres bovatas terræ: tempore regis Edwardi solid.

Item in *Optonagrena* hundred in NORTHAMPTONSHIRE, in *Croyland* sanctus Guthlacus habuit & habet sylvas & mariscos, duas leucas in latitudine: tempore regis Edwardi solutæ & quietæ ab omnibus servitiis. In *Peiekirk* tres virgatas terræ ad geld, tempore regis Edwardi. In *Wridtborp* sanctus Guthlacus habuit habetque unam hidam, & dimidiam ad geld, terra est duæ carucatae, in dominio est una carucata, & undecim villani, & undecim bord. cum duabus carucatis. Ibi tres acrae prati, & unum molendinum de quinque solidis; valent XL solidos. Item in *Pokebrok* hundred, in *Elmyngtona* sanctus Guthlacus habuit & habet unam hidam terræ: terra est una carucata, hæc est ibi in dominio, & duo villani, & duo bord. cum una carucata, & sex acris prati: tempore regis Edwardi valebant octo solidos, modo sexdecim. In *Elmyngtona* etiam sanctus Guthlacus habuit & habet duas hidas, terra est III carucat. ibi sunt quinque villani, & quatuor bord. cum tribus carucatis: ibi duodecim acrae prati: tempore regis Edwardi valebant duodecim solidos, modo viginti solidos. Item in *Soudnavestound* hundred, in *Adyngtona* sanctus Guthlacus habuit & habet duas hidas: terra est quatuor carucat. in dominio est una, & duo servi, & sex villani & III bord. cum uno sochm. habente tres carucatas: ibi sex acrae prati, & molendinum tredecim solidos & quatuor denarios: tempore regis Edwardi valebant quindecim solidis, modo XL solid. Ibi etiam habet ecclesiam, & in alia *Adyngtona* dimidium virgatæ terræ ad geld. Item in *Ausfordeberw* hundred, in *Wendlyngburgh* sanctus Guthlacus habuit & habet quinque hidas terræ, & dimidium; terra est duodecim carucat. in dominio est una carucata cum uno servo, & viginti & uno villanis, cum ecclesia & presbytero, & septem bord. & duodecim sochm. habentibus undecim acras: ibi duo molendina de sexdecim solidis; triginta acrae prati valent quinquaginta solidos, & usus undecim solidos, modo sex lib. Item in *Ailwordeste* hundred *Granelcrand* in *Baddeby* sanctus Guthlacus habuit & habet quatuor hidas terræ: terra est undecim acrae; in dominio sunt octo carucatae, & octo servi, & quinque ancillæ, duodecim villani, & octo bord. cum sex carucatis: ibi molendinum de duobus solidis, & XXVIII acrae prati, sylvæ IV quarent. longitu-

¹ Tailla x sol. Domesday.

dine:

In LANGETORF h̄b 7 h̄t S Gutlac. vi. car. tra ad gld.
 Tra ad. vi. car. Ibi n̄c in dñio. i. car. 7 viii. uiff. 7 iiii.
 bord. 7 xx. foch h̄ntes. v. car. 7 c. ac p̄ti. Silua. ii. fol.
 Marefc. ii. lev. l̄g. 7 ii. lat. Tra arab. xv. q̄z l̄g. 7 ix. lat.
 T.R.E. uat. iiii. lib. m̄ lx. fol. Tailla. x. fol.

In BASTYNE h̄b 7 h̄t S Gutlac. iiii. car. tra ad gld.
 Tra ad. iiii. car. Ibi n̄c in dñio. i. car. 7 v. uiff. 7 ii.
 bord. 7 vii. foch cū. ii. car. Ibi æccla 7 dim moliñ.
 7 xlv. ac p̄ti. Marefc. xvi. q̄z l̄g. 7 viii. lat. Tra
 arab viii. q̄z l̄g. 7 viii. lat. T.R.E. uat. xl. fol. m̄ simit.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE. [Domesday, fol. 222. b.]

TERRA ÆCCLÆ DE CRVILAND. IN OPTONGREN H̄D.

ABBATIA DE CRVILAND ten in WRIDTORP. i. hid
 7 dimid. Tra. ē. ii. car. In dñio. ē una 7 xi. uiffi 7 ii. bord
 cū. ii. car. Ibi. vi. ac p̄ti. 7 moliñ de. v. fol. Valet. xl. fol.

In ELMINTONE ten abb. i. hid. Tra. ē. i. car. Hæc. ē ibi
 in dñio. 7 ii. uiffi 7 ii. bord cū. i. car. 7 vi. ac p̄ti ibi.
 Valuit. viii. fol. Modo. xvi. solid.

In ELMINTONE ten abb. ii. hid. Tra. ē. iii. car. Ibi s̄
 .v. uiffi 7 iiii. bord. cū. iii. car. Ibi xii. ac p̄ti.

Valuit. xii. fol. Modo. xx. solid. **IN NEVESLVND H̄D.**

In EDINTONE ten abb. ii. hid. Tra. ē. iiii. car. In dñio
 est una. 7 ii. ferui. 7 vi. uiffi 7 iii. bord cū. i. foch h̄nt
 iiii. car. Ibi. vi. ac p̄ti. 7 moliñ de. xiii. fol. 7 iiii. den.
 Valuit. xv. fol. Modo. xl. solid.

In WENDLEBERIE ten abb. v. hid 7 dimid. Tra. ē
 xii. car. In dñio. ē una car cū. i. feruo. 7 xxi. uiffi
 cū p̄bro 7 vii. bord 7 xi. fochis h̄nt. xi. car. Ibi. ii.
 molini de. xvi. solid. 7 xxx. ac p̄ti.

Valuit. l. fol. 7 post. xl. fol. Modo. vi. lib.

In BADEBI. ten abb. iiii. hid. **IN GRAVESEND H̄D**

Tra. ē. x. car. In dñio sunt. iiii. car 7 viii. ferui. 7 v.
 ancillæ. 7 xii. uiffi 7 viii. bord cū. vi. car.

Ibi moliñ de. ii. solid. 7 xxviii. ac p̄ti. Silua. iiii.

q̄rent l̄g. 7 ii. q̄z lat. Valuit 7 uat. viii. lib.

Terra Monasterii de Croyland.

LEICESTERSHIRE. [Domesday, fol. 23r. a.]

TERRA ÆCCLE DE CRVILAND. IN GVTLAGISTAN WAP.

ABBATIA DE CRVILAND ten. ii. car træ in SKTONE.

7 ii. car træ in STAPLETON. Tra. ē. v. car. Ibi. vi. uilli
cū. ii. bord hnt. i. car 7 dimid. Valuit. xxiii. sol. M. xx. sol.

Ipsa abbatia ten in BEBI. x. car træ 7 dimid. Tra. ē. vii.

car. In dñio. ē una. 7 ii. serui. 7 xxi. uills cū. v. sochis.

7 iii. bord hnt. vi. car. Ibi. xxx. ac pti.

Valuit. lx. sol. Modo. xl. solid.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE. [Domesday, fol. 204. a.]

TERRA ABBATIE DE CRVILAND.

In MORBYRNE hñ abb de Cruilande. v. hid ad glā

Tra. ix. car. Ibi nē in dñio. ii. car. in una hida huj træ.

7 xvi. uill 7 iii. bord hntes. vii. car. Ibi æcla 7 pbr.

7 xl. ac pti. 7 i. ac siluæ min. T.R.E. 7 m ual. e. solid.

In Toringe. i. hid 7 dim ad glā. Tra. i. car 7 dimid.

Soca in Acumesberie M regis. Eustachius m tenet

de abbe de Cruiland 7 hñ ibi. i. car. 7 i. uill cū dim car.

7 vi. aēs pti. T.R.E. 7 m ual. xx. sol.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE. [Domesday, fol. 192. b.]

TERRA ÆCCLE DE CROILAND. IN NORESTON HD.

ABBAS de CROILANT ten In HOCHINTON. vii. hid

7 dim. Tra. ē. viii. car. In dñio. iii. hid. 7 ibi sun. ii.

car. Ibi. xiiii. uilli. 7 iii. bord cū. vi. car. Ibi. iii. cot.

7 iii. serui. Ptū. ii. car. In totis ualent ual 7 ualuit

vi. lib. T.R.E. viii. lib. Hoc M fuit 7 ē in dñio æcla S Guth.

COTEHA ten abb de Croiland. IN GESTRETONE HD

Ibi. xi. hidæ. Tra. ē. viii. car. In dñio. vi. hidæ. 7 ibi. ē

una car. 7 altera pot fieri. Ibi. xii. uilli 7 viii. bord

cū. vi. car. Ibi. i. seru. Ptū. viii. car. Pasta ad pecun

uillæ. De maresch. qngent anguit. 7 de pñentat

xii. den. In totis ualent ual 7 ualuit. vi. lib. T.R.E.

viii. lib. Hoc M fuit sēp 7 ē in dñio æcla S Gutlaci.

dine: tempore regis Edwardi valebant quatuor lib. modo similiter. Item in hundred de *Widibroke*, in *Glaphorn* sanctus Guthlacus habuit & habet unam virgatam terræ ad geld, & viginti acras sylvæ.

Item in LEISTERSHIRE, in *Goscote* wapp. in *Beby* sanctus Guthlacus habuit & habet decem carucas terræ & dimidium; terra est octo carucatæ, in dominio est una carucata, & duo servi, & XXI villani, cum quinque sochm. & tribus bord. habent sex carucas: ibi triginta acra prati; valebant tempore regis Edwardi LX solidis, modo XL solid. Item in *Guthlaceston* wapp. in *Sutton* sanctus Guthlacus habuit & habet duas carucas, & duas in *Stapilton*: terra est quinque carucatæ: ibi sex villani cum II bord. habentibus unam carucatam & dimidium: tempore regis Edwardi valere viginti quatuor solid. modo viginti solid.

Item in HUNTINGDOWNSHIRE, in *Normannescros* hundred, in *Morburne* sanctus Guthlacus habuit & habet quinque hidas ad geld. terra novem carucatæ, ibi nunc in dominio duæ carucatæ, & sexdecim villani, & III bord. habentes septem carucas: ibi ecclesia & presbyter, & quadraginta acra prati, & una acra sylvæ minutæ: tempore regis Edwardi valebant centum solidos, modo similiter. In *Therminga* sanctus Guthlacus habuit & habet unam hidam et dimidium ad geld. terra una carucat. et dimid. socha de *Achumesbury* manerio regis: Eustachius tenet modo de abbate de Croyland, et habet ibi unam carucatam, et unum villanum cum dimidio carucat. et sex acris prati: tempore regis Edwardi valebant viginti solid. modo similiter.

Item in GRANTEBRIGSHIRE, in *Nordstow* hundred, in *Hokittona* sanctus Guthlacus habuit et habet septem hidas et dimid. terra est octo carucat. in dominio quatuor hid. et ibi sunt quatuor carucat. ibi quatuordecim villani, et III bord. cum sex carucatis. Ibi quatuor cotagia, et tres servi, pratum duæ carucatæ, cum ecclesia et presbytero: tempore regis Ed. valebant octo libris, modo sex libris. In *Cestreton* hundred, in *Cotenham* sanctus Guthlacus habuit et habet undecim hidas ad geld. terra est octo carucat. in dominio sex hid. et ibi est una carucata, ibi duodecim villani et octo bord. cum septem carucatis: ibi unus servus, pratum, et octo acra pastur. ad pec. villæ de marisco, D. ang. et de præsent. XII d. val. tempore regis Edwardi octo libris, modo sex lib. Hoc manerium semper fuit et est de dominio sancti Guthlaci. In *Draytona* sanctus Guthlacus habuit et habet octo hidas, et dimidium: terra est sex carucat. In dominio quatuor hid. et tres virg. et ibi una carucata, ibi duodecim villani, et quinque bord. et III soch. cum quatuor carucatis: ibi quatuor cotagia, pratum duæ carucatæ: tempore regis Edwardi valebant centum solid. modo quatuor libris, decem solid. hæc terra in dominio est ecclesiæ sancti Guthlaci cum sua ecclesia, et presbytero.

Jam ad informationem meorum successorum mihi videtur expediens, & valde necessarium, aliqua præmissorum, prout nunc ea intelligimus, brevi declaratione nostris posteris demandare. Et primo de sede abbathiæ nostræ, quæ dicitur habere quatuor leucas in longitudine & tres leucas in latitudine; quum leuca usualis mensura terram metientium apud Francos constet de duobus millibus passuum. Et forte leuca dicitur à leucon, quod in Scythica lingua interpretatur *Philippus*. Unde magister in Isagogis suis super O. M. * lib. III. & *niveus leucon* dicit ibi, hunc leu-

* Ovidii Metam. III. ver. 218.

con fuisse *Philippum imperatorem*, qui *niveus* descriptus est, quia Christianus, & baptismo super nivem dealbatus. Et alio in loco* ubi exponit illud, i. Phœbum adamasse Leucothoen, dicit, Deum adamasse Christianitatem regni Franciæ, i. Philipporum, quum apud Francos nomen Philippi frequentissimum habetur, in tantum ut rex Henricus, qui modo regnat in Francia, filium suum jam primogenitum Philippum fecerit appellari. Beatus enim Christi apostolus Philippus cum Scythis verbum Dei prædicasset, & plurimos eorum ad fidem Christi convertisset, rediens in Asiam, per Sicambros viam fecit, ac illis Christi nomen primus annuntiavit. De quibus exeuntes Franci, ut plures eorum hierocronographi testantur, beatum Philippum apostolum suum specialem protodoctorem, & neoapostolum adhuc tenent. Ex his omnibus colligitur, quod *leuca* dicitur à *leucon*, id est, mensura terræ Philippicæ, id est, Philippi, vel Philipporum. Angli autem utuntur terram metiendo milliariibus: & dicitur *milliare*, qui constat de mille passibus; sic vocatum, quia Hercules sub uno tractu halitus sui mille passus fecit, ut dicit Isidorus Etymologicorum lib. III. Cognoscentes itaque leucas, & milliaria, dicere poteritis, posteri nostri & amici, quod cum sedes abbathiæ nostræ in longitudine, i. e. de ulteriori ripa de Schepilhee in ejus oriente usque ad Kenulphston in ejus occidente, dicitur habere quatuor leucas, i. e. octo millia passuum; & in latitudine, id est, de ulteriori parte ripæ de Southee in ejus austro, usque ad ulteriorem ripam de Asendyk; vel de Weland in ejus aquilone duas leucas, id est, quatuor millia passuum; horum neutrum verum est. Sed scire debetis, Anglos sub dominio Normannorum transisse in multis ad mores Francorum; & ideo loco milliarium, leucas dixisse, sed milliaria intellexisse: & cum longitudo ejus excedit quatuor milliaria, & latitudo duo milliaria, prudentissimi metatores contra malitiam æmulatorum nostrorum piissime providentes, potius plus quam minus ponere voluerunt. Acceptavit hanc rationem tota vicinia taxatorum, acceptavit & regis curia, cum veritas spatii exigeretur in incorporatione regalium rotulorum.

Nº XIV.

Charta Willielmi Regis.

EGO Willielmus Dei beneficio rex Anglorum, ad humilem petitionem familiaris mei Ingulphi abbatis Croylandensis monasterii chartam privilegiatam, quam egregius rex Edredus prædecessor meus Deo et sancto Guthlaco, ac monachis de Croyland concessit et donavit, coram me et consilio meo perlectam et declaratam, laudo, approbo, & confirmo, & in omnibus effectualiter observari præcipio. Prohibeo etiam ne quisquam sub ditione mea illos temerarie vexare præsumat, ne excommunicationis gladio intereat, & pro jure ecclesiastico violato infernorum exqui-

* Ovid. Metam. IV. ver. 195.

rat cruciatus. Sed habeant omnes possessiones suas in perpetuam & regalem elemosynam ex meo dono, & confirmatione, ad laudem Dei, & ob reverentiam sancti Guthlaci confessoris ibidem corporaliter quiescentis, cum omni illo, quod appellatur socha, facha, tol, & tem, cum legibus & consuetudinibus illis jure perpetuo tenendis, cum quibus eas liberius & quietius tenuerunt diebus illis quibus præfatus rex Edredus vivus fuit & incolumis. In hujus scripti robore optimates in eodem nominati testes affuerunt, Lanfrancus archiepiscopus Cantuariæ, Thomas archiepiscopus Eboracæ, Walkelinus episcopus Wyntonæ, Wilhelmus episcopus Dunelmæ, Wilhelmus comes, Alfredus comes, Alfredus filius Topi, Wilhelmus Maletus, & alii.

Nº XV.

Charta Thoroldi.

EGO Thoroldus de Bukehale coram nobilissimo domino meo Leofrico comite Leycestriæ, & nobilissima comitissa sua domina Godiva sorore mea, cum consensu & bona voluntate domini & cognati mei comitis Algari, primogeniti & hæredis eorum, donavi & tradidi Deo & sancto Guthlaco Croylandiæ in manibus domini Wlgati abbatis dicti Croyland. monasterii, ad fundationem cellæ Croylandensium monachorum, in honorem sanctæ Dei genitricis, semperque virginis Mariæ, in villa de Spaldlyng, totum manerium meum situm juxta parochialem ecclesiam ejusdem villæ, inter manerium prædicti domini mei Leofrici comitis, & ripam occidentalem fluminis ejusdem villæ, cum omnibus terris & tenementis, redditibus, servitiis, averiis, & utensilibus, quæ habui in dicto manerio, & in dicta villa, & in campis ejus, tam in parte orientali fluminis, quam in ejus parte occidentali, cum omnibus appendiciis suis, scilicet Colgrinum præpositum meum, & totam sequelam suam, cum omnibus bonis & catallis, quæ habet in dicta villa, & in campis ejus, absque aliquo de omnibus retinemento. Item Hardyngum fabrum, & totam sequelam suam, cum omnibus bonis & catallis, quæ habet in dicta villa, & in campis, & mariscis, absque aliquo de omnibus retinemento. Item Lessstanum carpentarium, & totam sequelam suam, cum omnibus bonis & catallis, quæ habet in dicta villa, & in campis ejus, & mariscis, absque aliquo de omnibus retinemento. Item Ryngulphum primum, & totam sequelam suam, cum omnibus bonis & catallis, quæ habet in dicta villa, & in campis ejus, & mariscis, absque aliquo de omnibus retinemento. Idem Elstanum piscatorem, & totam sequelam suam, cum omnibus bonis & catallis, quæ habet in dicta villa, & in campis ejus, & in mariscis, absque ullo de omnibus retinemento. Item Gunterum Liniet, & totam sequelam suam, cum omnibus bonis & catallis, quæ habet in dicta villa, & campis ejus, et in mariscis, absque ullo de omnibus retinemento. Item Outy Grimkelson, et totam sequelam suam, cum omnibus bonis et catallis, quæ habet in dicta villa, et in campis ejus, et in mariscis, absque

que ullo de omnibus retinemento. Item Turstanum Dubbe, et totam sequelam suam, cum omnibus bonis et catallis, quæ habet in dicta villa, et in campis ejus, et in mariscis, absque ullo omnibus retinemento. Item Algarum nigrum, et totam sequelam suam, cum omnibus bonis et catallis, quæ habet in dicta villa, et in campis ejus, et in mariscis, absque ullo de omnibus retinemento. Item Edricum filium Siwardi, et totam sequelam suam, cum omnibus bonis et catallis, quæ habet in dicta villa, et in campis ejus, et mariscis, absque ullo de omnibus retinemento. Item Osmundum molendinarium, et totam sequelam suam, cum omnibus bonis et catallis, quæ habet in dicta villa, et in campis ejus, et mariscis, absque ullo de omnibus retinemento. Item Besi Tuk, et totam sequelam suam, cum omnibus bonis et catallis, quæ habet in dicta villa, et in campis, et mariscis ejus, absque ullo de omnibus retinemento. Item Elmerum de Pyncebek, et totam sequelam suam, cum omnibus bonis et catallis, quæ habet in dicta villa, et in campis ejus, et mariscis absque ullo de omnibus retinemento. Item Goufe Gamelson, et totam sequelam suam, cum omnibus bonis et catallis, quæ habet in dicta villa, et in campis ejus, et mariscis, absque ullo de omnibus retinemento. Istos servos meos, et omnia bona et catalla eorum, cum omnibus cotagiis, quondam meis, situatis in orientali parte fluminis circa ligneam capellam sanctæ Mariæ in villa de Spaldyng, ab antiquo Croylandensi monasterio pertinentem, cum omnibus juribus, et aliis rebus appendentibus, dedi Deo, et sancto Guthlaco, ad constructionem prædictæ cellæ, una cum omnibus piscationibus meis tam in mariscis adjacentibus, quam in mari ad dictam villam accedente, in liberam et perpetuam eleemosynam meam, pro salutē animæ meæ, et animarum omnium progenitorum et parentum meorum. Istud meum chirographum apud Leycestriam in præsentia multorum Christi fidelium, ibidem in die sancto Pentecostes collectorum, anno Dominicæ incarnationis MLI. ✠ Ego Thoroldus signo sanctæ crucis confirmavi. ✠ Ego Wlfinus episcopus Dorcastrensis ratificavi. ✠ Ego Wulgatus abbas Croylandiæ gaudens acceptavi. ✠ Ego Lefwinus abbas Thorneyensis collaudavi. ✠ Ego Leofricus comes concessi. ✠ Ego Godiva comitissa diu istud desideravi. ✠ Ego Algarus comes consensi. ✠ Ego Turnerus capellanus domini mei Wlfini episcopi Dorcastren. præsens affui. ✠ Ego Wulnarus capellanus dicti domini mei Wlfini episcopi auscultavi. ✠ Ego Sitricus capellanus dicti domini mei Wlfini aspexi. ✠ Ego Stanardus minister domini mei comitis Leofrici interfui. ✠ Ego Fulco monachus Croylandiæ applausi. ✠ Ego Pigotus monachus Thorneiensis conspexi. ✠ Ego Livingus clericus istud chirographum manu mea scripsi, et domino meo Thoroldo vicecomiti tradidi, prædicto Wulgato abbati Croyland de manu in manum donandum.

N^o XVI.*Charta Algari Comitis.*

CHRISTIANIS universis per totam Merciam manentibus Algarus comes salutem. Intelligere volo vos omnes quod ego donavi spirituali patri meo Siwardo abbati Croylandiæ, & omnibus ibidem abbatibus post ipsum, & eorum monachis, in Holbech & in Cappelad quatuor carucatas terræ, & sex bovatas & duodecim acras prati, cum ecclesia paroch. de Cappelad, & ejus presbytero, & cum capella sancti Johannis Baptistæ in eadem villa, una cum mersco duarum millium acrarum in litore maris, & marisco trium millium acrarum juxta aquam suam de Schepishee, & in Spaldelyng duas carucatas terræ, & in Pyncebek dimidiam carucatam terræ, & in Algare undecim bovatas, & in Donnesdik duas carucatas & viginti acras prati, & in Draiton unam carucatam & sex acras prati, & quatuor salin. & cum una car. in Burtoft cum ecclesia de Sutterton, & cum capella sua de Salteney. Hæc mea donaria dedi in perpetuam eleemosynam præfato abbati Siwardo & monachis suis, ad sustentationem sui monasterii, quoniam, sicut sæpe didici, insula sua nullius est ferax tritici: & cum hoc chirographo apud Legecestriam in præsentia Domini mei regis Kenulphi, Anno Incarnationis Christi mccc x stabiliter confirmavi ✠. Ego Kenulphus rex Merciorum concessi ✠. Ego Wlfredus Archiepiscopus Dorob. consului ✠. Ego Wonwona Episcopus Legecestrensis collaudavi ✠. Ego Celwlphus frater regis Kenulphi approbavi ✠. Ego Algarus filius Algari gratum habui ✠.

N^o XVII.

Mon Aug 11. 120

Charta Regis Stephani.

STEPHANUS rex Angliæ, archiepiscopis, episcopis, abbatibus, comitibus, justiciariis, vicecomitibus, baronibus, ministris, & omnibus fidelibus suis Francis & Anglis totius Angliæ, salutem. Sciatis me concessisse & confirmasse Deo & ecclesiæ sancti Guthlaci de Croylande & monachis ibidem Deo fervientibus omnes terras & tenuras & possessiones alias ad eandem ecclesiam pertinentes, & nominatim mariscum in quo sita est ecclesia prædicta, cum limitibus suis nominatis, qui sic tenduntur: de Croylande usque ad Asendyke, & sic usque ad Aswyktofte, & sic per Shepee usque Tydwarthare, & inde usque ad Normanflonde, & sic per aquam

de Neen usque ad Fynfet, & sic usque ad Greynes, & ita ad Folwardstakyne, & inde sicut Southlake cadit in aquam de Welande; & sic ex altera parte aquæ usque ad Aspathe, & inde usque Warwarlake, & sic usque ad Harenholte, & sic sursum aquam de Mengerlake, & inde sicut Apynholte cadit in Welonde. Quare volo & firmiter præcipio, quod prædicta ecclesia & abbas & monachi teneant & in perpetuum possideant quicquid continetur infra has metas, & omnes alias terras & tenuras & possessiones suas, bene, & in pace, & libere, & honorifice, & quiete, in bosco & in plano, in pratis & pasturis, in aquis & mariscis, in vivariis & piscariis, in molendinis & stagnis, & in omnibus aliis rebus, & locis, cum saca & focca & tol & theam, & infangethefe, & cum aliis liberis consuetudinibus & quietationibus, cum quibus aliqua ecclesia regni mei melius & liberius & quietius tenet. T. M. Regina, & Com. Simone & aliis apud Stamfordiam.

Nº XVIII.

Charta Regis Henrici I.

HENRICUS rex Angl. episcopis Angl. baronibus, vicecomitibus, omnibusque fidelibus suis Francis & Anglis salutem. Sciatis me concessisse & confirmasse Joffrido abbati Croylandiæ & omnibus successoribus suis, & monachis ibidem Deo servientibus, omnes possessiones & libertates specificatas in charta domini Edredi quondam regis Angliæ, de qua charta illustrissimus rex Wilelmus pater meus mentionem facit in charta confirmationis suæ monasterio eidem inde facta. Et ideo præcipio quod habeant omnes tenuras & possessiones suas liberas & solutas ab omni servitio seculari, scilicet scotto, geldo, & omnibus auxiliis vicecomitum & omnium ministrorum eorum, hidagio, danegeldo, schiris, hundredis, wapuntagiis, thrithingis, placitis & querelis, & ab omnibus operibus castellorum, arcium, pontium, portuum, variumque sustentione, & omni cariagio & summagio & navigio, & regalium domorum ædificatione, & ab omni onere seculi sint immunes.

Concedo etiam prædicto abbati & monachis suis, quod ipsi habeant francum plegium in omnibus dominiis suis in custodia sua; & prohibeo ne aliquis de hoc se intromittat, nisi ipsi & ballivi sui; cum focca, facca, tol, & tem, infangthef, hamfokne gridbregre, blodwithe, murdro & tesauro forestall, flem & flitte, & ordel, & aliis libertatibus, quas regia potestas aliquibus aliis monasteriis dare consuevit. Prohibeo similiter ne aliquis alterius domini capiat teloneum, passagium, vel genus aliquod vectigalis exigit infra fines & limites villarum suarum, scilicet Croyland, Langetoft, Cappelade, & Wendlingburgh, absque dictorum abbatis & monachorum licentia & voluntate, sub forisfactura x librarum thesauro meo vel hæredum meorum quotiens hoc attentare præsumserint, si convicti inde fuerint, solvendarum. Huic meæ concessionis ex parte mea testes interfuerunt isti subscripti. Robertus episcopus Lincoln. Herveus episcopus Helienfis primus. Warnerus de Lusors. Hugo de Effartis, & alii.

alii plures, apud Oxenford. Anno Dominicæ Incarnationis millesimo centesimo quarto decimo, & regni Henrici regis quarto decimo. *Signum regis ipsius.*

Nº XIX.

Charta Regis Johannis.

JOHANNES Dei gratia Rex Angliæ, dominus Hiberniæ, dux Normaniæ, Aquitaniæ, & comes Andegaviæ, archiepiscopis, episcopis, abbatibus, comitibus, baronibus, justitiariis, vicecomitibus, & omnibus fidelibus & ballivis suis salutem. Sciatis nos concessisse & confirmasse Deo & ecclesiæ sancti Guthlaci de Croyland, & abbati & monachis ibidem Deo servientibus, omnes terras & tenuras & possessiones alias ad eandem ecclesiam pertinentes, & specialiter sedem abbathiæ cum limitibus suis nominatis, qui sic tenduntur: scilicet, per quinque leucas a Croyland usque illuc ubi Asendyke cadit in aquam de Welande, & sic per Asendyke usque ad Aswyktofte, & sic usque Shepyshee, & sic usque Tyddwarthar, & ita ad Nomanland, & ita per aquam quæ dicitur Neen usque ad Finem factum, & inde sursum Finem factum usque ad Greynes, & ita usque Folkwoldstakynge, & inde sicut Southlake cadit in Weland, & sic per Weland sursum ad aquilonem usque ad Aspath, & inde usque ad Werwarlake, & ita usque ad Harenholt, & sursum per aquam usque Wengerlake, & sic per Lortlake usque Oggote, & inde sicut Apynholt cadit in Weland omnes piscationes pertinentes ad prædictos limites. Quare volumus & firmiter præcipimus, quod prædicta ecclesia & abbas & monachi teneant & in perpetuum possideant omnes terras & tenuras & alias possessiones suas, & omnes donationes, quæ post mortem Henrici regis avi patris nostri eis rationabiliter datæ sunt, bene & in pace, libere & quiete & honorifice, in bosco & in plano, in pratis & pasturis, in aquis & mariscis, in vivariis & piscariis, in molendinis & stagnis, & in omnibus aliis rebus & locis, cum socha, & sacha, & thol, & theam, et infangthefe, et cum omnibus aliis liberis consuetudinibus et quietationibus, cum quibus ecclesia illa et abbates et monachi melius et liberius et quietius tenuerunt tempore Henrici regis avi patris nostri, vel aliorum prædecessorum nostrorum regum Angliæ, et sicut aliquæ ecclesiæ nostræ Angliæ melius et liberius et quietius tenent, sicut chartæ Henrici regis patris nostri, et Richardi regis avunculi nostri, et Johannis regis patris nostri, quas inde habent rationabiliter testatur. His testibus, &c. Dat. per manum Simonis archidiaconi Wellensis.

N^o XX.

EGO fr̃ Thom̃ Frestone pmitto, affirmo, & juro sup̃ sc̃a evangelia & in verbo sacerdocii cor̃ dñō Joh̃e Dei gr̃a abbate Croylandiæ & toto conventu in domo nostra capitul̃ me s̃b pretextu conscie mee ad curiã Romanũ licentiatum nullas impetr̃cões inibi attemptare vel facere p̃ me & p̃ aliã it̃positam personã clam vel palam, directe vel indirecte, vel quovis alio colore cujuscunque dignitatis, status, vel gradus, in dicto monasterio Croyl' vel ad dict' mon' ptinent', nec eciam in p̃judiciũ alicujus persone regularis vel secl̃aris, senis vel junis infra morẽ vel extr' nisi solum illa que concernunt aĩe mee saltẽ & conscie mee redintegcoem: q̃d si alit' instinctu diaboli fecõ me ip̃ius dñi Joh̃is abbas & toc̃ convent' ordinacõĩ atq; correcõĩ in reditu meo mere, libe, & absolute suppono & abicio. Acta sunt hæc in domo ñra caplari 1111^o nonas A. D. M. CCC. LXXX. primo.

Revdo in Xpo Patri & dñō, dñi ñri Pape & Sedis Aplice penitenciarario, fr̃ Joh̃es monastii de Croyl. ord̃is sc̃i Benedicti, Lincoln' dyocesis, abbas, hilis, obcam, reṽenciã, & honor'. Cum nos dilectũ cõfr̃em nr̃m T. de Freston p̃brum, mōchũ & p̃fessum sup̃ quibusd̃ aĩe sue saltm tangentib̃ nobis in confessione emissum ad sedem eand̃ m̃rito duximus t̃mittend̃ paternitati ṽre reṽnde hilit' supplicam' q̃tin' personã ejusd̃ hentes in Dño ppenc' comendatã ipum sup̃ hiis, ejus confessõẽ audita * ṽris si libent̃ absolutoriis remitte dignat' q̃m cici' expeditũ, cum aliud ibid̃ nos contingens negotiũ non h̃eat p̃sequend̃. In votivis p̃spis & longevis Altissimus vos conservet. Scriptũ in mon. p̃dco Croyl. 1111^o nonas mens. Marcii, &c.

These curious articles are written on a small slip of parchment, in the register of which they seem to have no part. The first is a most solemn protestation of a monk who had committed some great fault, for which he could get no absolution at home, being one of the reserved cases for which he was obliged to go to Rome. The abbot's caution is very remarkable in it; that he should not be troublesome, in any shape, to him or the abbey while he was there. The other is the abbot's letter to the grand penitentiary, to grant him absolution, and send him back as soon as he had obtained it. It is written in a very small ill hand, & in one or two places the words worn away.

Communicated by the rev. Mr. Cole.

* f. literis.

Nº XXI.

Finis inter nos & Abbatem de Burgo.

HÆC est finalis concordia facta in curia domini regis apud Lexington, die Lunæ proximo post purificationem beatæ Mariæ, anno regni regis Johannis septimo, coram ipso domino rege &c. inter Akarium abbatem, & conventum de Burgo petentes, & Henricum abbatem & conventum de Croyland tenentes de una virgata terræ cum pertinentiis in Peykyrke, & de quodam marisco cujus tales sunt metæ; scilicet ab aqua de Croyland, quæ dicitur Neen, usque ad locum qui dicitur Fynfeth, & ab illo loco qui dicitur Fynfeth usque Greynes, & a Greynes usque Folewartstakyng, & inde usque ad Southlake, ubi Southlake cadit in Weland, & inde sicut aqua de Weland currit usque ad Croyland, & ibi cadit in Neen. Unde fuit placitum inter eos in eadem curia, quod prædictus abbas de Croyland recognovit & concessit prædictam terram, & prædictum mariscum, cum pertinentiis, esse feodum abbatis & ecclesiæ sancti Petri de Burgo, & pro hac recognitione & concessione, sine & concordia, iidem abbas & conventus de Burgo concesserunt prædictis abbati & conventui de Croyland præfatam virgatam terræ cum pertinentiis in Peykyrk, habendam & tenendam sibi & successoribus suis de abbate & monasterio de Burgo, & successori ipsi abbatiæ, per servitium quod ad eandem terram pertinet, sicut partita est inter illos qui eam tenent; scilicet de tofto cum terra in campo quod Reginaldus faber inde tenuit, per unum diem arare in hyeme, & per unum diem in quadragesima, cum tanto quantum ille qui toftum illud & terram tenuerit habebit in caruca, & debet per unum diem fartulare, & per unum diem fænum levare & parare in prato de Makefeia in dominico prato abbatis de Burgo, cum hominibus ipsius abbatis de Burgo; & debet in autumno dimidiam terram terræ metere, & blad. ligare, & super eandem terram intassare: & omnia prædicta debet facere ad custum suum. Et debet in autumno ad cibum ipsius abbatis de Burgo per unum diem metere cum uno homine blad. ipsius abbatis in campo de Peykyrk, vel de Glynton. Et si abbas de Burgo eum non pascat eo die, non debet metere nisi usque ad nonam. Et toftum cum terra in campo quod Goceelinus filius Godwini inde tenuit debet facere omnia prædicta servitia & prædictas consuetudines. Toftum cum terra in campo quod Willielmus filius Radulphi inde tenuit, debet facere omnia prædicta servitia & prædictas consuetudines. Toftum cum terra in campo quod Averus filius Alwoldi inde tenuit debet facere omnia prædicta servitia & prædictas consuetudines. Toftum cum terra in campo quod Petrus Palmerus inde tenuit debet facere omnia prædicta servitia & prædictas consuetudines. Toftum cum terra in campo quod Willielmus filius Seweni inde tenuit debet facere omnia prædicta servitia & prædictas consuetudines. Toftum cum terra in campo quod

E

Wal.

Walterus filius Reginaldi inde tenuit debet facere omnia prædicta servitia & prædictas consuetudines. Toftum cum terra in campo quod Regin. Carpenter inde tenuit debet facere omnia prædicta servitia & prædictas consuetudines. Toftum cum terra in campo quod Richardus filius Alweici inde tenuit debet facere omnia prædicta servitia & prædictas consuetudines; & præterea debet bis in hyeme arare, & bis in quadragesima: ita quod ter arabit in hyeme, & ter in quadragesima ad cultum suum, & debet ducere unam carucatam bosci a marisco usque ad curiam abbatis de Burgo apud Burgum ad festum sancti Michaelis. Et præterea omnes homines prædictam terram tenentes debent sequi hundredum abbatis de Burgo per quoslibet quindecim dies, & debent sex denar. ob. per annum de hydagio, et debent monstrare abbati de Burgo vel ballivo Franciplegium suum, et debent facere vigiliam cum aliis hominibus provinciae ad debitum & statutum locum, sicut facere consueverunt, inter festum sancti Michaelis & festum sancti Martini. Hæc autem servitia & has consuetudines habebunt prædicti abbas & conventus de Burgo & successores eorum de prædicta terra. Itaque illas non poterunt augere vel mutare, nec amplius de terra illa in aliquo exigere. Abbas quoque & conventus de Burgo concesserunt eisdem abbati & conventui de Croyland prædictum mariscum secundum quod per prædictas metas distinctum est, habendum & tenendum sibi & successoribus suis de ipsis abbate & conventu de Burgo & successorum eorum in perpetuum, reddendo inde per annum in ecclesia sancti Petri de Burgo quatuor petras ceræ infra octab. apostolorum Petri & Pauli, pro omnio servitio & exactione, Itaque abbas & conventus de Burgo vel eorum successores nihil ultra illas quatuor petras ceræ inde poterunt exigere. Salvo tamen eo quod abbas & conventus de Burgo habebunt commodum herbagii de omnibus averiis tam propriis quam hominum suorum, quam etiam de averiis quorumlibet aliorum quæ intrabunt illum mariscum præterquam de dominicis averiis abbatis & conventus de Croyland, & hominum suorum de Croyland & de Peykyrk. Et sciendum est, quod licet abbati & conventui de Croyland, & hominibus suis de Croyland, sine occasione & sine contradictione & impedimento abbatis & conventus de Burgo & suorum servientum, ibi turbam fodere, & ubi turbam foderunt sub turba argillum & sabulum capere, & falcare in marisco illo, Ros & Junctum & Glagellum & Bingdyngham. Ita tamen quod non removeant averia quæ ibi fuerunt de pastura sua. Poterunt etiam colpare* & habere ramilliam†, & omnia genera arborum quæ in eodem marisco fuerant. Præterea de alio marisco de Peykyrk, quæ est extra prædictas metas, convenit inter eisdem abbates & conventus, quod licebit abbati & conventui de Burgo sine impedimento & contradictione abbatis & conventus de Croyland & servientum suorum, in eo pratum facere secundum quantitatem feodorum suorum quæ communicant in eadem pastura: & licebit similiter abbati & conventui de Croyland pratum facere in eodem marisco, secundum quantitatem feodorum suorum, quæ ibi communicant, sine impedimento & contradictione abbatis & conventus de Burgo & servientum suorum.

There is an agreement in old English, on this or some other occasion, copied from the register called *Swapham*, at Peterborough, in Gunton's History of that Church, p. 290. which, being but short, is here subjoined.

* Colpare, Fr. *couper*, to cut.

† Ramillia, small branches and wood for firing.

De Bunda de Fynfet.

BE it knowen to all that be alyve and to all that shall come hereafter that the bounde of Fynfet, which is made mention of in the fyne betwix Akary, abbot of Peterburgh, and his convent, and Henry abbot of Croyland, and his convent, it is set in an angyl besyde a plot that is called now a days Nomanland, betwix the waters of Weland and of Nene; wich water of Nene hath its course directly from Croyland unto Dovesdale, on the South syde of a crosse set there; and the water of Weland hath his course directly from Croyland brig unto Nomanland, Hyrum by a water called Twandondyke; and there the water of Weland fallyth into Nene; and the said Hyrum is set at a barre, and an old welow near the dyke wich men go to a placed called Tutlakeßland.

Nº XXII.

Charta Regis Henrici III.

HENRICUS Dei gratia rex Angliæ, dominus Hiberniæ, dux Normaniæ, Aquitaniæ, et comes Andegaviæ, archiepiscopis, episcopis, abbatibus, comitibus, baronibus, justitiariis, vicecomitibus, et omnibus fidelibus et ballivis suis salutem. Sciatis nos concessisse et confirmasse Deo et ecclesiæ sancti Guthlaci de Croyland, et abbati et monachis ibidem Deo servantibus, omnes terras et tenuras et possessiones alias ad eandem ecclesiam pertinentes, et specialiter sedem abbathiæ cum limitibus suis nominatis, qui sic tenduntur: scilicet, per quinque leucas a Croyland usque illuc ubi Asendyke cadit in aquam de Welande, et sic per Asendyke usque ad Aswyktofte, et sic usque Shepythee, et sic usque Tyddwarthar, et ita ad Nomanland, et ita per aquam quæ dicitur Neen usque ad Finem factum, et inde sursum Finem factum usque ad Greynes, et ita usque Folkwoldstakynge, et inde sicut Southlake cadit in Weland, et sic per Weland sursum ad aquilonem usque ad Aspath, et inde usque ad Werwarlake, et ita usque ad Harenholt, et sursum per aquam usque Wengerlake, et sic per Lortlake usque Oggote, et inde sicut Apynholt cadit in Weland omnes piscationes pertinentes ad prædictos limites. Quare volumus et firmiter præcipimus, quod prædicta ecclesia et abbas et monachi teneant et in perpetuum possideant omnes terras et tenuras et alias possessiones suas, et omnes donationes, quæ post mortem Henrici regis avi nostri eis rationabiliter datæ sunt, bene et in pace, libere et quiete et honorifice, in bosco et in plano, in pratis et pasturis, in aquis et mariscis, in molendinis et stagnis, et in omnibus aliis rebus et locis, cum socha, et facha, et thol, et theam, et infangthefe, et cum omnibus aliis liberis consuetudinibus et quietationibus, cum quibus ecclesia illa et abbates et monachi melius et liberius et quietius tenuerunt tempore Henrici regis

avi nostri, vel aliorum prædecessorum nostrorum Angliæ, et sicut aliquæ ecclesiæ nostræ Angliæ melius et liberius et quietius tenent, sicut chartæ Henrici regis avi nostri, et Richardi regis avunculi nostri, et Johannis regis patris nostri, quas inde habent, rationabiliter testantur. Hiis testibus, &c. Dat. per manum venerabilis patris R. Ciceriæ episcopi, cancellarii nostri, apud Westmon. decimo quinto die Martii, anno regni nostri undecimo.

Nº XXIII.

Finis factus inter Abbatem Croyland & Hugonem Wake.

HÆC est finalis concordia facta in curia domini regis apud Lincoln. in crastino sancti Lucae, anno regni regis Henrici, filii regis Johannis, decimo octavo, coram abbate de Bardney, Will. de Ebor. Roberto de Fos, Radulfo de Norwic. et Normanno de Arsey, justitiariis itinerantibus, et aliis domini regis fidelibus tunc ibi præsentibus, inter Henricum abbatem de Croyland querentem, et Hugonem Wake deforciantem, de custodia marisci de Aspath ad Werwarlake, et ita ad Dedmanslake, et ita ad Croyland per aquam de Weland, cum pertinentiis; unde idem abbas questus fuit, quod prædictus Hugo non tenuit ei finem factum in curia domini regis coram justitiariis itinerantibus apud Lincolniam, inter ipsum abbatem et Baldewinum Wake, avum prædicti Hugonis, cujus hæres ipse est, et unde placitum finis facti summotus fuit inter eos in eadem curia; scilicet quod prædictus Hugo remisit, et quietum clamavit de se et hæredibus suis, eidem abbati, successoribus suis, et ecclesiæ suæ de Croyland, totum jus et clamium quod habuit in prædicto marisco cum pertinentiis in perpetuum. Salva tamen eidem Hugoni et hæredibus suis, et hominibus ipsorum communia pasturæ in eodem marisco, ad omnimoda averia sua ehacianda et rechacianda, sine impedimento ipsius abbatis et successorum suorum in perpetuum. Et præterea idem Hugo concessit pro se et hæredibus suis, quod si prædictus abbas et successores sui aliquid de marisco illo in defensionem ponere voluerint, tunc idem Hugo et hæredes sui habebunt ibi forestarium suum simul cum forestario prædicti abbatis et successorum suorum: ita quod nullus hominum ipsius abbatis nec successorum suorum, nec aliquis hominum prædicti Hugonis, nec hæredum suorum aliquid in defensione illa capiet, nisi de communi assensu et voluntate prædictorum abbatis et successorum suorum, et Hugonis et hæredum suorum; sed uterque ipsorum, abbatis et Hugonis, capiet ibi ad proprios usus suos quantum voluerint. Concessit etiam idem Hugo pro se et hæredibus suis quod prædictus abbas et successores sui, et ecclesia sua de Croyland, habeant tres batellos in Harenholt et in perpetuum, et duos batellos in gratia ipsius Hugonis et hæredum suorum. Et quod barra laci qui vadit apud Harenholt erit ad divisam marisci, per

considerationem prædictorum abbatis & successorum suorum, & Hugonis & hæredum suorum. Et in eadem barra erunt duæ ferræ & duæ claves; quarum unam habebit serviens abbatis & successorum suorum, & aliam serviens prædicti Hugonis & hæredum suorum. Et idem abbas recepit prædictum Hugonem & hæredes suos in singulis beneficiis & rationibus quæ de cætero fient in ecclesia sua de Croyland in perpetuum.

N° XXIV. (p. 61).

*Collectanea ex Registro MSto pervetusto Abbatiae de Crouland
per Robertum Treswelle Somerset Fecialem circa Annum
Domini 1597.*

Harl. MS. 294. 73. p. 194.

DNS Wydo de Croun, qui venit cum Willmo Conquestore in Angliam, genuit filium nomine Alanum. Alanus de Croun, fundator prioratus de Freston tempore regis Henrici primi, genuit filium nomine Mauritium. Mauritius de Croun, genuit filium nomine Wydonem, tempore Stephi regis. Wydo de Croun secundus, tempore Ricardi regis, genuit filiam nomine Petronillam, que nupsit domino Willielmo de Longchampe, cognato Willielmi Longchampe episcopi Eliensis. Petronilla de Croun, uxor Willi Longchampe, peperit filium nomine Henricum a nomine domini Henrici Longchampe abbatis Crowland, tempore Johis regis. Mortuo Willmo de Longchamp supradict', dca Petronilla nupsit cuidam de la Mare de quo nullos liberos tulit. Quo mortuo, Petronilla tertio nupsit Olivero de Vallibus, cui dca Petronilla dedit manerium de Freston, & peperit ei filium nomine Johannem. Henricus Longchamp, filius Petronille Croun senioris, genuit filiam nomine Aliciam, que nupsit dno Rogero Pedwardin. Alicia Longchamp uxor Rogeri Pedwardin peperit filios Walterum, Henricum, Bryanum, Joannem, & Ricardum. Rogerus Pedwardin secundus genuit Walterum. Joannes de Vallibus filius Petronille Croun, genuit filiam nomine Matildam, quam Willus Roos, filius Roberti Roos duxit in uxorem. Willus de Roos, dnus de Hamlack, genuit Willum de Roos secundum. Willus Roos secundus duxit in uxorem Margeriam filiam dñi Barthi de Baldismere, & genuit Willm tertium, qui obiit versus terram sanctam & Thomam. Thomas de Roos duxit in uxorem filiam comitis Stafford, & genuit, &c.

N^o XXV.*Award of the Bishop of Lincoln*.*

BE it known to all them that theis present letters shall see or here, that wheras diverse debates, variaunces, contraverfies, and diffensions hath growen and late bene moavid and fterid betwen the noble lord Thomas Dacre, lorde of Dacre, and John his fon, claymyng to have correction and punifhments of all manner of trespases and offenses don in the kyngys hyegh wayes, commen stretys, and wafte gronds, in the town of Whapplode, in the fhire of Lincoln, be the ryght of the manoir and lordeship of Holbech perteynyng to the faide Thomas, of that one partie, and the worfhipful and religious fadre John, th'abbot of Croyland, affirmyng and faying the contrarie, and that all fuch ryghts longeth oonlie to hym, be ryght of the manoire and lordeship of Whaplode, perteynyng to the faid abbot be the ryght of his chirch, on the other partie: upon which debates, variances, contraverfiez, and diffensions, as well upon all the incidents, dependants, and thyngs grown uppon the fame; it hath lyked the faid parties to bynde them be their dedes obligatorie, beryng the date of the xvii day of the moneth of Februarie, the yere of the reinge of kyng Herry the Sixt the xxvi, to ftand and obey to th'arbitrement, ordinaunce, awarde, judgement, and decree, or counfell of me, William, be the fuffraunce of God byfhop of Lincoln, as it apperith more pleinlie be the condicions of the faid obligations. I William byfhop abovesaid, defyryng the goode pece, eafe, and reft of bothe parties aforfeid, theyr fucceffours, men, fervants, and tenants, aftyr diverse dayes of examinacion of the feide matier of debate, variaunce, contraverfies, and diffencion, and goode deliberacion hadde, communicacion hadde alfo thereupon with wyfe, fadde, and lernyd men the lawe, the xxi daye of this present moneth of September, the yere of the reigne of kyng Herry the Sixt xxvii, arbitre, awarde, ordeine, deme, and decree in forme that foloweth:

Fyrft, confideryng that the feide abbot be the ryght of his chirch, is callid lorde of the fayd towne of Whaplode, and hath therby fuffyciaunt graunte, warant, and auctorite, leete and alfo feyer and market in the wafte grondes of the fayde towne and that he and his predeceffors have hadde a viewe of Francipleg, in the faide towne of Whapplode, and have punifhid and corrected trespases and offenses don withinne the highwayes, comen ftreets, and wafte grownds withinne the faide grounde of Whaplode, with all manner of wayves and ftrayes, and trefoure troue, and other libertes and fraunchifes perteynyng to the viewe of Francipleg; the which poffeffion he and his predeceffoures have continued fith the tyme of king Herry the Thyrd, as it appereth moore pleinlie be the court rolles made of the faid viewe; and the

* William Alnwyck, who fat from 1435 to 1450.

saide lord Thomas Dacre have not passyng xii tenaunts in the saide town: the saide abbot and his successours shall have and peasible enjoye all maner of correccion and punissments of all maner of trespasses and offences don in the saide wayes, streets, and waft growndes within the saide ton of Whaplode, with wayves, straves, and other libertes and fraunchises now longyng to the viewe of Franciplege, of the saide abbot in the saide town. Excepte alway undir exceptid, and followyngli juged and decreed unto the saide lorde Dacre be this my present awarde: consyderyng also that the saide Thomas lorde Dacre hath in lyke wyse, in his courte holdyn at Holbech, inquirid of trespasses and offenses doone within the high waye, common strete, and waft grownde of the saide ton of Whaplode, and recyvid presentments of the same, from the tyme of kyng Edward the Thirde, as it appereth be the courte rolles maade of the viewes hadde in his courte kepte at the saide Holbech; and so of a mykell latter tyme possesed in that behalve: which possession for so mykell is as it semes of lesse weight and force; I awarde, ordeine, deem, and decre, that the saide Thomas lorde Dacre, his heires and his successours, shul nowe by his tenaunts inquire in his courtes holden at Holbech, of such trespasses and offenses don within the highwaye, common strete, and waft grownd, withinne the saide grownds of Whaplode, and peasible punyssh and correcte oonlie his own tenaunts resyeing upon his own grownde in the saide town of Whaplode, or any other resyng in the saide town not tenaunte and resyng of the saide lord Dacre, [which hold not of the saide abbot of Croyland, nor his successours being for the tyme. And yff the saide abbot or his successours, eny tenaunt or tenauntz of the saide abbot or his successours, as of his manoire of Whaplode, or eny other resyeing in the saide town, not tenaunte and resyeing]* of the saide lorde Dacre ground, his heier or heieres, withyn the saide towne of Whaplode, be presented in the courte or courtez of the lorde Dacre beyng for the tyme of eny trespass, offens, or mysprision doon within saide town of Whaplode, or wayes, stretes, or waft grounds of the same. Neyther the saide lorde Dacre, his heyer nor heyres, theyr officer nor officers, nor theyr servaunts nor ministres shall in eny wyse execute the saide presentment, nor levy eny amerciament nor fyne of the saide abbot, his successours, nor non of the tenaunts of the saide abbot, as of his manoyre of Whaplode, or his successours, or any other resyeing in the saide town not tenaunt and resyng on the saide lord Dacre ground within the saide town of Whaplode, for the saide cause. And in sembleable wyse, yf the saide Thomas lord Dacre or his heyres, ony tenaunt or tenauntz of the saide lorde or his heires, resyng uppon his ground in Whaplode, not holding of thabbot beyng for the tyme, be representid in thabbot's courte for eny trespass, offens, or mysprision doon withyn the saide town of Whaplode, or wayes, stretes, or waft grownds of the same town, that neyther the saide abbot nor his successours, theyr assignes, servaunts, nor ministres, shall execute the saide presentments, nor levy eny amerciament nor fine of the saide Thomas lorde Dacre, his heires, nor non of his tenaunts resyng upon his grownd in Whaplode not holdyng of thabbot nor his successours, for the saide cause.

* The words in hooks are referred to in the original at the bottom of fol. 227. as an omission of three lines above: but it is not easy to see their connection.

And whereas, the said parties were in variaunce as for the dryfft within the marise and comen of the saide townes of Whaplode and Holbech, I deeme, awarde, and decree, that the said Thomas lord Dacre and his heires, and the said abbot and his successours, shall take, occupie, and use theyr said dryffts within the said marish of Whaplode and Holbech, at such tyme as them likes; eche of them by such wayes withyn his own town, and in such forme as it hath bien usid of olde tyme, with all maner of profyts, of wayves, and straves, and other liberties perteynnyng to the said dryfts. Providid allway, that the said Thomas lorde Dacre hys heires, nor his assygnés, shall at no tyme of their dryfts make theyr comen waye thurgh the said town of Whaplode, nor non waye therof to the maner of Holbech, but allonli thurgh Holbech droue, and by other wayes of the seide Holbech, as it hath bien usid of olde tyme, but in cas that the seid olde wayes may not be usid in forme as thei have ben beforn tyme, because of surundyng of waters, than the seid lorde Dacre, beyng for the tyme, shall be his officers gyve warnyng to the said abbot, or to his officers, by resonable tyme beforn he entre with eny such dryfftes the town of Whaplode, or the highwayes theroff, to the entent that the inhabitantz thereof may remeve and avoyd theyr cattell owte of the stretes and highwaye there pasturing for the tyme, that they be not chafid nor dryven forth to their hurte with his saide dryffts so to be made shall mowe com thurgh the said town of Whaplode with his dryfft, nought cleymyng thereby eny title of ryght agayn or contrarie to this my present award.

And wher the said parties were in variaunce as for takyng of toll of the people and persones comyng to the feyre or market within the town of Whaplode, I decre award, and deme, that the saide Thomas lord Dacre, his heires, nor noon of his officers, shal in no wyse take toll of eny person or persons comyng to the feyr or market of the seid abbot in the said town of Whaplode.

Also I deeme, award, and decree, that ether partie abovesaid, that the said Thomas lord Dacre for him and his heires, the abbot, for him and his successours, shall make as suyr to the tother partie all theis articles to hym by me thus demed, awarded, and decreede, as I be advyce and counsell of lernyd men lawfully shall con-devyse, whan and at what tyme ether partie requirith it of other, at the costes and expenses of the parties so requiryng and desyryng. And that all accions, sutes, and plees takyn, movid, and hangyng be ether partie in eny courte ageyn other, be occasion or cause of theis premisses and matiers above reherfid, shall utterly cesse be it be discontinuance or other wayes lawfull. In witnesse wherof to this my present awarde, ordinaunce, judgement, and decree tripartite, on parte indented remaynyng to the said Thomas lord Dacre and his heires; and to an other parte remaynyng aneinste the abbot and his successours; and to the thyrde parte remaynyng in the registrie of the byshoprick of Lincoln, I have sette to my seale.

N^o XXVI.*Charta Henrici VI.*

HENRICUS Dei gratia rex Angliæ & Franciæ, & dominus Hiberniæ, omnibus ad quos præsentis literæ pervenerint, salutem. Sciatis nos ex mero motu & certa scientia nostris, ac ob reverentiam beatæ & gloriosæ virginis Mariæ matris Dei, sancti Bartholomei, & beati Guthlaci, in cujus honorem monasterium de Croylandia fundatur, concessisse Johanni Lytlyngton abbati monasterii prædicti, & monachis ejusdem loci, & successoribus suis, quod ipsi in perpetuum habeant omnes fines pro transgressionibus, offensis, misprisonibus, negligentis, ignorantis, falsitatibus, contentibus, deceptionibus, concealamentis, & aliis delictis quibuscunque, ac omnia amerciamenta, redemptiones, exitus, & pœnas, forisfact' & forisfiend', de seipsis, & omnibus hominibus, tenentibus, & residentibus quibuscunque in villa de Croylandia in comitatu Lincolnæ, in quibuscunque curiis nostris & hæredum nostrorum, seipsos, homines, tenentes, & residentes hujusmodi, tam coram nobis & hæredibus nostris, ac coram baronibus nostris & hæredum nostrorum de Scaccario, & coram justitiariis nostris & hæredum nostrorum de Banco, ac coram feneschallo, marescallo, ac clerico mercati hospitii nostri & hæredum nostrorum, necnon coram justitiariis ad assisas in comitatu prædicto seu capiend' assign' ac justitiariis itinerantibus ad placita coronæ, communia placita, & placita forestæ, justitiariis ad gaolas deliberandas assignandis, justitiariis ad felonias, transgressiones, ac alia malefacta audienda, determinanda, assignanda, & aliis justitiariis & ministris nostris & hæredum nostrorum quibuscunque, fines facere & amerciari, exitus, & pœnas forisfacere contingent. Et quod idem abbas & monachi & successores sui per se vel ballivos seu ministros suos, fines, amerciamenta, redemptiones, exitus, & pœnas hujusmodi, sui ipsorum, hominum tenentium, & residentium, levare, percipere, & habere possint, sine occasione vel impedimento nostri vel hæredum nostrorum, adeo libere & integre sicut ea nos levare, percipere, & habere deberemus, si præfato abbati & monachis & successoribus suis illa non concessimus. Et insuper concessimus præfato abbati & monachis & successoribus suis quod ipsi in perpetuum habeant returnum brevium, præceptorum, mandatorum, billarum nostrarum quaruncunque, & executiones earundem per eorum ballivum proprium, infra villam prædictam, licet tangant nos vel hæredes nostros, vel prædictum abbatem & monachos vel eorum successores; Ita quod nullus vicecomes, eschaetor, coronator, feodarius, ballivus, aut aliquis alius officarius, seu ministri nostri, vel hæredum nostrorum, de hujusmodi returno brevium, sine executione, ullo modo se intromittat, seu dictam villam ea occasione quovis modo ingrediatur, sub gravi forisfactura nostra. Teste, &c.

N^o XXVII.*Charta Algari militis de manerio de Baston.*

Ex coll. MS. penes Joh. Oldfield* de Spalding, in co. Linc. arm.

Mon. Ang. II. 853.

CHRISTIANIS universis per totā Mercīā commorantibus Algarus miles filius Vorthangiae salutem. Intelligere volo vos omnes qđ ego donavi Deo, S. Guthlaco, & speciali patri meo Sywardo abbati Croylandiae, & omnibus ibidem abbatibus post ipsum, & eor' monachis, manerium meum de *Baston*, cum iv carucatis terrae arabilis, continentes in longitudine viii quarentenas & viii quarentenas in latitudine, & xlv acras prati, & mariscum continentes in longitudine xvi quarentenas & viii quarentenas in latitudine, & ecclesiam ejusdem villae, & unum molendinum & dimidium alterius molendini, & totam piscariam meam in aqua praedicta molendino versus occidentem usq̃ ad finem marisci ejusdem villae versus orientem. Haec mea donaria dedi praefato abbati Siwardo & monachis ibidem Deo servantibus in perpetuam eleemosinam in perpetuum, ad sustentationem sui monasterii, quia sicut saepe didici insula sua nullius est ferax tritici. Hoc praesens cyrographum meum apud Legecestriam in praesentia Domini mei Withlaphii regis Merciorū, anno incarnationis Dominicae dccxxv signo crucis stabiliter confirmavi. ✠ Ego Osmundus London' episcopus consensi. ✠ Ego Osbertus abbas Ripadii interfui. ✠ Ego Athelinus dux audiui. ✠ Ego Swithunus presbyter praesens fui.

* "1647, 27 May, Resolved, that this house do accept of the sum of 1390l. of John Oldfield, of Spalding in the county of Lincoln, esquire, for his delinquency. His offence, That he was in arms against the parliament. He renders upon the articles of Newark. His estate, in fee, per annum, 352l. 16s.; in reversion, per annum, 80l.; for two lives per annum, 31.; for one life 9l.; for 21 years per annum, 65l.; for twelve years to come 6l.; for four years to come 62l.; for 13 years 10l.; for nine years 20l.; for 15 years 10l.; in personal estate 450l.; in debts 230l. 7s. He owes 1236l. His fine, at a sixth, is 1390l. An ordinance was accordingly passed, the same day, for granting a pardon to Mr. Oldfield, and discharging his estate from sequestration." Journals of the House of Commons, vol. V. p. 186.

The mansion house of this family at Spalding, on the west side of the river, is now converted into a workhouse. A gold signet ring of Mr. Anthony Oldfield, an eminent lawyer in the reign of Elizabeth, and founder of the baronet's family, was found in a field in Spalding, 1748. His initials A. O. in a cross of wreath work.

A picture of lady Oldfield, widow of Sir Anthony Oldfield, some time of Spalding, Bt. and daughter of Sir Edward Gresham, of Surrey, in oil colours, set in silver, gilt oval frame under a chrystal, was in the hands of Mr. Johnson. Her monument is in the chancel of Spalding church, where her arms should be A. a chevron, Erm. between three estoiles, S.

N^o XXVIII.

N^o XXVIII.

*Charta Fregisti de manerio de Langtoft Croilandenſi monaſterio
conceſſa.*

Ex iiſd. coll. MS.

M. A. ii. 109. a

CUNCTIS Chriſticolis regni Mercior' Fregiſtus miles in Domino ſalutem. Sci-
ant tam præſentes quã poſteri, quod ego, ad S. matris eccleſiæ honorem & di-
vini cultus exaltationē, Dño Deo omnium bonor' largitori magnifico, Sancto Guth-
laco confeſſori, & Siwardo abbati Croylandiæ & abbatibus ejusd' loci poſt ipſum
ſuccedentibus & monachis ſuis, totum manerium meum & villam de *Langtoft* &
in campis ejusd' villæ vi carucatas terræ arabilis habentes in longitudine xv quaren-
tenas & ix quarentenas in latitudine, & centum acras prati, & ſylvam & marifcum
duar' leucar' in longitudine, & eccleſiā ejusd' villæ, & xi acras prati de eod' feodo
in campo de *Deping*. Hæc paucula donaria mea, cum omnibus rebus & in rebus
ſuis eiſdem appendentibus, libere & ſponte Deo & Sancto Guthlaco & monachis in
Croylandenſi monaſterio Deo famulantibus, in puram & perpetuam eleemoſynam
libere dedi, pro ſalute animæ meæ & omnium progenitorum meorum. Iſtud me-
um cyrographum apud Legeceſtriam, in præſentia domini regis Withlaphii & ali-
or' dominor' in feſto Sancti Jacobi apoſtoli collectorum anno dominicæ incarnationis
DCCCXIX. ✠ Ego Fregiſtus miles ſigno ſ. crucis confirmavi. ✠ Ego Withlaphi-
us rex Mercior' conſenſi. ✠ Ego Athelardus archiepiſcopus Dorobernenſis aſſenſum
dedi. ✠ Ego Egbaldus Wintonienſis epiſcopus ſubſcripſi. ✠ Ego Adulphus
Lichfeldenſis epiſcopus collaudavi. ✠ Ego Turſtanus præbyter domini mei régis
Withlaphius hoc cyrographum manu mea ſcripſi.

N^o XXIX.

Confirmatio H. Regis de mariscis & domibus, edificiis & pratis.

From Mr. Cole's Collections.

H. Rex Ang^{us} abbi de Cruland Galfrido sal^{us}. Precipio tibi, ut iuste in pace permittas tenere monach^{os} S^{an}c^te Marie & S^{an}c^ti Nicholi de Spald^{us}, consuet^{ud} sua in mariscis & in domib^{us} s. domos & marisc^{os} sicut homines probi & legitimi antiq^{ue} dividunt & p^{er} sacrament^{um} probabunt, q^{uo}d fecit Ranulf Meschin^{us}; & Godefr^{icus} Ridel & Alan^{us} de Linc^{us} Pigorus faciant inde rectū ne ampl^{ius} clamor^{is} audiam.

Before 1174, when Godfrey Ridel was bishop of Ely, and between 1138 and 1142, when Godfrey was abbot. R. Meschines, earl of Chester, died 1129, and his son 1156.

N^o XXX.

Compos^{us} int^{er} prior^{em} & vicar^{um} de Quappelade sup^{er} decimis de man^{erio} de Multon.

From Mr. Cole's Collections.

Mem^{orandum} q^{uo}d cū controversia, &c. coram Mag^{istro} A. de Swineshead &c. inter P. & C. de Spalding & dñm Sim^{onem} vic^{arium} &c. sup^{er} minoribus decimis de manerio de Multon p^{ro}venientibus, &c. demum memorato offic^{io} & dño abbe Croyland, & fr^{atre} Rob^{erto} preceptore militie templi de La Bruere, dño Joh^{anne} de Gretford vicario de Multon, M^{ag}is^{ter} R. de Trillawe, J. de Barton, Henr. de Edenham, & aliis p^{re}sentibus, reformat^a fuit pax int^{er} p^{ar}tes p^{re}d^{ic}tas, in crastino S^{an}c^ti Egidii abbatis A. Dñi 1260, in capella dñi prioris p^{re}d^{ic}i sub hac forma, vid^{elicet} q^{uo}d d^{omi}n^{us} Simon vicarius recognovit possessionem d^{omi}cor^{um} relig^{iosorum} in d^{omi}nis decimis juxta formam p^{re}dict^{orum} eorundem possorio judicio intentato, & a temp^{ore} quo idē Simon d^{omi}nas decimas occupavit d^{omi}nis dño priori & conventui plene restituit, & eis^{dem} decimis eos^{dem} religiosos ciroteca sua investivit, ac pristina^m suā possionem plenarie reddidit, & in pecunia nūm^{er}ata incontinent^{er} satisfecit de decimis p^{er} ip^{sum} subtrah^{entis} & occupatis, emiss^a tam^{en} p^{re}stacōe tali scilicet salvo jure eccle^{sie} sue de Quappelade. Dat^{um} ap^{ud} Spalding p^{re}d^{ic}to crastino S^{an}c^ti Egidii, anno Domini memorato.

N XXXI.

N^o XXXI.

*Donum Domini Thome de Multon de Ecclesia de Weston tradito
Cultello plicato.*

THOMAS de Multon oībs hōībs suis Frcis & Anglis & oībs ecclē catholice fidelībs salutē. Noscat unīvrsitas v̄ra me in exequiis patris mei apud Spald' capitulū S̄ci Nicholi ingressū, coram fratribs meis & m̄re mea & sororibs & amicis meis & hominū multitudine tunc ibidem collocata, ecclām de Weston cū oībs ptinent' suis Deo & S̄cē Marie & S̄co Nicho & monach ibidem Deo servientibs, pro anima patris mei & pro aīabz predecessorū meor', in ppetuā elemosinam dedisse, & Gaufrido priori Nigellum p̄nominate ecclē psonam p manum comendasse. Postea inde egressus ut quod sic verbo fuerat sancitū ope cunctis pateret ratificatū eandem ecclām, cū decimis & elemosinis, terris & oībs eidē ptinentibz, sup altare Dei & S̄cē Marie & S̄ci Nichi cultello meo proprio obtuli, qui sup eodē altar' plicatus in secretario repositus est in hujus rei testimoniū observand'. Deinde de ecclā rediens & in capitulum iterū veniens fui frater & p̄iceps beneficiorū tocius ecclē. Hiis videntibz & audientibz, abbe Everardo de Croiland, Galfrido priore, Ricard' Lombard, & aliis.

Nicholas was prior of Spalding, 1189.

N^o XXXII. (p. 58.)

*Processus factus in curia Regis per Robertum de Grancestr' de
no n' per partem Baronie.*

Transcribed by Mr. Cole from the Abbey Register.

AD petitionem exhibitam in parlamento responsū fuit qd fieret tale breve. Rex thesaur' & bar' oībus suis de sc̄cio sal'. Ex parte dilecti nobis in Xto Abbis de Croiland nobis est ostensum qd licet ipse fr̄as & tenementa aliqua p baroniā vel ptem baroniæ non tenet p qd ipse ex aliqua causa tanq' baro amerciari debeat sec' legem & consuet' regni n̄ri, sed juxta quantitatem delicti sui, & hoc p sacrum p̄b̄-

pporum & legal' hōium de visneto suo, prout in Magna Carta de liberis Angl' plenius continetur, Vic' tamen n̄r Linc' a pfato abbate quadraginta marcas ad quas pro injusta detenōe advocacōis ecclie de Wyggetoft, & decem marcas ab eod' abbe pro falso clamore suo ut dicitur fuit voluntarie amerciatus p̄ sūm sc̄ii p̄d̄ci.

The court directed the justices of the Exchequer to certify the manner and cause of these fines; and a writ was directed to William de Berford, who returned extracts of fines with the abbot's name among barons liable to be fined. The judges delayed their decision; and the sheriff of Southampton, being ordered to levy 10 marks on the abbot for a false claim on Roger and Alice Pedwardyn touching the church of Warneburn, returned that the abbot had no effects in his bailliwic; so the sheriff of Lincolnshire was ordered to levy both fines. The matter was still left undecided, & a new writ issued to search the records 14 E. II. whereby it was found that abbot Richard having been amerced before John de Vaux, justice itinerant 10 E. I. and the fine levied and brought into the Exchequer, they were returned on a suggestion that his predecessors had never been taxed as barons, except in two instances, and a writ of error was granted.

14 E. II. Robert de Grauncestria returned into the Exchequer the following writ:

“Rex thes' & baronib' suis de sac' sal'. Sciatis q̄d cū abbas de Croyland, qui baro non est, nec t̄ras seu tēta aliqua per baroniā aut ptem baronie non tenet, ut dicit nup in curia n̄ra corā justic' n̄ris de banco ad 40 marcas, &c. minus recte tanq' baro extitit am̄ciatus psequatur cor' nobis in sc̄cio p brevē n̄rū ad ip̄um unde exonand' necnon ad ip̄um similiter exonerand' de xxxi solid' ad quos t̄re & t̄nta ip̄ius abbis in Staundon * juxta Pokerick p princip' collect' dec̄iæ in regno n̄ro errone taxata extiterunt id' abbas atorn' cor' n̄bis in loco suo Robm de Grauncestr' ad psequend' dīca neḡcia pro ip̄so abbie cor' nob' in d̄co sc̄cio & ad tuend' v̄l ad p̄dend' in eisd'. Et ideo vobis mandamus q̄d pfatū Robm loco ip̄ius abbis ad hoc recipiatis. T. meip̄so ap' Folcham, 2 die Feb' a. r. 14°.”

The justices called for evidence of this, and a jury were summoned, who not appearing were distrained upon. An inquisition was at last taken, on which a quibus issued 15 E. II. Thus ended this tedious affair, in which the abbot gained his point in being eased of his amercement as a baron.

* Countess Sigburgh gave five hides of land in *Standon*, in Hertfordshire, to the abbey of Croyland. The time of her donation I find not; but it is mentioned in Wiltas's charter to the convent, A. D. 832. (Ingulph. 857, 860, 864. ed. Francof. 1601. see before N° IV. p. 7.) Beorred king of Mercia confiscated all the revenues of this abbey, and among the rest the lordship of Standon, which through the favour of king Edred & diligent application of abbot Turketul, was restored to them (Ing. 868. 870.). About the year 1030 abbot Brithmere built a stately house at Standon for the accommodation of himself and convent in their way to London (Ing. 894. see before p. 22.). This road stood near the Ermine street, which was the road to London in those days. West of Standon, on Colney Crowch Way, the road from thence to Ware, was remaining, 1728, a piece of an old house called the manor house of Standon, which would make it difficult to know whether that or the lordship was the abbot's house. If we look at the more suitable situation of the lordship for the grandeur of the abbot, one would guess his choice, if he might have it. Salmon's Hertfordshire, p. 238.

N^o *XXI. (p. 59).

Processus factus pro habenda allocatione sustentacionis monachorum & clericorum tempore vacationis abbacie de Croiland, anno reg' Edwardi de Karnarvon XVIII.

Transcribed from the Register of the Abbey by Mr. Cole.

EDWARDUS, &c. thes' & baron' suis de sc̃cio sal'. Ex pte dilecti nob' in X^{to} abbas de Croyland nob' est ostens' qd' cū prior & conv' ac s̃vitores ejusd' domus singlis vacacōib' a tempe quo non extat memoria huc usq' sustentacōem suam de exitibus domus p̃dce habere, & ceteri officarii domus p̃dce quasda decimationes, pensiones, & quosd' redditus & alias cet̃as porciones trar' officiis elemosinar', celerar', camerar', ac aliis officiis ejusd' domus ab antiquo assignat' pro vestimentis, calciamentis, lineis, telis, & necessariis monachis, & etiā luminaribus in eccliis ejusd' domus inveniend' tam temp̃b' vacationum domus illius quā quib' domus p̃dca plena fuit plenarie p̃cipere consueverunt; Escaetoris ñri in com' Linc', North', Cantebrigg', & Leycest', p̃fatis priori & conṽtui ac s̃vitorib' sustentacōem suam de exitib' domus p̃dce tempe ultime vacacōis libare recusarunt, & decimas, pensiones, &c. nōie ñro p̃cepunt, & se inde erga nos in sc̃cio p̃lco onerarunt in ecclia ip̃ius abbie exhedacōis periculum manifestum; sup quod nob' supplicaverunt p nos de remedio pridem. Nos, &c."

Order to search the rolls to see what was usual in vacancies of this and other houses "de patronatū ñro." a. r. 19.

The barons of the Exchequer found no mention of the maintenance of the monks on two former vacancies; and to a second writ for the same purpose, return as before: whereupon a petition was presented to parliament to desire a further search, when it was found that some abbies had a specific sum allowed, and others nothing at all. 2 E. III. the accounts of Matthew Brown, escheator for the counties of Lincoln, Northumberland, and Rutland, being examined touching the outgoings of the manors and tenements parcel of the temporalities of this abbey from Sept. 16, 18 E. II. when he took them on account of vacancy to Nov. 30 following, before he delivered them to Henry Casewyk, elected abbot, amounted to 79 l. 3 s. 7 1/4. The king directed inquisition to be made on oath into the number of persons belonging to the convent, and the wages paid them by the escheator in his presence, if he chose it, and to be returned to York.

INQUISITIO capta apud Staunford, die Sabbati, 19 Mar. a. r. r. E. III. post Conq' secundo cor' Willo de Brokelousby, rememorate de Sc^o assign' per lit' pat' ejusd' Sc̃cii ad inquirēd' quot monachi, corrod', servitores, officarii & ministri extiterunt in abbia de Croyl' int' 16 diem Sept' a. r. dñi E. nup regis Angl' p̃ris reg' nunc, 18^o & 30 die Nov' p̃x' seq' per qd' tempus dca abbatia vacavit & fuit.

fuit in custodia Mathi Broun, nup̄ esc' dñi regis E. p̄ris in comit' Linc' North' & Roteland, & que vadia dñus Mathis solvit priori dñe domus, monachis, corodar' servitorib' officiar' & ministris p̄dñis per idem tempus, & qui dñorum offic' & min' fuerunt necessarii, prout in dñis lris pat' huic inquisit' cōsūtis plenius continetur, p̄ fac̄m Robi Gamel de Holbech, Hugon' fil' Willi de ead', Robi Cok, Johis de Asewyk de Quappelad, Rogi Milys, Nichi Senian de Weston, Rad' West de Gretford, Galf' Bernard de ead', Robi de Aston de ead', Rogi le Clierk de Depyng, Thom' Harel de ead', Johis fil' Thom' de Bergh, Robi de Northgate de ead', Simon fitz Willi de Offington, Rob' de Pontefiactō de Wylsthorp, Johis de Brune de ead', Rad' Parlour de Carleby, & Johis Cole de ead', in presentia dñi Mathei p̄muniti ad audiend' inq' p̄dñam. Qui dicunt qđ fuerunt in abb'ia p̄rad' continue morantes inter p̄dñas 16 diem Sept' & 30 diem Nov' Quadraginta & unus monachi, viz. Henr' de Casewyk tunc prior ejusd' domus, Simon de Luffenham, Rob' de Trekampton, Rog' de Littleport, Wills de Suterton, Rad' de Freston, Tho' Broun, Wills de Leycestr', Galf' Sparauk, Walt' de Eynsham, Hugo de Irtlingburgh, Johes de Harfeld, Simo de Baston, Wills de Bury, Thom' de Burgh S. Petri, Elias de S. Neoto, Johes de Frisby, Orgus de Freston, Rob' de Burgh, Walt' de Clopton, Johes de Ingoldeby, Rob' de Dodesthorp, Adam de S. Neoto, Ric' de Woxebrigg, Hen' de Castre, Rob' de Sutton, Wills de Deping, Nich. de Leveryngton, Alanus de S. Botolpho, Rad' de Hale, Rob' de Luffenham, Tho' de Spalding, Adam de Burton, Simon de Wittlestheye, Johes de Freston, Wills de Leverington, & Ric' de Croiland, professi: Baldewynus de Veer, Ricus de Gosberkyrk, & Walterus de Brampton, novicii non professi: Et dicunt qđ fuerunt in ead' abbathia per totum tempus p̄dñum Corrodarii subscripti; viz. Rob' de Burgh, Wills de Freston, Rob' de Freston, Tho' de Huntingdon, Barth' de Quappelad, capellani: Wills de Luffenham, Wills Bartelmeu, maḡr Will' de Wermington, Johes atte Kirk, Johes Cocus, Steph' Sampson, Johes Othunt, Johes de Quappelad, Simon Hot, & Tho' de Pikwell, quor' quilibet percepit per scriptum sub sigillo ejusd' domus ad term' vite sue per diem corrodium monachale, viz. unum panem & unam lagenam & dimid' cervisie conventualis, & duo fercula de coquina ante tempus dñe vacacōis. Et qđ fuerunt in ead' domo per totum id tempus Tho' de Hakebech cap' corrodium servient' per scriptum ejusd' dom' ad term' vite ips Thome, & triginta sex servitores & ministri; viz. Tho' Powe min' in ecclia, Johes de Bardeneye & Tho. Quappelade custodes monach' infirm' in infirmaria & ministrantes iisdem & aliis monachis ibidem; Ric' de Multon ministrans monachis in refectorio; Hen. Bouthe ministrans in hostilario.

Wills de Caverham in cōi aula abbathie p̄dñe.

Maḡr Everardus & Rob. Ruffel coci in cōi coquina covent' & tocius abbathie.

Rob' Swyn coquus in coquina infirm'.

Reginald Wyatt emptor carnium, pisciū, & alior' victualiū ejusd' abbathie.

Simon Swyn & Nichus Grout servitores covent' & tot' abbathie in celar'

Simon Godhous, Adam de Freston, pistores.

Ric' Horne & Ricus Maggesone, braciatores.

Rad' Calf & Johes Covers ministri in domo thoral' & braf' faciend'.

Wills Pepits, granator.

Nigellus Milner & Wills Molle, molendinar', pro uno molendino equino & uno mol' ventritico ibid'.

Nich' Port, janitor.

Petr' de Pikwell, futor.

Henr' Sonne, cissor, pro vestib' monach' consuend' & emend'.

Simon de Thorneye, lotor pannor' conventus.

Rob' de Caversham serviens in elemosinar', pro elemosina colligend' & distribuend'.

Rob' de Keten, carpentarius.

Simon de Elmington, cementar'.

Rob' de Tatersale, plumbar'.

Laur' de Spalding, tector domor', pro ecclia, clauistro & aliis domibus ejusd' abbie emendand' per loca, & quociens emendacione indigebant.

Gilb' le Smith, pro operib' ferri ibid' faciend'.

Rad' de Penreth, Petr' Page, Rob' Baroun, & Ric' del Shippene, garcones in stabulo, pro octo palefrid', somar', & aliis equis ibid' existentibus custodiend'.

Rad' de Manthorp, carractar', pro bladis & aliis necessariis pro abb'ia & morantibus ibid' carriand'.

Et dicunt qd Mathis p'dcus solvit Henrico nunc abb'i d'ce domus pro vad' diurnis d'cum priorē, monachos, corrodar' & servitor' p'dcum tempus contingentibus, viz. p ipso priore sex denar', p singulis monachis p'dcor' p'fessor' & corrodar' cap' corrodar' monachal' 3^d. & pro p'dco Tho' de Hakebech & quolibet servitorum p'dcor' & ministror' 2^d. p diem. Et qd nulli alii aliquid solvit p iisdem vad'. Dicunt insuper qd oēs p'dci servitores & ministri fuerunt necessarii ibid' p totum tempus p'dcum. Et qd preter illos servitores fuerunt ibidem p id' tempus Rog' de Baston mareschallus, Tho' Spygurnel vigil ejusd' abbie, & Rob' de Sutton forestar' & custos boscor' infra precinctum d'ce abbie servientes necessarii p quibus seu eciam p p'dcis monachis non p'fessis id' Mathus nichil solvit hucusq'. In cujus rei testimonium d'ci jurat' figilla sua apposuerunt. Dat' die & loco supradictis.

The number of monks in the original is only 40, though said to be 41.

Et est summa vadior' p'dcor' prior' & 37 monach' 15 corrodar' 37 servientium p 74 dies, 72 l. 15 s. 2 d.

The king issued a writ to the Exchequer to make further inquiry, and to order the escheator to pay as above.

In magno rot' secundo de sc'cio a. r. r. E. III. secundo in com' Lincoln.

Allocacōib' super p'memorat' de sustentacōe monachor', &c. Vacacio abb'ie Croyland p cessionem Simonis abb'is ejusd' loci valet d'no regi de clarō ^{xxv} l. vi s. ob'. Hoc est per b'dam viii l. xvii s. qd.

The six greater officers in the monastery of Croyland (and perhaps in most others) were

1. Magister operis: the clerk of the works.
2. Eleemosynarius: the almoner.

G

3. Pitan

3. Pitanciarius: who had the care of the pittances, allowances on particular occasions over and above the common provisions, and answering to *exceedings* in our colleges at present.
4. Sacrista: the sexton.
5. Camerarius: the chamberlain.
6. Celerarius: the cellarer, who provided all sorts of provisions; as well meat, as drink, firing, &c.

Besides these there were,

- Thesaurarius: the burser.
- Precentor: the chaunter.
- Hostiliarius or Hospitalarius: who entertained the strangers.
- Infirmarius: who had charge of the infirmary and the sick.
- Refectionarius: who looked after the hall and all the abbey plate, except that in the church.
- Coquinarius, or præfec- the kychynner: quære, master cook. The records of
us coquinae *: Evelsham prove that he was market-man for the convent, and had perhaps the whole government of the kitchen †.
- Gardinarius: the gardener.
- Portarius: above the meer janitor; for in Mon. Angl. I. 932. we find three of these officers made abbots.
- Granetarius: who had the care of the corn ‡.

The following list of officers and servants belonging to the great abbey of St. Edmund's Bury, may not be deemed an improper supplement to this:—

Armiger Cellerarii.	Cambiator *.
Affasatores ^e , 2.	Camerarii 2.
Auriga.	Carpentarius.
Aurifrixa ^b .	Carrectarii 7 ^f .
Bercarius ^e .	Cementarius ^e .
Braciator ^d .	Claviger aulae.
Bedellus.	—— grangii.
Bedemanni 12.	—— vineæ.

* Du Cange.

† Green's Worcester, p. 45. In the abbey church at St. Albans is a brass for Robert Beaver, who, among other officers, held that of *Coquarius*, which Du Cange says was the same with *Coquius*.

‡ Du Cange.

* This word is not in the Glossaries.

^b The embroiderer in gilt and silver thread. This is not in the Glossaries.

^c The shepherd. A contraction from *Berbicarius*. Du Cange.

^d or *Braciator*, the brewer; from *Brace*, Malt. Ib.

* This office, which seems to have related to the exchange of money, is not defined in the Glossaries.

^f Carters.

^e The mason.

Cle-

Clericus celerarii.	Lurardus ^a .
Garciones celerarii.	Magister porcarius ^a .
Janitor celerarii.	———— cereorum.
Coci 5.	———— serviens.
Cocus in angulo.	———— 2 servientes S. E.
———— infirmariæ.	Messor.
Cressetarius capellæ ^b .	Minutor ^p .
Cunditor ⁱ .	Molendinarius.
Custodes 2.	Monetarius ^q .
———— campi 4.	Nonnæ XII ^r .
Custos lignorum.	Panetarius ^s .
———— domorum abbatis.	Pincernæ 2.
———— ostii viridis.	Piscator.
———— parlorii.	Pistores 3.
———— ostii coquinæ.	Plumbarius.
———— aquarum domini abbatis.	Porcarius.
———— cunei ^k .	Portitor lignorum.
Discarii ^l .	Portitores 2.
Emptores 2.	Præpositus.
Emptor casei.	Senescallus aulæ.
Grangiarius.	Serviens infirmariæ.
Heywardus ^m .	———— monach. extraneor ^r .
Hortolani 2.	———— pittanciarii.
Hostilarius exterior.	Servientes 7 de sartina ^t , viz. futor, pelli-
Janitor portæ magnæ in curia & etiam de	pararius ^u , scissores 2 pannorum nigro-
<i>Aleclenegate</i> .	rum, lotor, balneatores 2.
Lotor refectorii.	Stabularius ^v .

^b This officer is not in the Glossaries: but in Davis's Rites of Durham, II. p. 134. it is said, "At each end of the Dortar [Dormitory] was a four-square stone, wherein was a dozen of *cressets*, wrought in either stone, being always filled and supplied by the cooks as they needed to afford light to the monks and novices at arising to their mattins at midnight, and for their other necessary uses." And p. 36. "There was standing in the square pillar of the quire door of the lantern in a corner of the said pillar a four-square stone, which hath been finely wrought in every square a fair large image, whereon did stand a four-square stone about it, which had twelve *cressets* wrought in the stone, which were filled with tallow, and every night one of them was lighted when the day was gone, and did burn to give light to the monks at midnight, when they came to mattins." The *cressetarius* therefore was the officer who had charge of these *cressets*, and this officer might take charge of them.

ⁱ *Cundus* or *cunctus* is an old word for a cup. Du Cange, in voce. Or it may be the same with *Conditor*, the maker of the *conditum*, a particular sort of wine or sauce.

^k The keeper of the mint.

^l *Quære*. The makers or washers of the dishes.

^m This officer's business was to take care of the hay and grass belonging to the convent, and to act as a sort of bailiff over their farms. Such a person still superintends commons for pasture and grass grounds.

ⁿ Not in the Glossaries.

^o The swineherd, or perhaps the principal swineherd.

^p The *bleeder*. See before, p. 70.

^q The master of the mint.

^r Twelve *seniors* of the convent. See Du Cange, in voce.

^s The master baker. Ib.

^t *Sartina* or *sartina* was the workshop for making and mending their apparel of various kinds.

^u The person who found or dressed the skins.

^v At Spalding he was called *Stallarius*, and the grooms under him *Previndarii*.

Stegrararii vigil ¹.
 Subcoci 5.
 Subministri in refectorio.
 Tassatores 2 ².

Vaccarius.
 Vestiarius^a & 2. servientes ejusdem.
 Wannator^b.

Of these the following were in the gift of the abbot.

Nomina officiariorum spectantium ad collationem abbatis in abbacia St. Edmundi.

Duoemptores. } Ista quatuor appropriavit abbas John de Brinkele conventui, cujus amicam paradisus.
 Duopincernæ. } possideat. Amen.

Panetarius.

Janitor.

Seneschallus aulæ.

Armiger celerarii.

Porcarius. Hoc officium Ric. abbas per cartam dedit conventui.

Quinque coci. Unus de cocis fuit appropriatur conventui temp. domini abbatis Will. Jan. 18, 1336.

Serviens infirmariæ, i. e. claviger.

Custos parlorii.

—— aquarum.

—— domorum abbatis.

Piscator.

Molendinarius.

Carrectarius. Istud officium fuit appropriatum conventui t. Will. abbatis.

Grangiator.

Janitor ad portam celerarii serviens monachorum, i. e. in nigra hostilaria.

Stabularius.

Serviens pitanciarum.

—— itinerarius vel bedellus.

—— in eleemosynario.

* * * Medarius, mentioned in Johannes Glaston. p. 42. Stevens Supt. II. 446. Hutchins's Dorset, might be the butler, from *medum*, mead.

Upon the death of Henry Casewike, abbot 1358, the abbacy was vacant some time: for the king (33 E. III. 1359) remitted to the prior and convent a fine of 100 marcs, and committed the custody of the abbey to them with the usual reservations.

“ In cujus rei &c. testim' thes' xxi die Febr', p ipsum thes' & alios de consilio, necnon p rotul' memor' de an' xxxiii Hill' commission' necnon p orig' de anno reg' E. avi regis nunc in quad' cedula eid' orig' inde confuta in qua cont' qd custodia die abbe committebat' Ric' de Chyle p finem xl marc' habend' p tres menses.

¹ This officer is totally obscure.

² Reapers, mowers, or haymakers and cornbinders. Du Cange, voce *Tassus*.

^a The person who had charge of the apparel.

^b The thresher or corn-dresser. Du Cange, vocibus *Vannatio* & *Wannagium*.

N^o XXXIII.*Feod' in HOYLAND.*

Collect. puble.
From the Register, fol. 8. a. b. fol. 9. a. fol. 57. 58.

IN wappentach de *Elloze* sunt vii hund' & in quolt hund' xii carucat' tre e quib'

In villa de *Tydd* iiii carucat' tre de quib' Johes de Tydd ten' i. car' & q', Rob' de Taterfale di car', Johs de Roos i car'; & omnes sunt de feodo Lanc'.

In villa de *Sutton* ix car' tre, e quib' di car' est de feod' Croun qua Ric' de Milton & Ran' de Ry tenent, & valet p ann' viii l. & vi car' q' sunt de feodo de la Haye un' Hen' Lacy com' Linc' * & Margarita ux' ej' tenent vi car', & Ric' de Milton & Ran' de Ry ten' di car' de eod' feodo. Iim due carucat' tre quas prior de Spalding tenet de eod' feod' de la Haye, & clamat' libertates p cartas.

In villa de *Luton* sunt iv car' tre, quas Henr' de Lacy, com' Linc', & Margā ux' ej' tenent, & sunt de feodo Lanc'.

In *Gedeneye* sunt viii car' tre de feodo Aubemarle, e quib' Petrus de Goufil ten' tcia part', Simon le Constable ten' 3^m p^m abbas de Croyland & Willi Burgulyon ten' 3^m pt', & valet qalibt caruc' p ann' xvi l. & solent esse geldabil' & clamt libertis p cartas.

In *Flet* sunt vi car' tre quas Thom' fil' Lambti de Milton ten' & sunt de feod' Lanc'.

In *Holbech & Quappel* sunt xviii car' tre e quib' Thom' de Milton de Gilesland t' v car' tre de honor' Richmd p servic' milit' e quib' v car' abb' de Croyland t' ii bovat' prior de Bridelington ii bov' & prior de Thetford t' ii bov'. Et scd' qd de illis v car' sunt vi bov' in Qappel, & iv car' & ii bov' in Holbech. Rog' Bacun t' i car' de eod' feod' p id' serv' & de illa car' tre sunt v bov' in Qappel, & iii bov' in Holb'. Hugo de Gorham, Margra uxor ej', & Edm' de Quappel, qui t' de eis ii car' de feod' de Croun geldabil' e quib' ii bov's' in Holb', & xiv bov' in Qappel. Abb' de Croyland t' in pdcis villis iii car' & vi bov'. Item ii bov' de feod' Aumarl' e quib' ii car' s' in Quappl & ii car' in Holb'. Adam de Hakebech t' in eisd' vill' iv car' de eod' feod' e quib' v bov's' in Holb', & xxvii bov' in Quapp'. Simon le Conestable & Petrus de Goufil t' in pdcis vill' ii car' tre de eod' feod' e quib' ii bov' in Quapp', & xiv bov' in Holbech.

* This earl died 1310, consequently this writing may be dated about 1290 or 1300, for it is a very ancient small hand and much abbreviated. The MS. from the various hands and the manner in which it is made up, seems to consist of loose sheets of parchment, relating to the concerns of the abbey, sewed up together. Margaret was first wife to this earl Henry, *golden rule*

In *Milton* s' vi car' tre, e quibz Thom' fil' Lambti de Milton & ten' sui t' iii car' & iv bov' tre de hon' Bolingbrok, & prior de Spaldyng t' ii car' & iv bov' de eod' hon'.

In *Weston* s' vi car' tre, e quibz Tho' de Milton t' i car' de feod' de Croun geldabil', & prior de Spald' & ten' sui t' v car' tre de hon' de Bolingbrok.

In *Spalding* s' xii car' tre e quibz prior de Spald' & sui tenent viii car' & di & i bov' de hon' de Bolingbrok, Abb' de Aungers ten' i car' & iii bov' tre de eod' feod' abb' de Croyland t' ii car' de feod' de Croun.

In *Pynchbek* s' xii car' tre, e quibz prior de Spalding & sui tenent viii car' & di & i bov' & di de honore de Bulingbrok. Abb' de Aungers & sui ten' vi bord' & di de eod' feod'. Abb' de Croyland & sui t' di car' Johes de Bathan t' i car' de eod' feod'. Heredes Nigelli de Pinchbek ten' ii car' de feod' de Croun & dant aux' vic'.

In wap' de *Kirketon* s' xi hund' & in qualt hund' xii car' tre ut s' e qbs

In *Surflet* s' iii car' tre di quas Sibilla Cressy ten' de sjanc'. In ead' vill' s' vi bov' feod' com' Richemund in fokag', & ii car' & vi bov' tre de feod' epi Linc' qs Nichas & Ranus de Ry ten' & val' qlt car' p an' viii t.

In *Gosberkirk* s' v car' & vi bov' tre, e quibz de feod' ejusd' com' de Richemund s' xii bov' tre, quas Nic' de Ry ten' p svic' milit' & dant aux' vic' & iii car' tre in ead' vill' sunt de feod' epi Linc' qs pdci Nic' & Ran' t' & non dant aux' vic'. Et vi bov' tres in ead' vill' de feod' ejusd' epi que assign' in hund' de *Quadering*.

In *Quadhavering* & *Donington* s' xiii car' tre de qbs de feod' epi s' iii car' & iii bov' tre in utrq' vill'. Rog' de Huntynfeld ten' ii bov' di de feod' de Croun geldabil', Wills de Roos ten' i bov' de arepi Ebor', abb' de Neubo t' i bov' & qm pte bov' de eod' feod' abb' de Burgo sci Petri ten' iii car' tre de feod' com' Richmd & solent esse geldabil'. Albrianus fil' Alani t' in Doningt' vi bov' tre de feod' Richmd p svic' milit. Abb' de Oselton t' i bov' di de feod' arepi Ebor' geldabil'. Hug' de Botelby t' di bov' de eod' feod' geldabil'. Thom' de Frampton t' di bov' de feodo de Croun geldabil' & com' Richmd ten' in domico & in fokag' suo iii car' & iv bov' & di bov' & valet ibid' qlit carucat', iii t. xvi s.

In *Byker* & in *Stevenig* s' xii car' tre, e qbs Johes de Hoyl' t' iv car' tre de hon' Richemund p svic' militar', Albrianus fil' Alani ten' i car' & vii bov' tre in eod' hon' p id' svic' Edmd de Quappel' t' i car' & vi bov' tre di de eod' hon' p idem svic'. Km in eod' hon' sunt in fokag' ii car' & di. Wills de Latym' t' vi bov' p id' svic' de Johes de Vesey. Rog' de Huntynfd t' vi bov' p idem svic' de feodo de Croun geldab'. Abb' de Oselton t' i bov' & di p id' svic' de feodo arepi Ebor'. Wills le Walleys t' i bov' & di de eod' feodo & p id' svic'.

In *Leyk* s' xii car' tre de hon' Richmd, e qbs abb' de Waltham, hedes dni Hugonis Frisken & hed' Rog' Bacun t' de eod' feod p svic' milit' & com' Richmd t' x car' de focagio.

In *Wrangit* s' xii car' tre quas dns Henr' Lacy, com' Linc', Abb' de Waltham, & Johes de Bathun ten' de hon' Richmd p svic' milit' & dant aux' vic'.

In *Wygetoft* & in *Swynsb'* s' xxiv car' tre, e qbs xii car' tre & i bov' s' de feod' Lanc'. Rog' de Huntynfeld t' i car' tre de feod' Croun geldabil'. Stephus de Wygetoft ten' ii car' & di. de feod' Richmd p svic' mil'. Edm' de Quapp' & Albrianus fil' Alani t' i car' p id' svic' Joh' de Hoyland t' i car' p id' svic'. Abb' de Croyland t' i car' tre & com' Richmd & ten' sui t' v car' tre & iii bov'.

In *Sutton* s' xii car' tre, e q̄bs Steph's de Wygetoft t' i car' p̄ s̄vic' milit'. Wills. de Berningham t' i car' dī p̄ id' s̄vic'. Thom' de Mlton t' iiii car' tre dī p̄ id' s̄vic'. Abb' de Croyland t' ii car' tre. Et in sokag' com' Richeṁd s' v car' & dī.

In *Algerkirke* s' xii car' tre, e q̄bs Thom' de Mlton t' iiii car' tre dī. Abb' de Croyl' t' ii car' tre & ii bov'. Et in sokag' com' Richṁd s' vii car' tre & ii bov'.

In *Kirketon* s' xxiv car' tre e q̄bs Rob's de Kyrketon t' xiv bov' & dī de feod' de Croun geldab'. Id' Rob' t' iv bov' de hon' Richemond p̄ s̄vic' milit'. Hēd' Thome de Frampton t' xv bov' p̄ id' s̄vic'. Thō de Mlton ten' i car' & vi bov' & dī de hon' Richeṁd p̄ s̄vic' milit'. Galf's de Kent t' i car' de eod' hon' p̄ id' s̄vic'. Aleṁr de Kirketon t' i car' tre & i bov' & dī bov' de eod' hon' & tenen-tes com' Richeṁd t' in sokag' xv car' & vi bov' & dī.

In *Frampton* s' xii car' tre, e q̄bs de feod' de Croun s' iv car' & iv bov' geldab'. Et de feod' com' Richeṁd s' vii car' & vi bov' e q̄bs hēd' Thō de Frampton ten' i car' tre & dī. Johes de Cobildyk t' v bov' & dat' aux' vic' & v car' & v bov' s' in dnico com' Richṁd in sokag'.

In *Wyb'ton* & in *Skyrbeck* ex occidental' pte aque s' xii car' tre, e q̄bs de feod' de Croun s' i car' & iiii bov' geldab'. Et ten' com' Richeṁd t' in sokag' x car' & v bov'.

In wapp' de *Skirbek* sunt vii hund' & in quilibet hund' s' xii car' tre e q̄bs.

In villa de *sc'o Both'o* & in *Skirbek* ex pte orientali aque sunt xii car' tre, e q̄bs Thō fil' Lambti de Mlton t' vi car' & iiii bov' de hon' p̄ s̄vic' mil'. Com' Richem' & ten' sui t' v car' & v bov' & Rob' de Taterfale t' ex occident' pte aque ii bov' tre de quo feod' vl p̄ q̄d s̄vic' p̄t q̄eri.

In *Toft* sunt xii car' tre, e q̄bs Willus de Huntyngheld t' vi car' de feod' de Croun geldab'. Alanus de Hippetoft t' i car' de eod' feod' p̄ id' s̄vic'. Rad' de Rocheford t' i car' de eod' feod' p̄ id' s̄vic'. Matilda de Steping t' i car' de eod' feod' p̄ id' s̄vic' unde Hug' de Gorham t' ii bov' de car' illa & Rad' de Rocheford t' iv bov' de ead' car'. Id' Raḁs t' ii car' & dī de hon' Richeṁd p̄ s̄vic' mil'. Et Luc' Peche t' dī car' tre de eod' feod' p̄ id' s̄vic'.

In *Freston* & in *Bodwyk* s' xxiiii car' tre cum iiii bov' in *Sc'o Both'o* junctis que s' de feod' de Croun.

In *Benington*, & in *Levirton* s' xii car' tre, e q̄bs Johes de Bathon t' iiii car' tre de hon' Richeṁd p̄ s̄vic' milit'. Rad' de Rocheford t' ii car' de eod' hon' p̄ id' s̄vic'. Matild' de Grumstret t' i bov' & q̄rtā pte i bov' de eod' hon' p̄ id' s̄vic' & com' Richeṁd & sokemanni sui t' vi bov' & dī bov' & q̄rtā pte i bov'.

From the Register, fol. 12. b.

In libro feodor' penes Sēcm resident' qui ibm p̄ evidenc' & nō record' hētur inter alia continet' ut sequit' sub titulo sequ'.

Particularia feod' abbis Croyl' que tenent' de rege in cap' & de aliis honorib'.

LINC. f Abbas de Croyland tenet ii feoda milit' de dno rege in *Langtoft* in pur' elem'.

In

In wapunt' de *Kyrkton* sic.

Abbas de Croyland t' una carucat' in elemos' in *Swyneshewed* de dono com' Richm'.

Abbas de Croyl' t' ii car' tre in elem' in *Sutton* de dono ejusd' com'.

Abbas de Croyl' t' ix bovat' tre in elem' in *Algerkirk* de dono ejusd' com'.

HOLAND.

In wappunt' de *Ellowe* sic.

Abbas de Croyl' & tenentes de eod' teñt' in *Pynchebek* di caruc' tre de dono Wydon de Croun in pur' elem'.

Abbas de Croyl' & tenentes de eod' teñt' in *Spalding* i car' tre de dono ejusd'.

Abbas de Croyl' & tenentes de eod' teñt' in *Whapplad* & *Holbech* iii car' tre & vi bov' in pur' elem' de dno rege.

In wapunt' de *Ludbersk* sic.

Abbas de Croyland t' in villa de *Alington* octavā ptē feod' un' mil' de Simōe de Sais & id' Simon' de com' marescallo de vē fē.

In wapunt' de *Eastwath* sic.

Abbas de Croyland t' in med' ville de *Claxby* in elem' de Petronilla de Croun.

LYNDESAY.

Alibi in eod' wapunt' sic.

Prior' de *Freston* t' qrtam ptē feodi un' milit' in *Claxby* de elem' de dno Wydon de Croun & ipse Wydo tenuit illū de dno rege in cap' & hered' sui faciunt inde servic'.

In wapunt' de *Geyretre* sic.

Comes Cest' t' in cap' de dno rege ii car' tre in *Dakynhale* quas abb' de Croyl' tenet in pur' elem'.

Monachi de Croyl' tenent x bov' tre in *Halyngton* de feod' com' Cestr' fed nescit' de dono cujus ipsi monachi terram pdcam tenent'.

In wapunt' de *Nesse*.

Abb' de Croyl' ht ex antiquo tempe *Langtoft* & medietatē ville de *Easton*, sd nō potest inquiri quomodo dñs rex vl antecessores sui habuerunt inde capitale servic'.

In wapunt' de *Ellowe*.

Abb' de Croyl' ht in *Holbeche* & *Whapplad* iii car' tre & vi bov' & nescit' de quo dono ppt' antiq' possession'.

Idem abb' het in *Spalding* & in *Prach* ii car' & di.

HOLAND.

In wapunt' de *Kyrkton* sic

Abb' de Croyl' het in *Dunston*, *Fessedyk*, & *Swynnesbede*, iv car' tre ita qd demus Croyland' tamdiu tenuit qd nescit' ex quo dono.

N^o XXXIV.

CORRODIES.

*Processus factus sup' sustentac' Petri le Saufer nobis missi loco Johis
le Oterbunt def^d ad rogatum D'ni Regis.*

From the Register.

EDWARD p la g^{ce} de Dieu roy d'Engleſtre, &c. a notz cher en Dieu abbe & cōvent de Croilaund saluz. Com no⁹ vo⁹ maundafmes nadgiers p notz autres ſres q^e notre ſergeant meſtre Piers de Smetheton, qⁱ no⁹ ad longement bien & leaument ſvy & ungore fet de jour en autre, receuſſietz en v^{re} dit meſon & lui ſeiſſez trover en ycele au tiele ſuſtenaunce a tote ſa vie com John le Hoſhunde qeſt a Dieu comaunde avoit taunt com il veſquit en v^{re} meſon par n^{re} envoye, & ſurceo luy ſeiſſez avoir v^{res} ſres patentes ſealez de v^{re} comun ſeal contenautes en yceles totes les choſes q'il deveroit receyvredre v^{re} dite meſon & q^e vous nous reſcriſſez p v^{res} ſres & p le dit Piers ceo q^e vous en voliffez faire; que choſe vous nauetz unquore voluz faire ne reſcrivre a n^o ſolonk le teñe de n^{re} dit maundement dounc no⁹ no⁹ emerveillons durement e ne mye ſanz graunt encheſon tenoms mout a mal paiey, parquoi vous maundoms, &c. to do as before, and to encourage them, adds, he will be to them "le plus gracious ſeigneur es choſes q^e vous toucherent devers nous. Don' ſoubs n^{re} privee ſeal a Beaulieu le x jour de Averill, l'an de n^{re} regn' xviii^{me}."

A writ in Latin in favour of the ſame perſon, "qui nob' diu & gratanter deſervivit & cui de ſuſtentaçoe juxta ſtatus ſui decenciam p nos nondum eſt pviſum, &c." Dated from the Tower 15 March, eod' an'.

Another in Latin to provide for him or ſhew cauſe to the contrary. Dated Beaulieu, 10 Apr. a. r. 18.

A third ſummoning them to answer for their contempt in perſon within a fortnight. Dat. Cheppenham 3 Nov. eod' an'.

Then follows their remonſtrance.

"Als excellt prince & lour noble ſeign^r ſi luy pleſt Sir Edward p la grace de Dieu, &c. ſes liges chapeleyns abbe & covent de Croyland, qⁿq^e p^{re}re de religi^{ous} aſſiduel pra valier ove toutz ſervices auxi bien t^{ri}ens com celeſtiens, Tres cher ſeign' v^{re} ſres deſuth v^{re} p^{re}ve ſeal nadgier^s reſceumes contenantes q^e un meſtre Piers de Smitheton v^{re} ſergeaunt recu oms en n^{re} meſon en lieu John le Horhunte qeſt a Dieu comaunde, &c. ſurquey, tres douz ſeign', volietz entendre q^e nous tenoms n^{re} dit meſon de auncyen fundacyon de v^{res} progreintours jadys roys d'Engleſtre en pure & ppetuelle aumoſne & unques en lour temps de ſuſteuaunce a nul
H y trover

y trover fumes requis, forqe ore tard a regard a ceo p espetiance p qey v̄re real autesse devotement requeroms & prioms p Dieu & overe de charite qe n̄re dit meson voliez en soen etat sans grose charge ḡciousement mayntenir : me p ceo Sir qe no' avoms entenduz qe vous avetz ~~lavanement~~ le dit Piers ḡandement a qoer nous voliaunz sovereynement plere a v̄re real autesse a ceste foiez avoms ḡate au dit Piers convenable sustenaunce a toie sa vie en n̄re meson a v̄re reverence & priere, & vouz pleise savoir chr seign' a queu desir & quele volonte toutz jours fumes pretz a tout n̄re poer v̄re reale volonte sicum nous fumes tenuz p n̄re ligaunce benevrement a complier & charger voliez chr seign' coment n̄re dit meson p moryne des beestes, ~~crecyne des ewes~~, & autres adv̄ites est en ysez jours tant durement abcesse & empouvry qe nous ne pouvons dū n̄re saunz ḡaunte destresse vivre ne nostre estat duement meyntenir. E de ceo prioms, idouz seign' qe vous eietz regard a charite & compassion de n̄re poverté fudite & a n̄re bone volente. Issint qe ceo qe nō ḡntoms a ceste foiez a v̄re requeste franchement p espetiaunce ne chece apres ses oures en p judice de nō ne de n̄re meson & de ceo, tresdouz seign' prioms v̄res trespatentes issint q'il ne seit treet a consequence p notre bien fait a ceste foiez si ouvertament ḡante. Sir al hon' & profit de corps & alme & victorie a toutz votz enemys vous mene luy tut puissant. Escrip̄t a Croiland le xv jour de Maij.

Ista tra supra p̄x' non fuit acceptata a consilio regis. Postea d̄cus Petrus de Smethe-ton nōie regis impetravit breve contra nos q̄d vocatur Pone per vad' cor' ipso rege, supponendo nos contempnissse mandatum regis, citra finalem exitum p judicium cur' regis concessimus d̄co magro Petro sustentacōem suā juxta mandatum regis, & sup hoc fecimus d̄co Petro tras n̄ras patentes put seqr.

He was allowed for life "ad supplicacōem d̄ni regis," one white loaf "minoris ponderis" per day, and another loaf of servants' bread, a flagon of good servants' ale, and a servants' service out of the kitchen, a gown "de festa hominum de officio," a room with fire and candle; and if he chose to dine with "servientes officii" in the abbot's hall, he might "in recompensacōe sustentacōis sue." Dated on the festival of the invention of the cross 18 E. II. This indenture was enrolled in Trinity term a. r. 19. but next year Peter wishing to have his allowance bettered, the abbot and convent in consideration of 20 l. by him paid to them, granted him an additional white loaf of the same weight, and a servants' loaf, and in lieu of the ale a flagon of conventual ale, and one of better clerks' ale, and instead of his former mess (*ferculum*) one such as was given to a free servant or squire, and instead of the robe one of the suit of the abbot's squires. For the aforesaid sum he was further to have a horse with hay and corn and a boy at the allowance of an esquire of the abbot's boy, and instead of the room, &c. before allowed one, &c. fit for a free servant or esquire of the said house.

On the death of Peter the king wrote to them to make the same allowance to Hugh de Kensyngton, his *salsarius* or *saucer*. Dated Pontfract, 22 Feb. 7 E. III. under the great seal, and in French under the privy seal to the same purport, 25 Feb. from the same place, and a third time from thence, 28 Mar. with a summons to appear at Westminster and shew cause to the contrary. In this last, opposite to the words "qe vous estes tenus de droit," is written on the margin "ecce p judiciale tenure n̄re ut videtur."

Another writ dated Knaresburgh 10 Aug. same year, says "de quo quidem facere non curastis, unde plurimum admiramus." Another to the same effect, same place, 11 Aug. in French. A writ of privy seal summoning the abbot to the parliament at Warwick, dated Woodstock, Feb. 4, a. r. 8. This extorted the following petition to the king and council by abp. Stratford in the parliament held at Warwick: "Pleise a nre seign' le roy & a son conseil savoir qe l'abbe & covt de Croyland & lourz predeceffours ont tenuz lour abbeye, teres & possessions de mesme l'abbeye les queux ils ont des foundations des roys en franuche & ppetuel almoigne, & lez ont tenuz du temps le roi Ethelbald qe fundi mesme l'abbeye de Croilaund cynk centz anns devant le conquete, & de ceu temps en ca les oient tenuz fraunchement & quietement saunz estre chargee de nul svice terein, e com nre seign' le roy qe Dieu gard, eit maunde p ses fres as dits abbe & covent qils receyvent un Hugh de Kensyngton en lour abbeye, &c."

Iste Hugo ante discussionem juris dñi regis in pmissis moritur. The king sent the same letters to the abbey in favour of John de la Herbagerie 15 and 26 Sept. a. r. 8. They petitioned against this pleading the impoverished state of their house, "la substaunce de v're pource almoignerie tant est destruit & anyente p p^o prises peccherouses & diverses oppressions d l sign' Wak."

To this the king returns "vous vous escuses p excusacions feintes & forgees quelles nous tenoms nulles, doint nous fumes tres durement esmuz." Dated Newcastle upon Tyne, Nov. 10, a. r. 8.

They replied, their house was exempt from all secular service, but at the especial desire of his father they received Piers Sauferge "au nre meson a sustenaunce de home de mestier" for life "ne mye seign' come de droit ne de usage."

Apres ceste responce fait au roy fut vote au conseil le roy countre la soute le dit J. de l'H. sur le corrodie susdit.

Then follows another French petition to be freed from this corrody and service. In it as before they seem to be ignorant of the exact time of their foundation, as they say that king Ethelbald founded their monastery 500 years before the Conquest, which happened in 1066; Ethelbald died 716, which makes not above 350 years.

John H. dying during the dispute, the king nominated John de Ashmerebrok, his huntsman; against which they petitioned in Latin, "Excellentissimo principi & dno suo reverend' dno Edwardo," &c. concluding "Valeat majestas v'ra ad dñi pacis honorem," &c. on which Mr. Cole remarks that the words *reverendus* and *majestas* to the king are equally unusual.

The king required them, &c. by writ of privy seal, and the corrody was at length granted to John, conditionally as before to Peter: and the king granted them indemnity provided they admitted this corrody for this time only, "ad requisicōe & rogatum nrum," and discharging them from such burdens for ever after John's decease.

This corrody was for himself the daily allowance of two squires, and for his boy that of a squire's boy; also provision for his horse, a room and a coat, or 6 s. 8 d. p an'.

18 H. VI. the king discharged them by letters patent from an obligation to this corrody, which they had granted at the request of E. III. to J. Ashmerbroke and

lately fearing to disoblige his grandfather H. IV. to Henry son of Laurence de Flete and Anne his wife, now dead, and to William their son.

It is worth while to observe the care they took not to be saddled with such pensioners; however, it seems this would not secure them, for in the margin is written in a very old but different hand, as well as Mr. Cole could make it out,

"Iste, p't'q Maria Bat' xviii^o die mensis Marcii, a^o r. r. sup'dci 26."

Other corrodies granted by this house were,

To master Walter de Alston, rector of Burton by Lincoln, a yearly pension at Michaelmas of the third part of a piece of cloth^a with furr of Buggette of the same sort as their clerks^b, 1333.

Richard Barton of Aulton the like portion, *panni assisi de secta major' clericor' ejusd' abbis*, at Christmas, 1334.

John Surflete, vicar of Wellingborough, eight ells of cloth, *de meliori secta clericor' nror'*, with fur *de Strendlinges* at Bartholomewtide, 1334; also land of the yearly value^c of 5 marcs. In 1340 they granted half of the above for his supertunic, with a fur of Buggette for his hood^d, and one robe sufficient for his servant of the best cloth worn by their servants.

Christopher Hastulph, for his good services, a yearly fee of 5 marcs with a robe with our free serjeants^e, valued at two marcs, or two pieces of gold^f in money in lieu of it, 1328.

Simon de Drayton knight for his servant a yearly rent of five marcs, and half a piece of cloth, and two furs one of *Strandling* and one of *Squirrel*, and one of *Meniver* for his hood. 1338.

Ralph de Celario, of Croyland living at Spalding, weekly fourteen white monastic loaves^g, and fourteen gallons of conventual ale^h, and in raw meatⁱ fourteen messes^k, each containing as much as two esquires^l of the abbot receive at dinner time in his hall: and on the principal festivals, viz. All Saints, Christmas day, and two days following, Epiphany, Easter day and two following, Ascension, Whitsunday and two following, Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin, St. Guthlac in April, Assumption of the Blessed Virgin, St. Guthlac in August, and St. Bartholomew; when the abbot's esquires have their pittance he shall receive his or something raw instead; and every year one quarter of a piece of cloth with lambskin^m or xvi d. in lieu thereof. He was also to have yearly for the useⁿ of Alice, daughter of Walter Godard of Spalding, his wife, one third of a piece of cloth of the suit of the greater clerks with fur of *Strendling* for a furcoat, or 20 s. in lieu, but this article to cease with her life, and when the said Ralph slept at Croyland he was to be allowed hay for his horse, such as the squires have, and one last^o of provender for the same. His wife surviving him to receive nothing of the above. 1338.

^a *Unius panni.*

^c *Annue prestationis.*

ⁱ *Aureas.*

^k *Rebus crudis.*

^m *Ad opus.*

^b *Cum furrura de Buggete de secta clericor' suor'.*

^d *Capucium.*

^g *Panes albos monachales.*

^h *Fercula.*

^l *Or cast.*

^e *Roba cum libris fervientibus n'ris.*

^f *Cerevisie conventualis.*

ⁿ *Armigeri.*

^o *Furrura de agnis.*

10 E. III. to Agnes, daughter of Simon le Keu of Uffington, daily two white loaves of lesser weight ^p, and a gallon of conventual ale, and a service ^q once a day at noon ^r, flesh and fish, as the day requires ^s, as much as is allowed to one of the abbot's free servants at noon: and every other year seven ells of cloth with furr of squirrel for her surcoat. For the first forty days from the date of this indenture, during the life of Amye de Creyk, wife of Richard de St. Albans of Baston, she was to receive no benefit from the above articles.

Geoffry Pasplion, so long as he could come to the table in the abbot's hall was to have the allowance of one squire for doing what the abbot set him about, and every Christmas a coat and fur as the squire, or a mark of silver, and for every day that he was kept back by illness he was to have one monks' loaf, and one servants' loaf, one flagon ^t of conventual ale, and one of better clerks' ale, and of flesh and fish one squire's allowance, also the chamber at the great gate with fewel and light sufficient for him, and hay and provender for his horse so long as he can work, provided he keep a good and sufficient horse worth 30 s. or 26 s. 8 d. at least. 1334.

13 E. III. Eustace de Folleville bound himself to be council for life to the abbot in all suits relating to his house at their expence, for which they agreed to pay him a yearly salary of twenty shillings.

1339. Simon de Istep, canon of Lincoln, for his good advice and assistance in their affairs against all persons but the bishop of Lincoln and the abbot of Peterborough, had a yearly revenue of ten marks, and half a piece of clerk's cloth, with one furr of Strendeling and one of Squirrel at Christmas.

This indenture is crossed over or a line drawn through it; probably when their proctor or advocate was made archbishop of Canterbury the agreement ceased.

23 E. III. Simon Symeon for his advice and assistance had an annuity of an hundred shillings for life.

25 E. III. Thomas Thetford, clerk of Simon abp. of Canterbury, had an annuity of five pounds sterling, and eight ells of cloth worn by the greater clerks, with a furr, till they could present him to some benefice.

Peter Sykel of Croyland and Sarah his wife, who seem to have been decayed servants in the abby, had for their respective lives daily one monks' loaf and two grey loaves called *alsamlovs*, and a gallon and a half of conventual ale, and a service out of the abbot's kitchen, once a day at noon both flesh and fish, and a mess of pottage from the abbot's kitchen, and a coat of the servants' sort for the use of the said Peter.

27 E. III. John Gilbert, of Wygenhale, had for life daily a white monk's loaf, a grey loaf or *alsamlof*, and a gallon of conventual ale by the standard of the cellarer of the abby, and two messes a day from the abbot's kitchen, but on the principal festivals a larger allowance.

28 E. III. Nicholas de Stanford, clerk to the chancellor, for his good advice and assistance had a pension of forty shillings p ann', and when the abbot gave gowns

^p Minoris ponderis.

^r Lagna.

^q Servitium de coquina.

^s Ad novam.

^t Exigit.

he was to have at Christmas eight ells of the greater clerk's cloth; and all this till they could get him a benefice worth his acceptance. 1358-9.

Richard de Chesterfield, clerk, had an annuity of forty shillings till they could provide him with a benefice.

33 E. III. Robert de Trifford, rector of Pykworth, and his boy, had their daily allowance from the abbot's hall, with a furr gown and provender for his horse in the abbey stable, fire and candle; but if ill two white loaves and one grey one, one gallon of conventual ale, and one pottle (*potellum*) of servants' ale, &c. &c.

34 E. III. Margaret Haltoft had a corrody for life, two white loaves and one gallon of conventual ale, &c.

N^o XXXV.

From the Register, fol. 107. a. b.

Taxacio benor' temp' & spiri' Monasterii Croylandie s'c'd' quod debet solvere decimas D'no Regi juxta rot' rememor' Regis in Sc'cio 20 E. IV.

Abbas de Croyland d'r pro decima sua.

In dioc' Eliens' pro ecclia de Hokyngton,	xxxiiii s. viii d.	} viii l. xii s. x d.
Ecclia de Drayton,	xvi d.	
Temporalib',	vi l. xvi s. x d.	
In civ' Lincoln' & p'tib' de Lyndesey.		
Pro penc' in ecclia de Fordyngton,	ii s.	} xxxviii s. i d. sic.
Penc' in ecclia de Ulceby,	ii s.	
Penc' in ecclia de Rathby,	ii s. viii d.	
Temporib' ejusd' abbis,	xxxii s. iii d.	
In archid' London' & Midd' p'temporalib' abb' iii s. ii d. ob. Suma p' iii s. ii d. ob.		
In p'tib' de Kesteven & Holland pro ecclia de Langtoft, xl s.		
Ecclia de Baston in decan' de Nefse,	xxvi s. viii d.	} xxxviii l. x s. x d. q
Penc' in vicar' de Baston,	ii s.	
Ecclia de Sutterton in decan' de Holland,	lxxiii s. iv d.	
Ecclia de Whaplode in eod' decan',	vii l. vi s. viii d.	
Porcone in ecclia de Gedney in eod' decan',	x s.	
Penc' in vicar' ejusd',	iv s.	
Penc' in ecclia Si Michlis mōchor' in Stamford,	ii s.	
Pen' in ecclia de Sapton,	ii d. q ^a	
Penc' in ecclia de Ingoldesby,	viii d.	
Temporib' ejusd' abbis,	xxii l. v s. iv d.	

In

In arch'n' Leic' p' penc' in ecclia de Beby,	II s. VIII d.	} XLIII s. VIII d. ob.
Penc' in ecclia de Croxton,	VIII d.	
In Beby,	XXXVIII s. III d.	
In decan' Leicestr',	VI d.	
In decan' Spkenhow,	XII d.	
In decan' Framelund,	VI d. ob.	} LXI s. XVI s. IX d. ob. q.
In arch'n' North' p' ecclia de Wenlyngburgh,	IV l.	
Penc' abbis in ead' ecclia,	IV s. VII d. q.	
Porcone tax' sub nōie sacriste Croyl' in ecclia de Pokbroke,	II s.	
Temporal' ejusd' abbis,	CVI s. III d. ob.	
In arch'n' Winton p' tempal abbis in Warneburgh.	VIII s.	} LXI. XIX s. VII d. ob.
In archid' Norwic' pro abbis (sic).	V s. III d. ob.	

*Taxacio honor' spirit' & templ' Croyland s'c'd'm quam abbas ex
coffris suis solvere h't decimas Regi quando ei concessse fuerunt.*

Temporalia Lincolnsh'.	In decanatu Christianitatis in Linc',	V s.	Inde in decima.	VI d.
	de Nefse in Kesteven,	XXXIV s. IV d.		LXVIII s. ob.
	Staunford,	IV l. XV s. IV d.		IX l. VI s. ob.
	Hoyland,	CLXXVII l. VII s. X d.		XVII l. XIV s. IX d. ob.
	Wffordie,	LIV s. III d.		V s. V d. q.
	Beltelowe,	LXVI s. VIII d.		VI s. VIII d.
	Avelound,	IX s.		X d. ob. q. & dī q.
	In Loutherk & Lutheburgh,	VII l. XVI s. V d.		XV s. VII d. ob. q.
	In decanatu de Calwath,	VI s. II d.		VII d. ob.
	Geytre,	VII l. XIII s. VII d.		XV s. IV d. ob. q.
	Leycestr',	IV s. X d.		V d. ob. q.
	Gascote,	XIX l. II s. IV d.		XXXVIII s. III d. ob. q.
	Framlond,	VI s.		VII d. q.
	Spkenhow,	X s.		XII d.
	Roteland,	XXXI s. I d.		III s. I d. q.
Spiritualia.	Ecclia de Quappelad tax' ad	CX marc.		VII l. VI s. VIII d.
	Porco decime in Gedeney tax' ad	V l.		X s.
	Ecclia de Sotterton tax' ad	LV marc.		LXXIII l. IV d.
	Ecclia de Baston tax' ad	XX marc.		XXVI s. VIII d.
	Penc' abbis in vicar' de Baston ad	XX s.		II s.
	Ecclia de Langtoft tax' ad	XXX marc.		XL s.
Temp' in decanatu de Cefstretor' Ely.	Item man' de Hokyton tax' ad	XVII l. VI s. VIII d.		XXXIV s. VIII d.
	Itē man' de Cotenham tax' ad	XXII l. XII s. I d.		XLV s. II d. ob.
	Maner' de Drayton tax' ad	XXVI l. XVIII d.		LII s. I d. ob. q.
	In decanatu de Cantebrig',	IV s.		IV d. ob. q.
	Pens' ecclie de Drayton,	I marc.		XVI d.
	Ecclia de Hokyton tax' ad	XXVI marc.		XXXIV s. VIII d.
	In decanatu de Wysbech in Elm.	XL s.		IV s.
				Eyne.

Spūalia. Eynsham' tēpal'	In dec' de Rothewell Wendlingburgh tax' ad	xxx l.	Lx s.
	Jakeslee man' de Morburnt' ad	xii. iij. vi d.	xxii s. iij d.
	Leythorston in Thirning,	xl s.	iv s.
	Burgh in Peykirke,	xl. iij s.	xx s. iij d. ob.
	Hegham in Adyngton,	vii. viii s.	xii s. ix d. ob.
	Undelin Elmington & Glapthorn,	v s. iij d.	x d. q.
	Ecclia de Wendlingburgh tax' ad	Lx marc.	iv l.
	Pensio in vicaria ejusd'	iv s. vi d.	iv s. vii d. q.
	Porcio decimar' in Pokebrok tax' ad	xx s.	ii s.
	London'. In decanatu de Braghyug in Staunden,	xxxii s.	iii s. ii d. ob.
	Norwych'. In Lenne tempalia tax' ad	iv marc.	v s. iv d.
	Pens' in ecclia de Folkefworth	vi s. iv d.	viii d.
	Ingoldeby,	vi s. viii d.	viii d.
	Ratheby,	ii marc.	ii s. viii d.
	Ulseby,	xx marc.	ii s.
	Forthington,	xx s.	ii s.
	Sapton,	ii s.	ii d. ob.
	Beby,	ii marc.	ii s. viii d.
	Croxton,	vi s. viii d.	viii d.

N^o XXXVI.*Plita quo warranto.*

Cole 44. p. 36.

PLITA de libertatibus & de quo warranto corā Johe de Vallibus & sociis suis Justic' ap' Linc' 2 Oct. * 1281; at which time John de Vallibus was an itinerant justice.

The abbot claimed a view of frankpledge and fines of the assise of ale of his tenants in Croyland, Spalding, Whaplode, Holbeach, Swineshead, Sutterton, Pinchbeck, Langtoft, Waston, Thetford, Wourthorp, Donndyk, Wokenhale, Halynton, Claxby, and Freston. Werj . . . in his lands in Croyland, Langtoft, and Watton: a weekly market in Croyland every Wednesday, by grant of Henry III. a. r. 41. a yearly fair for eight days before Bartholomew tide and eight days after it, by grant of Henry III. a. r. 41. A weekly market in his manor of Weston on Thursday; and a five days fair on the vigil and day of St. John Baptist and three days following. A weekly market on Saturday at Whaplode, and a fair on the vigil and day of the assumption of the Blessed Virgin and six days after, by grant of Henry III. a. r. 29. Freewarren in all his lands abovementioned, 39 H. III.

* See Trin. 9 E. I.

with

with exemption from all suits of court, wapentake and tything, murder, common fine, sheriffs aid, view of frank pledge, all tolls and royal loans; also toll and them and infangenthef: also gallows in his manor of Croyland for the towns of Spalding, Whaplode, Holbeach, Swineshead, Sutterton Pinchbeck, and Donnedyk; and in his manor of Waston for the towns of Langtoft, Thetford, and Wourthorp. He claimed also fines of the affize of ale of his tenants in Leylthorp, Kyrkeby, and Burton. This last claim was confirmed by jury, before Gilbert de Thornton, king's attorney, 1281, 8 E. I. whereby it appeared that Henry de Longchamp, probably nephew to the abbot of that name, took his fines of the tenants in Burton.

Fol. 30. b. Proclamacio nundinarum Croyland.

Acta sup jurisdictione quasi archidiaconali sup parochianos Croyland. fol. 38. b.

"Universis scē mris ecclē filiis ad quos presentes tre pvenierint Offic' dici Cardinal' Andonii Magolenens' Linc' archi sal'." Complaining that the religious of Croyland usurped archdiaconal jurisdiction in the precincts of the abbey. Dated at Langtoft, 18 cal. Oct. 1357. This archdeacon is omitted by Le Neve and Willis.

Quod abbas de Croyland non tenetur auxiliari regem Anglie ad filiam suam primogenitam maritandum nec ad filium suum primog' militem faciend'.

In rot' examinat' in Linc' int' debita extracta de anno 13 E. III.

"Abbas de Croyland deb' iiii l. ii s. vi d. de aux' ad primogenit' fil' r. E. fil' r. Henr' maritand' sicut continetur ibid' & in rot' xviii. set non deb' inde sum' p breve r. alloc' eid' abbi in rot' xxvi. in itin' Linc' & p confider' baronum annot' ibid'. Et quietus est."

In mag' rot' de anno xxvi. in itin' Linc'.

"Abbas de Croyland deb't iv l. ii s. vi d. de aux' regi ad primog' filium suum mil' fac' concess' anno xx pro ii feodis & $\frac{1}{8}$ un' feodi mil' in Langtoft & Wytham sicut contin' in rot' princ' set non detur inde summoniri p breve regis irrot' in memod' de a° xxvi° term' Mich' & p processum inde habitum & consideracōem baronū cunctorum in memod' ex pte rememor' R. de hoc a° term' Trinit'. Et quietus est." fol. 66. 67.

Then follows the record setting forth by the king to the barons of the Exchequer, that the abbot had shewn that though they held their estates in Langtoft, Wytham, and Bokenhale, in the county of Lincoln, "in puram & ppetuam elemosynam," they were always free from the above aids; however, they had been assessed by the collectors, as if they held them by military tenure, therefore to examine it, and that afterwards came the abbot with Henry de Irtlyngburgh, his commoign and attorney, to complain of the charge.

N^o XXXVII.

From the Abbey Register.

*Placitum int' Jobannem abb' de Croyland & villat' de Spaldyng
de piscaria & recuperatione in Croyland fen & Goukeslund
& trar' ap' Lincoln.*

"**H**ENRICUS, Dei grā, &c. vic' Linc' sal'. Si abb' de Croyland fecerit te securum de clam' suo p̄st tunc pone p vād' & salvos pleg' Johem Hanks de Coubyt in com' tuo webster, Robt Homer de Coubyt fysher, Johem Homer de Coubyt, fen' & jun', fyshers, Thom' Othe Crosse de Coubyt, flaxman, Hugonē Crosse de Coubyt, fysher, Nich' Flakater de Pykale, boteman, Rob' Betson de Pykale, fysher, Rob' Finder de Pykale, fysher, Johm Sharpe de Pykale, fysher, Joh' Flakater de Pykale, boteman, & Hen' Herry de Pykale in com' tuo, fysher, q̄d sint coram justic' n̄ris ap' Westm' a die S̄ci Joh' Bap̄te in xv dies ostens' quare vi & armis in sepali piscaria ipsius abbis apud Croyland piscati fuerunt & in solo suo ib̄dm foderunt, & piscem de piscaria p̄dca, necnon alia bona & catalla sua ad valenciam xl libr' ib̄m inventa ceperunt & asportaverunt, & alia enormia ei intulerunt ad grave dampnū ipsius abbis & contra pacem n̄rā. Et heas ibi hoc breve. T. meipso ap' Westm' 12 Jun. a. r. n̄ri 10.

Pleg' de p̄st Johes Fox.

Moriter.

Ric'us Doo.

Responf' Robt Roos, vic' Linc'.

Johes Hanks & ceteri defendt infrascr' nichil hab' in balliva mea p q̄d possint attachi.

The proceedings, 10 H. VI. (too long to recite here) set forth, that May 12, that year, they came armed with swords, sticks, bows and arrows, and fished in the abbot's separate pond, out of which they took 1000 *dentrices*, 1000 *tencas*, 1000 *rochias*, 10,000 *anguillar*, and carried off the nets and other engines (*ingenia*) for catching fish and fowl, together with 600 dead geese (*auches*) and gulls (*mergos*), to the amount of 100 l. damages. A special jury were summoned the following year, and the sheriff had orders to fine them, and secure them for their default in not appearing, and they were all sent to the Flete prison in London, but the king granted a protection to Hugh Crosse of Cowbyt, at H. C. of Spalding, who was then in Picardy with his uncle Humfrey duke of Gloucester. Croyl. fol. 77. b.

Processus de recupacōe t̄re q̄dm Johis Veysey extra manu regis anno Johis abbis 7^o, 11 Hen. VI.

John Veysey and his wife Cecily, having a son a monk here, gave to the abbey a messuage and eight acres in Holbech, which the abbot complained he was ousted of by Thomas Enderby of Bagenderby, John Curteys perpetual vicar of Holbeach, &c. who had formerly given it to abbot John Overton, and Henry V. a. r. 2. had pardoned all donations &c. fol. 71. 79. 4

Ac-

Acquittance, 8 E. III. by Henry abbot of Croyland to Hugh de Northburgh, 27 *solidatar'* and 8 *denarrat'* rent, and a payment of nine hens in Helpston and an acre and rood of meadow in Michelmedewe in consideration of 20 marcs by him given to the master of the works at Croyland, because the demesne of Torpel, of whose fee the said tenements were, was to the abbey "*nimis durum & gravans p oppressiones nimias*," and all the deeds and writings touching Helpston, found in the press (*armarium*) at Croyland, among which was one of 5 s. yearly rent for pittances at Croyland, and one touching the meadow, viz. one acre and one rood in Mikelmede, near Bernak meadow, were given up to Hugh de Northburgh for the consideration of the abbot's counsel Walter de Sondeby, Hasculph de Whitewell, &c.

The same year the abbot recovered a messuage and five acres in Croyland of the said Hugh.

N^o XXXVIII.

THOMAS Wake lord of Liddel, wanting to have Gogeslound fen from Croyland and all the other fens appropriated and united to him, and to be called by the general name of Deeping fen, "*accōem istam transgressionis piscacōis infra limites marisci de Gogisland facte p abbem de Croyland & alios villanos de Croyland ut ponebat sup eos facte in marisco suo de Depinge, & sic intendens p falsam querelam suam in accōe ista convincere*," would not move that accommodation in this county, "*nec in patria ista*," where right would have been done. All the jury who determined the matter by a false, unjust, and (*exhereditaria*) disinheriting presentation came to violent ends, by palsy, dropsy, madness, phrensy, loss of limbs, or other diseases and misfortunes, and the foreman, who returned the verdict, had his tongue swoln so by it that he could not get it back into his mouth, but came to a shameful end.

The abbot and convent were fined for fishing in Thomas Wake's pond in East Deping, and breaking down his dyke, 17 H. IV.

The abbot pleaded he was lord of the manor wherein the place lay where the trespass was committed, the dyke being in Goukeslound, the soil whereof belonged to the abbot, but Thomas had removed it, and by altering the watercourse nearly drowned the abbey. 18 E. III. the monks were acquitted, and Thomas in misericordia regis: but still the prosecution went on against the abbot and his assistants, who broke up the bank, for which he was fined 40 marks, which were paid at Ipswich in Hilary term, a. r. 19, and greater damages afterwards. fol. 85, 86.

Abbot Henry petitioned Blanche, the dowager lady Wake, 28 E. III. "*A ma dame Wak prie l'abbé de Croyland des durestes que votz tenants & servaunts ont fet en nom de vous lequel nous, ne entendoms poynt qe vous voilietz accorder de fere nule disheritaunce devers nous, laquelle ma dame ceo ferreyt en peryl de votre alme se vous feissez nule disheritaunce à seynte eglise, ou de fere nous despendre le ñre sans reson, &c.*" desiring that her servants would not disturb their fishing in Weland from Kenulphston to Brotherhous, nor their cattle in their precincts, and let them take sand and clay to mend their houses, &c. fol. 86. b.

Hugh de Wake was summoned to answer to the abbot of Croyland and prior of Spalding, by what right he pounded strangers' cattle (*averia forinseca*) in the marshes of Spalding, Pinchbek, Depyng, Langtoft, Baston, which had no right of common. It was agreed that he should pound strange sheep, and he allowed them for their sheep: temp. E. III. fol. 86, 87.

In the same reign the prior of Spalding and the king, who had the wardship of Thomas Wake, son and heir of Sir John, sued the abbot for invading the rights of Wake, "d'un profit prendre appellè travers," in Deping fen, beating the king's servant, one William Warren; to which the abbot appeared in person, and said he claimed nothing in that fen but right of common.

See the dispute between the lords of Deping and the abbots of Croyland. Dugdale's Imbanking, 191—4—5.

N^o XXXIX.

Breve D'ni Regis pro Abbate Croyland contra D'n'm Tho' Wake & alios de diversis transgressionibus audiendis & terminandis.

Transcribed by Mr. Cole from the Spalding Register.

EDWARDUS Dei grā, &c. dilectis & fidelibus suis Willmo de Roos de Ham-lak, Johani de Cauntebrig', Johi de Schardelow, & Petro de Ludington, sal'. Ex gravi querela abbis de Croyland accepimus qd ipse habet ipseq, & pdecessores suos abbes loci pdci in tempe quo non extat memoria semp' haftenus habere consueverunt quandam feriam ap' Croyland singulis annis p decem & septem dies duraturam, viz. p viii dies ante fm Scti Bartholomei apli & in eod' festo p viii dies px' sequentes, cum oib' libtatib' & libis consuetud' ad hanc feriam spectantib' Tho' Wake de Lydel, Hugo atte Grype, Johes Tholy, Galfrid' Bettes de Est Deping, Ricus Toller de Este Deping, Nichus Goudelak de Este Deping, Willus atte Gildehalle, Galfr' atte Gildehalle, Galfr' Kyng, Rad's Gerondyn de Este Deping, Johes Kyng de Stowe, Will's Drynkewater de Bergham, Johes Hervey de Bergham, Will's Wyring de Weste Deping, Johes Snowe de Este Depyng, Will's Guthlak, Tho' Tyrnyng, Tho' fil' Willi Herrisone de Este Depinge, Rob'ts de Grisedale de Weste Depyng, Ricus Consone de Este Depynge, Johes Coufeld, Rad'us Attehalle de Este Depyng, Johes Kede, Galfr' Bidel de Este Deping, Nichus de Hirtlynburgh de Este Depyng, Galfrid del Wanden de Este Depinge, Galfr' Carter de Weste Depyng, Willus Bele de Este Deping, Johannes Barfot de Este Depyng, Robertus Kenting de Offington, Johes Prest de Brune, Baldewynus de la Chaumbre, & Wil'ti Lympyn de Stowe, ac quidam alii malefactores & pacis nre perturbatores, armata potencia ad dcam villam de Croyland nuper accedentes pfatum abbem quominus ipse feriam suam ibid' p baillos suos habere & tenere & telonium & alia pficua ipsum

ipsum abbatem ratione ferie sue p̄d̄ce spectantia colligere & p̄cipe potuit armis impediverunt & in ipsos baillivos ea quæ ad officia sua p̄tinuerunt in feria p̄d̄ca exercentes ac alios hōies & servientes ejusd' abbis ibid' insultum fecerunt & ipsos verberaverunt, vulneraverunt, & male tractaverunt, p̄ q̄d id' abbas servitium bailivor' hōium & servienc' suor' p̄d̄cor' p̄ magnum tempus amisit & p̄ficua de telonio & aliis consuetudinib' p̄ baillivos p̄d̄cos collecta ac alia ad ipsum abbatem ratione ferie sue p̄d̄ce p̄tinentia ad valorem quingentar' librar' ibid' inventa cepunt & asportaverunt & q̄mpluribus mercatorib' cum reb' & mercandis in ead' feria existentibus causa accessus sui ibid' de vita & membris graviter comminati fuerunt & in quosdam mercator' illor' ea de causa ibid' insultum fecerunt & ipsos verberaverunt, &c. & complurimis aliis mercatoribus in veniendo versus feriam p̄d̄cam, &c. in tantum comminati fuerunt q̄d tam mercatores ad feriam venientes & venire volentes quam mercatores in feria existentes se a feria ista cum bonis & mercandis suis p̄d̄cis retraxerunt & omnino elongarunt p̄ q̄d id' abbas p̄ficuum ferie sue p̄d̄ce ad valenciam sexcentar' librar' totaliter amisit & herbam & cirpos ipsius abbis in mariscis suis apud Langetoft, Baston, Pyncebek, & Spalding, nuper crescentes falcaverunt, & in solo suo ibid' foderunt, & turbas inde p̄jectas necnon fenum de herba p̄d̄ca p̄veniens ac cirpos p̄d̄cos ad valenciam quingentarum librarum cepunt & asportaverunt, & turbas ad valenc' centum librar' fossas & ibid' inventas in minutas partes fregerunt, & eas in foveas ibid' a quib' projecte fuerunt malitiose rejecerunt, conculcaverunt, & consumpserunt, & clausum & domos ipsius abbis ap' d̄cam villam de Baston fregerunt & decem equos suos p̄cii xii lib' ibid' inventos cepunt & abduxerunt, & xl equos, cxx boves, ccc vaccas, & mmm ovium, ipsius abbis ap' d̄cās villas de Croyland, Langetoft, Baston, Pyncebek, & Spalding, inventa cepunt, & ea abinde usq; West Depyng fugaverunt & ibid' impcaverunt, & ea sic impcata quousq; idem abbas fines p̄ diṽsas pecuniar' summas usq; ad summam d̄ lib' p̄ deliberacōib' equorum, boum, vaccar' & ovium p̄d̄corum p̄ diṽsas vices cum prefatis Johe, &c. & aliis malefactoribus p̄d̄cis fecisset, detinuerunt; & in hōies & servientes ipsius abbis ap' d̄cam villam de Langetoft insultum fecerunt, &c. Et quia transgressionem illas si p̄petrate fuerunt relinquere nolumus impunitas assignavimus vos tres & duos vrum justic' n̄ror' ad inquirend', &c. &c. Teste meip̄io ap' Wodestok xii die Maij, a. r. sexto.

In the said register is a curious composition of fraternity between the convents of Croyland and Spalding, entered into 1332, whereby they agreed that each should enjoy the benefit of the other's devotion and good works, and to help and assist each other mutually against their common adversaries. Accordingly the Deepingers attacking Croyland abbey in the last illness of abbot Asheby, as before related p. 58. John III. prior of Spalding came to his relief, and took Simon Gildarda of Holland, who had killed a man there in a riot and fled from justice, and been sheltered at Deeping, as an outlaw, being lamed in the leg by an arrow in the town of Croyland; he was called into court and beheaded one Sunday morning at nine o'clock. Mintling MS. Ledger, f. 178. Cont. Hist. Croy. 489.

N^o XL.

From Croyland Register.

X WRIT of E. III. to the Exchequer, "De abbe de Croyland exonerando de nona qd venditores & affeßores none garbar' veller' & agnor'," lately granted by the clergy, besides the triennial and annual tenths had affeßed him as holding by barony, and the sheriff of Lincoln had distrained for the following sums on account of his temporalities: 14 E. III.

Gedney,	xxxvi s. x d.	18 E. III. Claxby,	xxi s. iv d.
Holbech,	xxxix s. x d.	County of Cambridge.	
Whaplode,	vii l.	Dry Drayton,	cv s.
Sutterton,	li s. xi d.	Hokyton,	lii s.
18 E. III. Langtoft,	iv l.	Cotenham,	xl v s.
— Baston,	xxx s.	County of Huntingdon.	
— Gretford,	xxii d.	Folkeſworth,	xxvi s. viii d.
— Halyngton,	xxii s.		

On searching the rolls, it was found that in the Taxatio temporal' 20 E. I. the abbot's temporalities in the deanry of Holand amounted to clxxviii l. vii s. x d. of Nefs xxxiv l. iv d. of Luthesk and Luthburgh vii l. xvii s. v d. of Calleswath vi s. iii d. in Hokyton xvii l. vi s. viii d. Cotenham xxii l. xii s. i d. Dry Drayton xxvi l. xviii s. and in Jakeſley deanry in Morburn xi l. ii s. vi d.

A writ, 21 E. III. therefore issued to the sheriff, not to distrain the abbot for the Nones as he had paid xxii l. xvii s. vii d.

Another to the bishops of Ely and Lincoln, to supersede all demands on the abbot for the tax on wool (*demanda lanar'*), and to take off all excommunication, if any, laid for non-payment, on account of the distressed state of his house. 13 E. I. His proportion was two sacks, five stone, five lb. for $\frac{1}{15}$ of his effects in Ely diocese, and eight sacks, nineteen stone, ten lb. in Lincoln diocese. fol. 105, 106.

Teste Edwardo ducæ Cornubie & com' Cestr' filio nro kmo custode Angliæ ap' Langleye.

N^o XLI.

Chapter acts at Croyland, 1327, under Abbot Henry.

From the Abbey Register.

De terra servili liberis hominibus non tradenda.

CUM ecclia nra Croiland dampna non modica sustinuerit ex eo qd haftenus pmissum est liberis hoib' seu alior' nativis tras nras serviles sive customar' consummare in cur' nris ac eciam ex eo qd pmissum est nativas nris libes hoib' sive alior' servis

fervis cum t̃ra ñra fervili desponsari. Quidam siquidem p̃cessu t̃poris clamaverunt se in dictis t̃ris habere liberum ten' nos eciam int' cetera dampna com̃odum multiplex q̃d d̃ni solet de exitu nativar' suar' p̃cipere ea occ̃oe frequent' p̃diderimus ne futuris t̃p̃bs inde contigat deterius, de c̃oi assensu capituli ñri ordinam' & constituim', inhibentes ne amodo quisquam liber homo vel aliquis qui non sit natus eccl̃ie ñre p̃d̃ce capiat in cur' seu extra cur' p̃ se & heredes suos t̃ras ñras serviles nec hujusmodi t̃ras p̃ aliquam nativar' ñrar' sibi ex nunc desponsandam teneat seu p̃cipiat sc̃dm consuetudinem maneriorum prius p̃missam tenendas. De t̃ris servilibus dimissis ante hanc ñrā ordinac̃oem aliis q̃m fervis ñris ordinam' q̃d q̃m citius com̃ode ridere potuerunt eccl̃ie ñre revertant' in forma nunc ordinata ult̃ius tenend' nec volumus q̃d ad fines seu com̃od' pecuniar' que extali gersumar' p̃missione ante estiam ordinac̃oem p̃venire solet ex nunc respiciatur ad terminum tamen quinque annor' vel sex annor' & non ulterius rotulis cur' ñre inserendis omni modo toleramus h̃i t̃ras lib̃is h̃oib̃s posse dimitti. Ordinamus insup q̃d t̃ra ñra Bonda opabit nobis non p̃ciat' ex licentia cur' ad manus duor' vel pluriam tenencium bondor' ñrum p̃pter mala que haften' tam illis q̃m nobis evenerunt. Precipientes senescallis ñris q̃d h̃ec a nobis ordinata & statuta ex nunc in futurum oib̃s maneriis ñris observentur & per rotulos cur' ñrar' ad p̃petuam rei memoriam reducantur. fol. 113. a.

De exoneratione officii opum ab operibus ex p̃te Abb's.

MEMORAND' q̃d 26 die mensis Marcij, A. D. 1327, de communi consilio & consensu Henrici abb' & tot' cõs in pleno capit' ordin' est q̃d licet mãgr opis ab olim tenet' sc̃dm antiquam consuetud' eccl̃ia conventual' & oia edificia infra septa monasti, paucis edificiis sicut sc̃ptū est in rot' consuetudinum exceptis, sustentare, quia tam' crescentib' jam amplius solito edificiis potencia officii sui ad tot & tam ruinosa non se extendit, d̃ns abbas onus huj' sustentac̃ois ex nunc in p̃te prout sequitur supportabit. Ordinat' est q̃d de c̃oi consensu toti' capituli q̃d mãgr opis teneat' ex nunc domos & edificia infra sc̃pta in pietib̃s, tectis, fenestris, vitro, ostiis, & singulis gutteris nec̃ciis cum pipis p̃tinentib̃s sc̃dm antiquam consuetud' sustentare, viz. eccl̃iam conventualem integre & in oib̃s. Item revestiarium sub & supra cū vitreis ejus & osti ext̃iori necnon & cameram sacriste sup̃ vestiarium p̃d̃c̃m quatenus necesse fuerit p̃tquam in vitreis & ostiis. It' claustrum sub & sup. It' dormitorium sub & sup̃ cum gutteris & pipis p̃t̃s ibid' nec̃ciis & oēs domos d̃co dormitorio contiguatas ten' sustentare tam sub quam sup. It' oēs domos, edificia, capellas, pendicia, & camina in infirmaria, gutteras oēs cum pipis ibid' p̃tin' necessarias, necnon & cetera nec̃cia oia sicut juxta consuet' antiq' solet in ead' sustentare. It' oēs domos & edificia, pendencia & camina, &c. ad hostilar' spectantia quaten' five supra nec̃e fuerit sc̃dm q̃d consuetum est. It' ostium de parlitorio mandati p̃x' claustro & duo ostia de parlitorio celerarii. It' feruras oēs quar' ipse habet claves. It' aqueductum ad lavator' convent' & in coquina eord'. It' id' mãgr opis oia alia & singula ex p̃te convent' p̃ ipsum mãgr opis sustentari seu ad opus convent' inveniri consueta ab antiquo sustentabit & inveniet.

hosti.

Abbas vero sicut magr opis sustentare solebat ex consuetud' sustentare tenet' ex nunc coquina cōem abbis & covent' cum guttera ex pte orientali dēe coquine versus hostilar' & domum vocat' le dressour dēe coquine annex'. It' oīa edificia infra abbatiam situata ex pte illa que dr abbis sustentare tenet' in ptenentib' tecto, fenestris, vitro, ostiis & singulis gutteris cum pipis pten' que oīa magr opis sustentare consuevit.

Pro hac quidem magri opis exonacōe & ipsius oneris assumcōe concessum est qd abbi sint ex nunc relaxata oīa illa corrodia, libacōes, refecōnes & jentacula que mgr opis ad opus oparior' suor' quorumcunq, quibuscūq, tēpalib' seu dieb' tam pncipalib' quam aliis pcipere consuevit de celario, coquina abbis, sive in aula ipsius abbis, excepto qd dēs magr opis cotidie pcipiet unum galonem cervisie vocat' Blakejuste sive Noenshenke. Et id' magr opis pcipiet integraliter oīa alia a supdcis abbi ut pmittit' relaxatis ad suum officium spectancia sicut olim pcipe consuevit quatenus levare poterunt & haberi. fol. 113.

This is one of the most curious monastic records that we remember to have met with.

By another act of chapter the said abbot Henry grants to the master of the works, in consideration of the deficiency of the revenues appropriated to his office, and that former masters, under colour of making provision of things necessary to their office, have gone frequently to the manors of Langtoft and Tested, and loaded them with expences, to their great damage, grants to the said officer a messuage with the rooms over it, and a croft with 17 acres and half a rood of arable, and two acres and three roods of meadow in the said manor of Langtoft. fol. 113.

A precipe, indorsed "Pro magro opis," to the sheriff of Lincolnshire to cause divers persons therein named to restore to Henry abbot of Croyland a messuage in Lekeburn, 13 E. I. fol. 120.

44 E. III. Thomas abbot of Croyland, by John de Poynton, his attorney, sued several persons in Lakebourn, of which the jury returned that abbot Edward t. H... was seized of it, and abbot Richard disseised of it t. E. II. and accordingly the abbot was reinstated.

Abbot Richard was summoned into the duke of Lancaster's court at Bolingbroke, to do suit for his lands in Bokynhale, again at Belchford for lands in Halyngton and Gerynthorp, and fined for neglect of appearance: he appeared at Bolingbroke 6 H. V. and proved grants of these lands by king Edred to Turketyl, confirmed by letters patents of H. IV. in and perpetual alms free of all service, from which the abbot was accordingly discharged. fol. 121.

45 E. III. An indictment for stealing nets and fish value xl s. "infra clausum dñi Johis de Spaldyng cosiner de Croyland," 33 E. III.

45 E. III. William de Thorp, son of Sir William de Thorp, sued Thomas abbot of Croyland, &c. for forcibly taking his goods at Peykirk, to the value of xl.

1352. Composition between John (Gynwell) bishop of Lincoln and the abbot and convent of Croyland, concerning tithes of 23 acres of land in Chercherincroft and Thurgcroft, Holbech, tithe of wool and lambs there. fol. 125.

Bounds (*Divise*) of the parishes of Holbech and Whapplode, settled by the bishop and abbot aforesaid, 1353. fol. 125.

N^o XLII.

M U L T O N.

From the Abbey Register, fol. 228. b.

*Arbitrium mag'ri William Witham archid'i Leicestr' in decretis
d'ris, Tho' Kyme, arm', & Will'i Hufse jurisperiti, int' Joh'em Lyt-
tlyngton abb'tem Croylandie & William Watson, vicar' de Multon,
& Joh'em Redesdale de Multon, yoman, de diversis nucionib's &
procuroib's notorie & maliciose fiendis per inhabitantes de Multon
& Weston in procinctu Croylandie.*

“**T**O all Cristen people whom yis p'sent wrytyng shall come unto, maister William Witham, archedeche of Leicestr', Tho' Kyme, escuiere, and William Hufse, send gretyng in our Lorde Godde e'lastyng. Wher it is so y^e di'vse variaunts, contro'fies, and debates, were moved and dependyng betwen John abbot of Croyland of yat one parte, and William Watson, vicar of Multon, and John Redisdale of Multon afforeseid of the other parte, as well for di'vse pcuryngs, moevyngs, and fterying, surmyttyd to be don by the said vecare and John, to the inhabitants of the townes of Multon and Weston, riotouslie to have entered into a marisse of the said abbot callid Purcent in Croyland, therein to have both com'n of pasture and of fshyng, and also for other hurtes and greves surmitted to be doon by the said vicare and John, to the said abbot, as is specified in a bill fuyd by the said abbot byfore the kyng in his chauncerie ayenst the said vicare and John, which parties in appeasyng of the said variauntz have compromitted them to ab^{ci} and pforme thawarde, ordinaunce, and jugement of us, the said archedekyn, Thomas, and William, of and in the p'misses. Whereupon we the said arbitroures takyng upon us to make the said arbitrement of and upon the p'misses, fyrst heryng and rypelie undrestonding the compleints, answeres, replications, and rejoindres of both said parties, awarde, arbitre, ordein, and deeme in man' and forme following: First for a plener reformation of verrey goode herte, and wyll to be hadde and continuyd hereafter, betwen the same parties, which by occasions of the seid variaunce have been estraunged in tyme passid we awarde and deme yt befor the fest of Estern next comyng, at such tyme we the said arbitroures shall appere and assemble, and comyng togyddyr of both the same parties shal be hadde in the abbeie of Croyland,

land, at which tyme the said vicare in p'sence of the said abbot shal upon his honeste declare in excuse of hymselfe toward the said abbot, accordyng to the answeres and declaracions of the same vicare yeven befortyme to the bill of the said abbot in the kyng's chauncerie and yt the seid vicar in all his demenyng touchyng the seid matier hath eschewid the offense of Almyghty Godde and hath not yeven resonable cause or occasion of displeasure of the said abbot.

Item, we awarde that the said John Redisdale in p'sence of the said abbot, at the saide tyme shal swere upon a booke, and declare that his answere to the said bill yeven is trewe in such poynts as touch toward hym: aft' which declaracions so made everych of the said p'tiez shall be quiet and dischargid ayenst other of all man' of accions p'sonall, by reason of the p'misses.

In wignes whereof we the seid arbitours have put to our seales."

William Witham was archdeacon of Leicester from 1458 to 1472.

N^o XLIII.

G E D N E Y.

*Plita ap' Lincoln' in crastino clau' pasch' cor' R. Abb'e de Croy-
land & sociis tunc ibid' itinerantibus anno regni reg' H. fil' reg'
Jobis XXIX.*

From the Abbey Register.

"**J**UR' ven' r' utrum ix acr' tre cum ptin' sint liba elemosina ptinens ad eccliam de Gedeneye unde Thom' est p'sona, an laicum feodum Johis Picot & Luc' ej' uxor'. Et Johes & Luc' p' attorn' suos p' brē dñi regis ven' in banco ap'd Westm' & voc' inde ad war' Warinum de Burgo & Johan' ux' ejusd' Warini fil' Hug' & Alic' ux' ejus & Herveum de Stanhowe & Elenā ux' ej' qui venerunt cor' justiciar' ap' Lincoln' & warr' quantum ad eos ptinet scil' vi acras & conc' sunt Et est concordia talis, qd ipsi rec' p'dcas vi acras tre esse jus p'dce ecclie & illas ei reddunt. Et ideo heat seysinam suam, & p'dci Warinus & Alic', Herveus & Elena fac' p'dcis Johis Picot, & Luc' ux' ej' excambium ad valenc', &c. Et p'dcus Tho dat dñi marc' p' licenc' concord'. Post venit p'dcus Reynerus de Burgo & Joha ux' ej' & war' ei p'dcas iii acras, & concord' sunt p' licenc'. Et est concordia talis, qd Reynerus & Joha reddunt ei p'dcas iii acras. Ideo heat seysinam suam & fac' excambium, &c." fol. 131. b.

This

This fine shews that abbot Richard, 1245, was one of the king's itinerant justiciaries for Lincolnshire, not mentioned by Dugdale in his *Chronica* series at the end of his *Origines Juridicales*, as also the little dependence there is on original MSS. as to the true names of persons. In this short deed *Warinus* de Burgo, who is called so two or three times at its beginning, is stiled *Reynerus* de Burgo at full length twice at the end.

aid xvth pasch^r 7 E. IH. Abb^r de Croyland sūm fuit ad respond^r Jacobo de Ros de p^lito qd p^lmittat ipm p^lsentare ydoneam personam ad eccliam de Gedeneye qe vacat & ad suam spectat donatōem, &c. Thomas Homer had been presented by Fulk de Oyri and instituted t. H. III. The advowson went in purparty between his three daughters. A fine was levied by their representatives, who presented alternately Roger de Thurkilby, who had been enfeoffed with one third part, "incipiendo turnum & usurpando sup comparticipes suos," presented Thomas de Thurkilby his clerk, who was instituted in the same reign, and after his death William le Conestable, in his turn, presented William le Conestable his clerk, as did afterwards Giles de Goufil his clerk John de Kirkeby, who vacated it on being promoted to the see of Ely. Then abbot Ralph, "ut in turno qui ipum & p^licum Rob^rum de Burguylon contingere deberet usurpando sup ipm Rob^rum presentavit quendam Johem de Ciriaco cicum suum," admitted t. E. I. After this man's death Robert and his wife presented John Pykard in the same reign. Giles's heirs next presented William de Rasene on Pykard's death, t. E. II. and on Rasen's death Simon, predecessor of the present abbot, usurping a right, presented Rob^r de Bardelby, in the same reign, on whose death the abbot kept up his claim to the prejudice of the said Ros, to the amount of 200 l. fol. 131. 132. Cole 44. p. 93. 5

This record is curious for the succession of vicars of Gedney from H. III. to E. III.

16 E. III. The abbot sued Reginald, abbot of Thorney, &c. for ejecting him out of a free tenement in Gedney, and charged him with taking from them viii acres of marsh there. It was proved on oath that the latter had been before unjustly taken by the abbot of Thorney, but a doubt being raised whether the abbot of Croyland had any right in the viii acres, as the statute of mortmain had provided, &c. it was said that Ralph abbot of Croyland, t. E. I. had before the passing of that statute purchased two parts of the third part of Gedney manor, which included these acres, which he and his successors and tenants held till they were dispossessed as above. So he recovered possession. fol. 133. pp. 94. 5

John Pykard parson of Gedney claimed the presentation of the vicarage thereof, to which his predecessor Kirkby had presented William de Welton, who was admitted and instituted. The abbot of Croyland denied the facts. A writ issued to John (Gynwell) bishop of Lincoln, 33 E. III. who directed the dean of Hoyland to inquire into the matter, who reported that the said vicarage was vacant 12 kal. Apr. 1316, by the death of William de Swynesheved, who had been presented by the bishop of Lincoln on a lapse during the dispute between the abbot of Croyland and Pykard, and that the said abbot and convent have the right to present whomever the said rector nominates and none other. "Non est litig^r sd pensionar^r"

est abbi & conventui in XL s. annuatim solvend'. Persona vero ad eam presentata est vir bone cōvēcōis & honeste & in subdiaconum ordinatus, 1317."

Robert de Malden, deacon, presented by the abbot, &c. of Croyland, on the nomination of Robert Bardelby, rector, on the death of Swinesheved, admitted 4 kal. Jun. 1317, at Stowe park. fol. 134.

William de Calthorp, knight, claimed the third part of the third part of Gedney manor, against the abbot; who produced an agreement 55 H. III. between his predecessor, whereby a fine had been levied to confirm the gift thereof to his convent, and referred to records in "Rō ccxxii. de cōi banco," whereof a copy was in the abbot's "cartarium." fol. 134. 135.

8 E. III. Abbot Henry recovered a messuage and lands in Langtoft and Baston against John Hale, vicar of Sutton. fol. 137.

13 E. III. The abbot recovered arrears of vi s. rent of a mill in Wyvelstorp. fol. 144.

10 E. III. He recovered possession of a tenement in Kirkby Leithorp. fol. 146.

6 E. III. Henry Casewicke sued William de Couton, prior of Durham, for a yearly rent of 108 l. arrears of 9 marcs granted to abbot Simon by prior Jeffry t. E. II. the convent of Croyland having at Stirling 1107 given up all right to the town and church of Edertun* in consideration of 9 marcs of silver in money (*in denar*), to be paid yearly in St. Leonard's church in Stamford, in half-yearly payments of 60 s. each. The prior pleaded the illegality of the agreement, as made out of the realm of England; but the abbot recovered the annuity and 27 marcs of arrears, and 10 l. damages. fol. 148.

11 E. III. John Kele claimed a right of presentation to Welterkele against the abbot, but lost it. fol. 149.

Nº XLIV.

R A T H B Y.

The abbot claimed presentation to Ratheby church in an undated process, which seems not to have been determined "quia dubitat' de fraude."

Nicholas de Ratheby presented
Ralph abbot of Croyland, by grant of
Nicholas Ratheby.
Abbot Richard.
Abbot Richard.
William de Romare, earl of Lincoln,
t. R. I. gave it to Croyland, and Ranulph
earl of Chester confirmed it.

Robert Brian, t. H. III.
Richard Fordyngton, t. John, died.
John Hardy, died.
Richard Osney.
Hugh fitz Nicholas de Ratheby.

* Or Ederham.

N^o XLV.

WELLINGBOROUGH.

From the Abbey Register.

3 E. III. THE abbot claimed in Wellingborough a market every Thursday, by grant from king John, view of frankpledge twice a year, and way from time immemorial, gallows, tumbrel, pillory, affize of bread and beer, infangtheof, suit of court, exemption from toll, passage, and all customs. The justices itinerant at Northampton disputed these claims, but the jury found all but infangtheof, and they were allowed. fol. 157—159.

He was at the same time presented for having for the last 15 years raised (*exaltavit*) his mill pool at Wylewach upwards of four feet, so that the waters overflowed the meadows belonging to the towns of Cotes and Rawndes, &c. f. 159.

He made out his right to the church of Elton, by fine levied between his predecessor Ralph and Simon de Lyndon. 4 E. I.

Denar' levand' de eod' abbe de catall' suspens' & fugitivor' in Wendlinburgh.

De abbe de Croyland de catall' Ricci de Risle de com' Bed' ap' Wendlingburgh infra lib' ips' abb' suspensi, xviii s. iv d.

De eod' abbe de cat' Willi de Wydeweson p' feloniam ap' Harwedon in com' Northampton suspens'. iii s. id. ob.

De vic' de cat' Walt' le Tinkere & Johis Scot suspensi, iii s. v d.

De eod' vic' de cat' Willi atte Wille de Tudington suspensi, xxi d.

De eod' vic' de valore terrar' ejusdem Willi Attewelle, singlis annis, p' an' ix d.

De eod' vic' de anno & vasto terre ejusdem, xxi d.

De eod' vic' de exitibus terre ejusdem p' medium tempus, xiv s. iiii d.

De eod' vic' de cat' Walti le Taillour de Wendlingburgh fugitiv', v d. ob.

It' dicunt qd decima feni ecclesie valet p' an' c s. & sic dimittitur ad firmam solvend' ad f'm Gul' Augusti.

It' ecclesia valet in puro f'reo cōib' annis xx qrt', p'c' qrt' iiii s. vi d. & in filigine & f'reo siml mixt' & vocant *Rednoc* xl qrt', p'c' qrt' ii s. Itm de ordo ^{xx}v qrt', p'c' qrt' iiii s. Item de drageto x qrt', p'c' qrt' ii s. It' xx qrt' aven', p'c' qrt' ii s. It' de *Bolemong* l qrt', p'c' qrt' xx d.

Summa valoris ecclesie xxx l. xiii s. iv d.

Extenta manerii 16 June 12 E. & a S. abbis xvi in situ manerii sunt cum fossatu & muris circumcingentibus, vii acr' iiii rod' vi daywerks dī. x daywerks faciunt qrtā ptē unius acre, et iv perticate faciunt unum daywerk. Omnes sokemanni reddunt p' an' ad f'm Gule Augusti de quad' consuetudine vocat' *Frangroar*.

Here

Here were 25 *toft sokemen*, who held certain tofts in sokna, finding men to plow, harrow, mow, reap, and carting. "It' invenient ap' Croyland iv *Av'agia* p an' & valent p an' xii d. solvend' ad t'm Pent'." They were to find the abbot about once a year three horses; "quo ipse eos ducere volt infra Angliam;" and this custom is called *Longav'ge*, and is worth ii s. This sokna was to pay four hens worth i d. apiece; and if they had a cock (*masculum pullum*) they could not sell it out of the abbot's fee without forfeiting iv d. They were to give for their daughters *Leirewyk* & *Gerfum*, and one penny for every pig above a year old (*portum sup' annatum*) killed or sold from Michaelmas to the Purification of the Blessed Virgin.

Suma Sokemannor' 34 ad consuetud'.

Suma Arurar' de toft sokemen cii si ad plenas carucas fuerint et tunc valet li s. pc' arur' vi d.

Suma Hericatur' pdcor' lxviii si equos huerint & valent hciatur' viii s. vi d. pc' hciatur' i d. ob.

Suma oper' Sarclacois 34 & valent xv d. pc' opis ob.

Suma oper' Autumpnal' 34 & valent iv s. iiii d. pc' opus i d. ob.

Suma denar' de Wodeavage x d.

Suma denar' de Longavage ii s.

Suma oper' falcacois 34 et valent viii s. vi d. pc' opis iiii d.

Suma avagior' 136, et valent xxxiv s. pc' avag' iv d.

Suma gallinar' 93 & valent vii s. ix d. pc' gallin' i d.

Nativi operarii 36, holding 18 virgates in villenage, half a virgate each, at different rents and services; their rents paid at different terms, St. Andrew's, St. Guthlac, St. Bartholomew, and St. Michael, and at Whitsontide *Lodesilver*. Richard Poketo was to cart seven loads (*summa*) of corn at Croyland at xviii d. per load, to help the lord with his carts for a dinner (*ad gratiam abbatis*) and iv d. in money *ultra repastum*; to reap the corn that was left unreaped by the sokemen " & illud pratum spgent & levabunt, adjuvabunt & ad maperium carriabunt, & illud tassabunt simul cum illo prato qd sokemanni falcant," valued at vi d. to each tenant. He was to come with his men to the great *Bedrip**, for which they were to have one repast (*repastum*) worth ii d. to the second *Bedrip* for a repast worth i d. or to find at one *Lovebone* a man *sine resumpcione*; which work was worth ii d. ob. to cart all the lords corn till it was all carried away, worth xii d. carriage of half a virgate. If they brewed they paid a flaggon (*lagena*) of ale to the custom called *Tolcestr*, *Leirwyk* for daughters and *gerfuma* "pro filiis coronandis†, et pro ingressu tenementi sui et talliagium."

Suma redd' istor' naivor' xiii s. xii s.

Suma de custum' voc' Lodsilver, liii s.

Suma arur' xxxvi. & val' xii s. pc' arur' iiii d.

Suma opum falcacois xxxvi. & val' xviii s. pc' opis vi d.

Suma opum autumpnal' p. xx & xii & val' iiii s. xviii s. pc' opis ii d.

* Work done by the tenant for his lord in harvest, which service he is bound to perform when called upon; from the Saxon words *bibban*, to ask or command, and *neppan*, to mow or reap.

† This is expressed afterwards by "pro filiis & filiabus ordinandis & maritandis."

Summa opum prime Bedrip cviii. & valet vi s.

Summa opum secunde Bedrip xxxvi. & val' iiii s. pc' opis i d.

Summa opum unius Lovebone xxxvi. & val' iiii s. vi d.

Summa redd' istor' workmanor' cum opib' eor' appreciat xxiiii l. iiii s. ii d.

35 *Molmen*, each holding half a virgate in villenage on the same several terms. The amount of their rents xiiii l. vii s. iv d. of their work at the first Bedripe cv. and value v s. x d. at the second Bedripe xxxv. and value ii s. ii d. at one Lovebone xxxv. and value iv s. iv d. ob. Total xiv l.—v ob.

Three *five acremen*, who held that quantity of land by the same services and rents, paying solesanes, swynaues, tolecestr', leyrwyc, gersuma, and raiillage, as the other naifs. Their rent was xxxvii s. work at the two bedripes xvi s. each xvi d. at the Lovebone viii s. each xii d. Total xxxix s. iv d.

Cotsettes, or holders of cottages on the same terms, at iiii s. a year, each amounting to vi l. x s. iiii d. i q. and their work in autumn to lxii s. at v s. ii d. pc' opis i d.

All the tenants that had herbage in Wellingborough fields paid the lord at Midsummer xiiii s. iv d. because he had not "sufficienciam unius hide pasture sue in pastura sua vocata le Hay."

Ordinatio Vicarie de Wendlingburgh.

"UNIV' p'sentes tras inspecturis Jones p'missionis divina Lincoln' epus saluti in xpm Salvatore. Universitati v're notum facimus p' p'sentes qd examinato regro de ordicoib' vicar' eccliar' n're dioc' tempe bone memorie dni Hugon' de Welles f'cis comptum est in eo int' ceta put sequitur contineri. Vicar' in ecclia de Wendlingburgh que est abbis & convent' Croyland consistit in toto alteragio ipsius ecclie & in dimid' virgata t're cum ptinent'. In cui' comp'conis testimonium sigillum n'rum p'sentib' est appensu. Dat' ap'd Bugden non' Marcii, anno Dni Millo ccc^{mo} octavo decimo." fol. 168.

It looks as if the abbot had a house at Wellingborough, to which he sometimes retired.

The churchwardens (*gardiani ecclesie*), 1497, having "velut homines juris ignari," and without consulting abbot Richard, then rector, cut down all the trees in the church yard, to the great prejudice of the abbot and his church; they came next year with Henry Durant, their vicar, Henry Topping, clerk, curate there, several farmers, and others, to the parlour of abbot Richard at Wellingborough, who had with him brothers Lambert Fossdyke, batch. in divin. steward of Croyland, Eden Thorpe, scholar of Croyland, and making their submissions, the abbot graciously forgave him, and they publicly asked his pardon, and paid him vii s. fol. 168.

* D'Alderby.

N^o XLVI.

ADYNGTON.

17 E. III. The abbot claimed the lands and hereditaments of Edmond de Veer, of Great Adyngton in the county of Northampton, held of him by military service, and the wardship of his daughter, all which were claimed by John, son and heir of Ralph de Vere. John died *pendente lite*, and so the abbot probably gained his cause. Abbey Register, fol. 169.

The abbot and Baldwyn de Vere had between them the pool between Adington and Adington Waterville, with right of fishery therein as far as the abbot's mill pool. Ermenrarda de Bidun, and others were sued by Baldwyn for hindering him from fishing there. The jury gave it for Baldwyn, and that a certain island, which she claimed, belonged to the abbot of Croyland. Ibid.

Some of the Vere family lie buried in this church.

N^o XLVII.

PEAKIRK.

Breve vocat Recordar pro tenentibus nostris de Peykyrk.

EDWARDUS, Dei grā, &c. vic' Northampton salutem. Precipimus tibi qd assumpt' tecum quatuor discret' & legal' milit' de com' tuo in ppia psona tua accedas ad cur' abbis de Burgo Scti Petri Hundredi sui de Rennyngton infra Nafsum burgum & in plena curia illa recordari facias loquelam que est in ead' cur' sine bñi nro inter Willm Walger de Glynton al' dict' Willm Walcot & Robtum Fo de Peykyrk & Henr' Smyth de ead' de debito sex solidor' qd idem Wills a pfato Robto & Henr' exigit, &c. xxiiii die April', a. r. n. xviii. &c. Abbey Reg. fol. 215. b.

*Composicio inter nos & Abbatem de Croyland de marisco de Peykirke
in finibus de eodem ibidem sequentibus.*

HEC est conventio fca inter dñm abbatem & convent' de burgo Scti Petri ex una pte & dñm abbatem & convent' Croyland ex alia ad utriusque domini pficuum, s' qd idem abbas & conventus de Burg concesserunt abbi & convent' Croyland non obstante cyrographo fco inter eos in cur' dñi regis apud Lessington situm molendini cum calceto inter molend' & villam Croyl' cum claufo adjacente continente xv acras in marisco cujus mete descripte sunt in pdco cyrographo ex occidentali pte Croyl' sup ripam que dicitur Weland. Ita quod liceat abbi & convent' Croyl' dcm claufum circumcingere fossato put melius voluerint, nec contra formam; dci abbas & conv' Croyland remiserunt abbi & conv' de Burg licenciam accenv' pratum in marisco de Peykirke, licenciam qm huerunt scdm formam dci cyrographi, & licebit abbi & conv' de Burg illud qd redigerint in pratum in pdco nanscio claudere fossato, non obstante sepedco cyrographo, salva & conv' de Croyl' & hoib' suis de Peykirke comuna pastura ammota vestura de pdco prato. Et ut hec conventio recta & stabilis pmaneat cyrographo penes abbatem & conv' de Burg residenti abbas & conv' de Croyland sigil' sua apposuerunt. Testibus de Ramefeia & Thorneya abbatibus Hug' & Robert'.

Finalis Concordia inter eosdem.

HEC est finalis concordia fca in curia dñi R. apud Lexint' die lune prox' post pur' beate Marie, anno r. r. J. 7, coram ipo dno rege, Simone de Pateshull archidiacon' Stafford, Jac' de Poterna justic' & aliis fidelibus dñi R. ibidem tunc presentibus inter Akar' abbatem & convent' de Burgo petentes & Henr' abbatem & convent' de Croyland tenentes de una virgata tre cum ptin' in Peykirke & de quod' marisco cujus tales sunt mete; s' ab aqua de Croyland que dicitur Nen usq' ad locum qui dicit' Finset, & ab illo loco usque ad Greines, & a Greynes usque ad Folevvard Stockinge, & inde usque ad Suthlake ubi Suthlake cadit in Weland, & inde sicut aqua de Weland currit usque ad Croyland, & ibi cadet in Nen, ubi placit' fuit inter eosd' in ead' cur' & quod predcus abbas de Croyland recognovit & concessit predcam tram & pdcum mariscum cum ptin' esse feod' abbis & ecclie Scti Petri de Burg. Et p hac recognicoe & conc' fine concord' idem abbas & conv' de Burgo concesserunt predictis abbi & conv' de Croyl' pefat' virgat' terre cum ptin' in Peykirke hend' & tenend' sibi & succ' suis de abbe & moño de Burg, & succ' ipsius abbis p servic' qd ad eandem terram ptin' sicut plita est inter illos que eam tenent' s' de thofo cum tra in camp' qd regis faber inde tenuit p unum diem arare in hyeme & p 1 diem in xl cum tanto quantum ille qui toftum illud & terram tenuit habebit in caruca. Et debet p 1 diem farclare & p 1 diem fenum levare & pare in prato de Makefeye in dnico prato abbis de Burgo cum hoib' ipsius abbis de Burgo, & debet in autumpno di' acr' tre metere & blad' ligare & sup eandem terram tassare. Et oia pdca debet facere ad

custum suum, & debet in autumpno ad cibum ipsius abbis de Burgo p 1 diem metere cum 1 hōie blad' ipsius in camp' de Peykirke vel de Glynton. Et si abbas de Burgo cum non pascat eo die non debet metere nisi usque ad nonam. Et tostum cum terra quod Gocelinus filius Godvini inde tenuit debet facere oīa predicta servic' & predictas consuetudines. Similiter tostum cum terra in camp' quod Will' fil' Radi tenet. Et tostum cum terra in camp' quod Will' fil' Sennen tenet. Et tostum cum terra in camp' quod Petrus Palmerus tenet. Et tostum cum terra in campis quod Regin' Carpentar' tenet. Et tostum cum terra in camp' qd Ric' fil' Alurici tenet debet facere oīa p̄dca, & preterea debet bis in hieme arare & bis in xl. Ita quod ter arabit in hieme & ter in xl. ad custum suum, & debet ducere 1 carucatam boſci a marisco usque in cur' abbis Burg' apud Burg' S̄ci Petri ad f'm S̄ci Mich. Et preterea oīes hōies p̄dcam terram tenentes debent sequi hundr' abbis de Burgo p quolibet xv dies, & debent vi d. & ob' p acris de hidag'. Et debent monstrare abbi de Burgo vel ballivo suo francum plegium, & debent facere vigilias cum aliis hominibus provincie ad debitum & statutum locum sicut facere consueverunt inter f'm S̄ci Mich' & f'm S̄ci Martin'. Hec autem servic' & fras consuet' habebunt p̄dci abbas & conventus de Burgo & succ' eor' de p̄dca fra ita qd illas non poterunt augere nec mutare, nec amplius de fra illa in aliquo exigere. Abbas quoque & conventus de Burgo concesser' eisdem abbi & convent' de Croyland p̄dcam mariscum scd' quod p p̄dcas metas distinctum est, hend' & tenend' sibi & succ' suis de ipsis abbe & convent' de Burgo & succ' eor' in ppet' reddendo inde p an' in ecclia S̄ci Petri de Burgo iv petras cere infra oct' Āplor' Petri & Pauli p omni servicio & exactione. Ita quod abbas & conv' de Burgo hebunt commod' herbagii de oībs averiis tam propriis quam hōim suor' quam etiam averiis quorumlibet alior' qui intrabunt illud mariscum, preterquam de dñicis averiis conventus & abbis de Croyland & hōim suor' de Croyland & Peykirk. Et sciend' qd licebit abbi & conv' de Croyland & hōib' suis de Croyland sine occōe & contradicōe & impedimento abbis & conv' & suor' servient' ibi turbam fodere, & ubi turbam foderint sub turba argillam & zabulum capere & falcare ros* & junc', glacellam† & bindingam, ita tamen qd non removeant averia que ibi fuerint a pastura sua; poterunt tamen colpare‡ & habere ramiliam§ & oīa genera arborum que in eodem marisco fuerint. Preterea de alio marisco de Peykirke qui est extra p̄dcas metas conven' inter eosdem abbes & conventus qd licebit abbi & conv' de Burgo sine imped' & contradicōe abbis & conv' de Croyland & servient' prioris in eo pratum facere scd' quantitatem feodor' suor' qui comunicant in ead' pastura, & similiter licebit abbi & conv' de Croyland pratum facere in eod' marisco scd' quantitatem feodor' suor' qui comunicant ibi sine impedimento & contrad' abbis & conv' de Burgo & servient' suor'.

* Rush.

† Quere. *Glagellum* ofiers or withs, from *glai*a a hurdle. Du Cange.

‡ Cut, from the French *couper*.

§ Spray, or small branches of wood for firing.

*Finalis Concordia inter nos & Abbatem de Croyland de una
virgata terre in Peakirk.*

H E C est finalis concordia facta in cur' dñi regis apud Northton a die Scti Johis Baptiste in unum mensem anno r. r. H. fil' r. J. xxxi°, coram R. de Thurkelby, G. de Preston, Magro Simone de Walter, & J. de Colbarn, justic' itinerant' & aliis dñi R. fidelibus tunc ibi presentibus inter Ric' abbem de Croyland querent' & Willm abbem de Burg' deforc' de una virgat' tre cum ptin' in Peykirke & de quodam marisco qui jacet infra metas subscriptas, s' ab aqua de Croyland que vocatur Nen usque ad illum locum qui vocat' Finset, & ab illo loco usque ad Greynes, & a Greynes usque ad Folkennar de Stoking, & deinde usque ad Suthlake ubi Suthlake cadit in Weland, & sic sicut aqua que vocatur Weland currit usque ad Croyland, & ibi cadit in Nen, unde finis factus fuit in cur' dñi R. J. pris pñci dñi R. coram ipso dño rege J. apud Lexinton inter Akarin qñm abbem de Burgo Scti Petri predec' ejusd' abbis de Burg' petent' & H. qñm abbem de Croyland predec' pñci abbis de Croyland ten' & unde idem abbas de Croyland questus fuit quod pñcus abbas de Burgo contra pñcum finem impedivit ipsum p hñes & servient' suos quominus poterunt capere stallagia & facere attacheamenta infra quand' ptem ville de Croyland que est infra pñcas divisas, & similiter custodire quendam pontem in Croyland infra pñcum mariscum quominus ipse & hñes sui potuerunt hñe transitum suum cum averiis suis ultra pñcum pontem, & similiter quod ipse extirpavit & eradicavit arbores plantatas in pñco marisco, & quod cepit averia ipsius abbis de Croyland & hñm suorum de Croyland & de Peykirke in pñco marisco contra pñcum finem, & unde placitum finis fci summonitus fuit inter eos in eadem curia, s' quid prædictus abbas de Burgo concessit p se & succ' suis & ecclia sua pñca quod pñcus abbas de Croyland & succ' sui de cetero sine contradicōe vel impedimento ipsius abbis de Burgo vel succ' suor' vel hñum suor' vel ballivor' suor' libe possint capere stallagia & theolon' & oia attachiameta facere ubique in pñca villa de Croyland que sita fuit infra pñcas metas die quo hec concordia facta fuit quam alibi in ead' villa. Ita quod pñci abbas de Burgo vel succ' de cetero nulla attachiameta poterunt facere in ead' villa de Croyland, nec aliquid aliud in ea capere vel exigere, nec etiam aliquid impediment' pñco abbi de Croyland vel succ' suis vel hñib' vel averiis eor' ad pñcum pontem facere in impm. Et preterea idem abbas de Burgo concessit pro se, succ' suis & ecclia sua pñca qd ipsi nec hñes sui poterunt aliquam feriam sive vendic' averior' vel aliquor' alior' levare vel habere extra pñcam villam de Croyland quamdiu nundine de Croyland duraverunt p quam idem abbas de Croyland vel succ' sui aliquid amittant in pñcis nundinis suis de Croyland impm. Et pro hac concessione, fine, & concordia Ric' de Hotot ad peticōem pñci abbis de Croyland concessit pñco abbi de Burgo & succ' suis & ecclie sue pñce p manus Robi de Weston & Ric' frs Aelrici de oib' tenementis que ipsis Rob' & Ric' tenuer' in villenag' de pñco Ricō de Hotot in ead' villa die quo hec concordia facta fuit, & p omi alior' qui in posterum tene-

ment' illa tenebunt ad diēos terminos imp̄m s' medietatem ad f̄m S̄ci Mich' & alteram medietatem ad Pasch', salvis eid' Riō de Hotot & heredibus suis d̄ib' aliis servitiis & p̄ventib' de eisd' tenementis p̄venientib'. Et hec concordia f̄ca fuit inter eos, salvis eid' abbi de Burgo & succ' suis & ecclie sue p̄dce & p̄dco abbi de Croyland & succ' suis & ecclie p̄dce d̄ib' aliis articulis in priori fine inter predecessores p̄dcor' abbum de p̄dca terra & marisco contentis.

Conventio inter nos & Abbatem de Cruland de fossato circa Turbariam & de Gurgite.

CONVENIT inter dñm ab̄bem de Burgo & dñm ab̄bem Croyland & eor' convent' sup̄ controversia mota inter eos, s' de fossato f̄co circa turbariam & de gurgite f̄co inter Finset & Namanneslound, s' q̄d aqua & piscaria inter Finset & Namanneslound remanebunt quiete dño abbi de Burgo, convent' & eor' successoib' ad faciendum inde quicquid voluerint, hoc solo excepto q̄d nunquam inter p̄dcas metas aliquem gurgitem levabunt. Et tota aqua & piscaria a Nomanneslound usque Croyland remanebit quiete dño abbi de Croyland & conv' & eor' succ' ad faciend' eis quicquid voluerint, & de fossatis f̄cis contra cyrographum in dñi regis cur' f̄cm dñs abbas de Croyland faciet emendare infra mensem post submonitionem dñi abbis de Burgo, & sciend' q̄d de eo q̄d p̄visum est de p̄dca aquis debet fieri cyrographum inter abbes & convtus signatum signis conventuum infra f̄m S̄ci Thome Apli a. r. r. H. fil' r. J. xv°. Uterque autem abbas p̄miserunt in verbo veritatis hoc firmiter observare, adjecta etiam pena xv marcar'. Hoc autem p̄miserunt priores utriusque domus pro conventibus suis.

Ex Regro Cartar' Abbie S̄ci Petro de Burgo, given by the Earl of Exeter to the Society of Antiquaries, 1778.

The second of these articles is a more correct copy of the agreement exhibited N° XXI. p. 35, 36.

N^o XLVIII.

H O K I N T O N.

Dispute between the Abbot of Croyland and the Prior of Barnwell concerning tythes here.

H O K Y T O N.

“UNIV’ scē matris ecclie filiis presentib’ & futuris has lras nras inspecturis. Frat’ Johan’, Dei grā abbas mōstii Sēi Bñdicti de Croyland ordīs Sēi Bñdicti Linc’ dioc’ & ejusd’ loci convent eccl’ poch’ Sēi Andree de Hokynton Elien’ dioc’ in ppos usus canonice optinentes factū in eo quem nob’ pepit usus virginalis. Ad vīm noticiam singlor’ deducim’ ac p nbs ac successorib’ nris & dco nro mon’ in ppet’ vos oēs scire volumus p p’sentes qd inspectis instrumentis & monumentis appcois ecclie nre de Hokyton pdcis & aliis legitimis documentis ex pte religiosor’ vir’ prioris & conventus prioratus de Bernwell ord’ Sēi Augustini canonic’ dce Eliens’ dioc’ nob’ sufficienter ostensis, concepimus evidenter qd porcio garbar’ viz. due ptes decimar’ blador’ & fructuum pveniencium de terris dñicis quondam Pagani Peverel in Hokyton pdcā infra script’, vidlt, &c. & specificent’ singulæ trā singulatim quam id’ prior & convent’ infra poch’ dce ecclie nre de Hokyton pcipe consueverunt ac possident & picipiunt pacifice & quiete in p’senti ac eisd’ & eor’ dco prioratui juste & canonice ptinuit ab antiquo & ant’ edicōnem consilii Lateranens’ & qmcumq’ appcoem dce ecclie nre nob’ fcam, eandemq’ porcoem garb’ vid’ due ptes blador’ & fructuum pdcor’ iidem prior & convent’ & pcessores & pdecessores eorundm p se & ministros suos a tempe & p tempus cuj’ contrarii memoria hōium non extitit & hucusq’ jure suo & ejusd’ sui priorat’ pacifice & quiete pcepunt scientib’ singlis epīs & archidīs ecclie cathedral’ Eliens’, nob’ & dco abbe mon’ de Croyland ac pcessorib’ & pdecessorib’ nris abbatibus ejusd’ nri mon’ oīs & singulis qui pro tempe fuerunt suis ptib’ successivis pmissar’ tolerantib’ & approbantib’ tam tacite quam expresse ex dca scientia toto tempe supdco. In qua quidem porcoe nichil juris habemus nec nos habere ptendimus nisi p dimissionem prioris & conv’ de Bernwell pdictor’ nob’ inde fcam & firmam ppet’ solvend’ eisd’ pori & conventui & prioratu suo de Bernwell singlis annis in ppetuum IIII l. sterlingor’ vel saltem in moneta usuali que p tēpe fuerit ad tantam estimacōem ad fm Pentecostes singlis annis durante firma pdcā prout in qod’ scripto p platos priorem & conventum nob’ inde confecto & eor’ sigillo cōi consignato plenius continetur. Que oīa & singla ex certa scientia recognoscimus & confitemur p habito sup hoc tractatu & deliberacōe sufficiente in capitulo

ñro mon' de Croyland ne atq' successores ñri in posterum p occupacōem fructuum p'dcor' & continuacōem tempis diuturni p p'scipcion' confect' vel alio modo q... rius ē exp'ssum fugata v'rate in p'fata porcōe jus aliqd se habere p'tendant in injuriam prioris & convent' p'dcor' ac ñrum & successor' ñrum gñde p'clum aiar'. Ad quam quidem soluōem loco & termino anpuatim fideliter faciend' ut p'dicatur obligamus nos, successores ñros, ac eccliam ñram de Hokyton jurisdiōe ep'i Eliens' qui pro tēpe fuerit loci ordinarii, ita q'd p'dcus ep'us ordinarius loci post trinam requisicōem & annuncōem publice in ecclia de Hokyton p eund' priorem vel alium ex pte prioris eid' abbati faciendam cum cessatum fuerit p abb' vel suos in solvend' c s. post mensem t'mi ejusd' Pentecostes elapsum in eccliam p'dcam de Hokyton in t'dc'i sententiam valeat fulminare donec moram suam in non solvendo d'cus abbas vel aliquis nōie suo curaverit sufficienter purgare. Et si contingat d'cos religiosos monachos in soluōe vel circa soluōem c solidor' post lapsum mensis sup'dc'i p tres annos immediate tunc sequentes maliciose difficultatem q'ovis colore causari, ex tunc liceat d'cis religiosiis canonicis de Bernwell decimas suas de Hokyton sic ut p'mittitur ad firmam ppetuam dimissas recoligere, cariare & abducere & ad eor' canonicor' libitum & voluntatem put eis melius videbitur disponere & in utilitatem suam convertere absq' p'dcor' monachor' quavis contradicōe. In quor' o'ium testimonium sigillum ñrum cōe unanimi assensu ñro pit' & consensu h'is tris fecimus apponi. Dat' ap' Croyland in capitulo ñro hora capitlari more solito congregato. Et fiat dies sine tempus. Dat' anno d'ni m' ccc' xli' p'p't' illam construōem editam a bone memorie d'no Joh'e de Stratford q'ndam Cantuar' archiepo que sic incipit, Licet Otto & Ottobonus, &c.

Close by this part is written in the margin, in an equally old hand, "Mā q'd non erat finaliter conclusum in ma'ia p hoc q'd dicit & fiat dies."

Henry de Casewyk was abbot from 1324 to 1358, yet nothing is plainer than J. Dei gr' abbas, &c. and the date 1341.

Queen's College, Cambridge, purchased the impropriation (the only one they have) about 1591, and in about five years after they paid about XIII l. for a new purchase of it. It founded about twelve scholarships, which are so small that they are of no real use to the college. The college purchased about XIII l. p an. soon after the living. The late Mr. Guy Sindry, alderman of Cambridge, was their lessee here, upon whose widow's death, 1772, his estates were divided between his heirs at law.

Names of pieces of land held by the abbey tenants of the fee called *Petite* in Hokynton, anno H. abbis 23°.

Le Waty.	Brokfurlong.	Stratfurlong.
Herynglond.	Littlewell brook.	Rodelond.
Drythowe.	Le Cast.	Ruschefurlong.
Stonypynde.	Langfurlong.	Rededole.
Le Ston.	Emesmere.	Thorn Dayte.
Bandole.	Toftweyefende.	Haweye.
Tohoweye.	Toftweye.	Pytfurlong.
Cutte de balk.	Hodewynescroft.	Schortefurlong.

Made-

Madefurlong.	Boukys.	Tenserd.
Le Slade.	Sandhill.	Metelond.
Eldeda.	Middilfurlong.	Stanwell.
Le Hil.	Watrifurlong.	Bradeweye.
Gryttonhalu.	Gosedale.	Esemere.
Gryttonmere.	Striveybalk.	Raveneswelle.
Metelond.	Wrongbek.	Dychfurlong.
Stanwelle.	Langdychweye.	Le Morpait.
Netherthorn.	Le Depflade.	Le Smethe.
Wranglond.	Toftbrok.	Credis.
Bandole.	Stantorweye.	Sebrondych.
Le Toftis.	Hobbescroft.	

The whole number of acres xxv acr' dī rod'. fol. 175—179.

A precipe of E. III. to his escheator for Cambridgeshire, to restore to the abbot of Croyland a messuage in Hokynton.

Controversy between the abbot of Croyland, as rector of Hokynton, and William Fraunceys, rector of Cotenham, about tythes in Westwyck field, a hamlet of Cotenham, which the former refused to pay, but demanded as their due, 1315, at the archbishop's visitation of Ely diocese, held in St. Andrew's church at Histon, 4 non. Jul. 1315, by John de Ros, archdeacon of Salop, &c. who passed no definitive sentence, but left it to the archbishop and his council learned in the law, who determined, That the hamlet and field of Westwyck were within the bounds and limits of the parochial church of Hokynton, appropriated to the religious of Croyland, as had been fully proved by nine of their witnesses, "fenes & valitudinarii," and eighteen others.

That the religious have taken tythes there time immemorial.

That the parishioners of the said hamlet receive the sacraments, are baptized and buried, and pay their tythes in Hokynton church.

That the rector of Cotenham only set up a mill, called Lowe Mill, which he should not introduce on the occasion, and that his witnesses both to this and his possession of the tythes contradict each other.

This process takes up 19 folios, from 175 to 198. 4 R. II. the abbot recovered seizin of a *placea* in Hokynton against Thomas Moraunt of London, and John Bond of Freston. fol. 198.

N^o XLIX.

COTENHAM.

1343, 18 E. III. the abbot of Croyland and John de Lisle of Cotenham settled their disputes in relation to the partition of agistments in six parts of Cotenham fen, viz. Smithyfen, Northfen, Segchawfen, Charfen, Tappynghmore, and Grekenhilfen. The monies arising therefrom to be kept in a box in the custody of the bailiff of the manors of the said John, or the bailiffs of the abbot and of Burdeleys. fol. 171.

Memorandum quod xv klan' April' scilicet die Jovis px' post medium quadragesime, a^o Dñi millmo cccxliiii, & anno regni reg' E. tñi post conquestum xviii, collocutum fuit int' abbatem Croyland ex una pte & dñum Johem de Insula de Cotenham ex alia pte in pñencia dñi Simonis de Drayton & dñi Warini de Bassingb' & alior' pbor' & legalium hñum in ecclia de Cotenham tunc tēpis pñencium sup diversis controversiis tangentibus sex mariscos in Cotenham, videlt qd ille mariscus qui vocatur Smithyfen a modo singlis annis jaceat in defenso a tēpe pur' be Marie usq post falcatōem & cariatōem ejusd' & qd idem mariscus sit partitus p duas virgas unius & ejusd' mesure scilt p virgam sexdecim pedum & dñ per ballios dñor' dñor' abbis & Johis in Cotenham ratione dñi utriusq eor' in Cotenham & non ratione alicuj' alteri' manerii & qd nullus alius ibidem portet virgar' ratione alicuj' dñi alterius quam dñor' abbis & Johis quoad libatōem faciendam. Potest tamen ballis le Burdeleys ibidem portare virgam mesure supdñe ad tēpa tand' an' dñs suus habeat qd si debetur ex consuetudine. Potest ē ballis rectoris de Cotenham temptare p virgam consimilem an' dñs suus & libi tenentes ejusd' ville. Qui eciam mariscus sit pñitus p quarentenas xl perticar' in longitudine p virgam supdñam. In quibus oñs & singulis quarentenis capiet dñus Johes de Insula primum cast & dñus abbas scđum cast lataliter juxta ipm equalis mesure & condicois. Et postea unusquisque de villa capiat suam porcoem quam deberet habere scđ' antiq' consuetudinem illius ville. Et qd denarii qui erunt recepti ex agistamentis in aliis quinque mariscis de Cotenham, scilt Northfen, & Segchawfen, Charfen, Tappynghmore, & Grekenhilfen, fidelit' ponent' una pixide & exhaut' in conspectu ballior' dñor' abbis & Johis supdñor' & in conspectu balli de Burdeleys. Que quidem pixis erit in manerio & custodia balli pñci Johis sub ferura tamen dñor' trium ballior'. Et qd semper a x denar' existentes in ead' pixide ratione agistamenti pñci pñiant' in tres partes, scilt qd pñcus Johes habent quatuor den' & pñcus abbas alios iiii den' & qd le Burdeleys habeat nonum denarium. Item qd nullus tenens in Cotenham novit' fcs citra tempus memoria aliqd capiat in pñco marisco posito in defenso nisi duntaxat de porcoe dñi sui. Item qd pñci balli

balti dcor' Johis & abbis de maneriis eor' de Cotenham in oib' execucoib' de reb' supdcis faciend' & in quocunque officio in ea pte faciendo sint eqalis potestatis & condicois: ita tamen qd unusquisque dñus ville supdce capiat proficuum amcia-
menti de tenentibus suis ppiis p transgressionē fca in quocunq' dcor' mariscor' &
qd nullus dñor' ville de Cotenham in cur' sua amciet tenentem altius dñi racoe trans-
gressionis fce in aliquo dcor' mariscor'. Et continget aliquem lib' tenent' vel alium
extraneum amciari in cur' dcor' dñor' Johis & abbis racoe alicuj' transgressionis in
pdcis mariscis fce pficuum inde pveniēns equalit' dividit' int' pdcos dnos Johem
& abbem. Quos oēs & singulos articulos supdcos dñus abbas Croiland tolerat
quousq' melius fuerit consultus & edoctus de pdcis, videlt an aliquis dcor' articl'or'
tollerator' ab abbe sit in pjudicium dñi sui in Cotenham. fol. 171. b.

Names of the Abbot's demesne Lands here, to be measured by the Perch of sixteen
Royal Feet *.

On Threrodehull.	In Holm medow.
In the Buttes at Aldeburghhay.	In Flegydole.
In Bradmedoru.	In Holmhutt.
On the Heldland.	In Nortlong.
In Mikelhaldeburgh.	Foulsen.
In Littlehaldeburgh.	Fritfen.

Grant of Lands in Cambridgeshire by King Stephen.

Mon. Ang. 11. 120. b.

STEPHANUS rex Angl', epō de Ely & justiciar' vicecom' ministris & oib' fi-
delib' suis de Cantebriḡschire sal'. Sciatis me concessisse & donasse ecclie Scti Guth-
laci & mōchis in ea Deo servientib' in pper' elemos' quietanciam de Dangel't, de
Hydag', & de Murdred, & de oī sclari consuetud' & exacōe xiii hyd' & dī hyd'
tre sue in Cantebriḡschir, vid' in Cotenham v hid' & dī. in Hokynton iii hid', &
in Draiton v hid', p salute mea & puor' meor' & p aīa reg' Henr' avunculi mei &
p aīab' pdecessor' meor' regum Angl' & p aīa Matild' reg' uxis mee & Eustachii
filii mei & p aīab' oīum fidelium defunct'. Quare volo & pcpio qd ecclia illa &
monachi in ea Deo serv' xiii hid' & dī bene & in pace, libe & quiete teneant ab
oī seclari consuetud' & exacōe imppetuum sicut eis concedo & hac p'senti carta con-
firmo. Test' Henr' de Essex & aliis.

27 E. I. 1299, the abbot justified his claim of view of frank pledge, weyf, and
infangtheof, in Cotenham, Hokynton, and Drayton, before the justices itinerant
at Cambridge. fol. 174.

* xvi ped' reg'.

N^o L.

MONKS HOSTLE in CAMBRIDGE.

*Mortifacio Collegii Monachorum studencium Cantebrig', Anno
Joh'is Abb'is ij^o.*

HENRICUS Dei grā, rex Angl' & Franc' & dñus Hibernie, oībs ad quos
přsentes lre pvenierint salutem. Monstraverunt nobis & consilio nřo abbas &
conventus de Croyland ordinis Sđi Benedicti qualiter gentes ejusd' regionis p majori
pte infra regnum nřum Anglie juxta discreciōes suas certos commonachos suos ad
scolas universitatis Cantebrigg ibidem in jure canonico & sacra scriptura informandos
utuntur invenire, qui quidem abbas & conventus nec aliquis de ordine pđco aliquod
hospicium five mansionem de suo pprio infra dcam villam Cantebrigg' ordinat' pro
commonachis suis p ipsos ad scolas universitatis pđce taliter destinatis nisi cum pso-
nis secularibus in hospiciis suis commoratur non habentes, sicq; monachi pđci tam
religiose scđm formam & regulam pfessionis & ordinis suor' tractari seu gubernari
non possunt prout deberent in casu quo ipsi in certo loco existent' inhabitantes. Nos
considerantes qđ abbatia pđca de fundacione nobilium pgenitor' nřor' & nřo prona-
tu existit & p eo qđ dicti abbas & conventus & successores sui p statu nřo dum
vixerimus & pro aīa nřa cum ab hac luce migravimus ac p aīab; dcor' nobilium
pgenitor' nřor' spalius exorabunt, de avisamento & assensu consilii nři, & p duo-
decim marcis nobis solutis in hanapio nřo, concessimus & licenciam dedimus venera-
bilibus pribus Thome Dunolm' & Willo Norwicen' ep̄is ac Johe Hore de Chy-
derle qđ ipsi duo mesuagia cum ptin' in pochia Sđi Egidii in dicta villa Cantebrigg'
que de nobis in burgagio tenentur, & que valorem quadraginta & sex solidor' &
octa denarior' p ann' non excedunt, sicut p quandam inquisitionem coram Willo
Walker escaetore nřo in com' Cantebrigg' de mandato nřo captam & in cancellar'
nřa retornatam est comptum dare possint & concedere pđcis abbi & conventui ha-
bend' & tenend' sibi & successoribus suis imppetuum & eisdem abbi & conventui
qđ ipsi mesuagia pđca cum ptin' pfatis ep̄is & Johe recipere possint & tenere sibi
& eisd' successoris suis imppetuum tenore pfencium similiter licenciam dedimus spia-
lem: statuto de tris & ten' ad manum mortuam non ponend' edito aut aliquo alio
statuto five ordinatione in contrarium fco non obstantibus. Proviso semper qđ om-
nes monachi dci ordinis Sđi Benedicti infra regnum nřum pđcm aut alibi sub nřa
subjeccione expřse pfessi scolas exercentes in mesuagiis pđcis insimul commorantes
existunt scđm ordinationem in generali capitulo ejusd' ordinis inde faciend': nolen-
tes qđ pđci ep̄i & Johe & hedes sui aut pfati abbas & conventus aut successores sui
racoe pmissor' p nos vel heredes nřos, justic', escaetores, vicecomites aut alios bal-
livos seu ministros nřos vel heredum nřor' quoscunque inde occasionentur, molestentur

tur in aliquo, seu graventur. Salvis tamen nobis & heredibus nris serviciis inde debitis & consuetis. In cujus rei testimonium has lras nras fieri fecimus patentes. Teste meipso ap' Westmonasterium septimo die Julii, anno regni sexto. fol. 215.

Mr. Cole questioned whether this curious deed be still existing any where else. It is written in the hand of the time. William Alnewyk was bishop of Norwich 6 H. VI. 1428, at which time Thomas Langley was bishop of Durham.

Seven pages of this register, from fol. 199 to fol. 206, contain Domesday for Huntingdonshire, or, in the words of the register,

"Hic annotantur terre de Huntingdon scher' sicuti annotant' in magno rotulo de "Wynton'."

From thence to folio 213 other records of lands in the same county held by different religious houses.

N^o LI.

MORBORNE, CO. HUNTINGDON.

"ABBAS Croiland tenet manerium & villam de Morburn in libam, puram & ppetuam elemosinam de dono dñi regis Edgari quondam regis Angl'. Et curia dñi manerii cum gardino continet in se xxx acras. Ad totam dñam villam ptinent v. hide t're & dñi & una virgata t're: quor' quelt hida continet iiii virgatas t're & quelt virgata t're continet in se xxx acras. De quibus hidas dñs abb' tenet in dñico unam hidam & unam virgatam t're que continent ut sup'. It' habet ibid' vi acras pti. It' ht ibid' pasturam sepal' que continet unam acram. It' ht ibid' unum molend' ventrit'. Lib' tenent' * dñus Henr' psona de Morburn tenet unum mesuag' & dñi virgat' t're ad volunt' abbis Croyland reddendo inde p an' dñco abbi viii s."

[By the side of this in a very old hand, "M'd q'd hida continet iiii virgatas t're & virgat' continet xxxta acras." This authority settles the standard of the hide and virgate, at least for this part of the kingdom, and confirms Mr. Agard's conjecture, that a hide contained seven score acres, though as to his supposition, that a hide and carucate were the same, it is easily confuted by this Domesday for Huntingdonshire, where in almost every article mention is made of both. In his Dimensions of Land in England, published in Hearne's Collection of Curious Discourses, 1720, p. 75—78. he says, that in *Fenton*, a town, I think, in Huntingdonshire, a virgate was taken for thirty acres. Hearne, in his preface, p. lxxxi. says, the roll of *Winton* was made by order of Alfred, so that the red letter title before noticed must refer to some other "great roll of Winchester," as it mentions both Edward and William the Conqueror. Domesday Book got its name from being lodged in a house at Winchester called Domus Dei. This may therefore be a transcript from that book. Mr. Hearne (loc. cit.) laments there are no more boundaries of counties, such as that published by him at the end of Sprot's Chronicle between Cambridgeshire and Huntingdonshire. This Croyland Register furnishes another between Cambridgeshire and Lincolnshire. Mr. COLE.]

* The number of tenants was never put down, but a blank space left for them.

The jury of Normancros hundred, 13 E. I. present that the abbot of Croyland "subtraxit unam festam com' de mense in mense & hundr' pdci de iiii septimanis in iiii septimanas que fieri debent p ten' qd id' ab' teit in Morburn jam quadraginta & quinque annis elapsis sine licentia & voluntate, &c." The abbot denied the charge, and was acquitted. The sheriff returned that the suit was due for the sheriff's aid, and that the hundred of Normancros was in the hands of the abbot of Thorney, "qui non sequitur versus pdcm ab' de Croiland, ideo quod festam hundr' nihil ad pfens, salvo sine dñi regis cum tempus hoc poposcerit, &c." fol. 209.

Among the abbot's tenants in Morburn was the rector. The farmers, neifs, and cottagers, of that place and Oggerston, did the accustomed services beforementioned under Wellingborough. Some of their payments were made twice a year on the festivals of St. Bartholomew and St. Guthlac.

N° LII.

BASTON, co. LINCOLN.

THE abbot having sued John Witham of Baston, gentylman, for the damages hereunder set forth, and brought it to an outlawry, he made his submission in the following bond. See p. 67.

"This bill made at Donedyke the xx^{ti} day of May, in the yere of our sovaign lorde kyng Herry Sext xxxiiii, witneseth, that wher I John Witham of Baston, squier, have claymed to have weyfe and stray in the wastys of the town of Baston, and as hit surmitted by my lord John abbot of Croiland uppon on me yt I shuld now late ha . . . in the wast of the sayd town ii horse be the same cause, of the which ii horse, forsothe, I that I tooke one, for the wich I offir me to satisfie my sayd lord by his advice and Ri Benynton his stuard. And as towching the tother horse, forsothe, I toke noon nor hadde noon, and yt I offir . . . declare me in such wyse as shall be acceptable to my sayd lord. And wher my sayd lord hath surmitted uppon me yt I shuld do felle and carrye away certen welowes, grovyng in the wast of the said town, I knowlege and confesse yt the sayd welowes ware filled and caried away lyke as my sayd lord hath seyde; bot truly I hadd noon of them, nor no . . nor vayle of them, bot the kyrkgraves of the town of Baston hadde them. And so as touching that poynt I will declare me so to my seid lord yt he shall hold hym content. And as touchyng a pcell of ground of my seyde lorde of Croyland, conteynyng by estimacion halfe an acre, the which I have takyn into my place in Baston and closid hit, I pray my seyde lord yt hit lyke hym to take another parcell therfor of myn in eschaunge by the advice of his lerned counsell. And as touchyng

yng holdyng of my courte in the chapel of Baston, the which standeth on the wast of the seyde toun, I graunte to my seyde lord of Croyland, and to his successours fro hens forward for me and myn heyres never no courte to hold in the seyde chapel, for as much as I confesse and know by this p̄sent wrytyng that the wastys of the seyde toun longe and appeteine of ryghte to hym and not to me. As touchyng yt my seyde lord claymeth homage of me and sute to his courte in Baston, fro IIII wekes to IIII w̄kes and II pound of white incense for a place of londe called Boicotegrene, I sey that oon Herry, p̄decessor of my said lordes, by a tre undyr his covent seale, of the which tre the copy foloweth hereafter.—

[Here a grant in Latin from abbot Henry to Simon de Drieby and heirs, of Boicotegrene, on the same terms as his father Robert held it, paying as above, &c. &c.]

graunted to oon Simond Drieby, oon of whose heyres I am, to pay to hym and to his successours II lb. of white incense for all man' s̄vice. And so I undirstond not that my seyde lord will clayme any homage or sute to courte of me in this case as for Boicotegrene, and that I will reporte me to his lerned counsell. And as touchyng the incense I will truly content hym therof with the arrerage of the same, besechyng hym of a day of payment unto the feste of Seynt Barthelemewe next comynge. And yf ther be any other offence, trespase, or grevaunce doon by me to my seyde lorde, and also as touchyng expens and costage of certen

agayn lorde of Croyland I offyr me by this p̄sent wrytyng
the rule & ordinaunce of my seyde lorde and Ric

ob

to this p̄sent wrytyng
fol. 217. 218.

John Witham.

Capella Sancti Johannis Evangeliste de Baston.

UNIV', &c. Ricus Dyklim' in decretis licent' p̄sicens conc' Linc' sal'. Cum p̄m sit & meritorium ac consonum equitati ibi p̄cipue testimonium veritati p̄hibere ubi de dedicacione alicujus loci ad cultum divinum deputati in dubium valeat revocari v̄re igitur universitati tenore p̄sēt' innotescimus quendam capellam ab antiquo esse constructam ob honorem S̄ci Johis Evangeliste in villa de Baston, Linc' dioc', optenta primitus licencia de relig' viris abbe & cov' de Croyland ordinis S̄ci Bn̄ci racōe ānii ibid' p̄tinent' ad eos in quor' quid' fundo d̄ca capella dinoscitur edificari. Et quia anted̄ca capella de novq̄ est sufficienter dotata ad sustentacōem p̄ p̄petuo II capellan' ad minus celebraturor' in quad' capella in hon' Nativ' B. Marie inibi edificate & annexa p̄fate capelle S̄ci Johis Evangeliste igitur Aldermannus cujusd' gilde sive fratnitatis tente ibid' in hon' Nativ' B. M. V. cum fr̄ib' suis multipliciter instevit penes rev. in X^o patr' & d̄m dompnum Johem abb' de Croyland p̄dict' & ejus' covent' quatinus dignarentur impendere eor' assensum & licenciam ut p̄fata capella dedicari valeat in hon' S̄ci Johis Evangeliste cum verisimilit' non redundabit in eor' p̄judic' sive gravamen sed potius in futuris t̄pbus magnum emolumentum sive commodum deveniet p̄ hoc itm ip̄sor' vicario."

On their consenting Thomas Balscote alias Cleforde, Doct̄er in decrees, suffragan to John abp. of Canterbury, the see of Lincoln being vacant by the death of Marmad. Lumley (whence correct Willis) did it as above, Sept. 15, 1451. fol. 218.

M

Abbot

Abbot Henry had, in 1347, agreed with John the vicar, that he should celebrate all masses in this chapel except on Easterday, and thence on Sundays and festivals to October 1, and the great daily mass (magna missa de die cum nota S p proximos dies dominicales) and on festivals (& in dieb' profestis p ann' missa licet non cum nota), which were to be celebrated in the parish church. fol. 218.

N^o LIII.

H O L B E C H E.

Robert Littlebury, knt. and his ancestors held lands here and in Whaplode of the abbot of Croyland, as of the foke of Gedney from long before the reign of E. III. when they began to intermit payment for 12 years and incurred an arrear:

For his own and his men's table with the abbot of Croyland,	xl l.
farm of tythes in Whaplode,	ix l.
<i>denariis mutuo receptis</i> , (money borrowed,)	xiii l.
several horses borrowed and not restored,	iv l.
trees bought, 1 v marcs.	
his funeral legacy,	x l.

Lx l. xiii s. iv d.

John Littlebury gave the abbot divers jewels in payment of the above rents and debts. On his death the estate came between his widow and son Robert. She regularly for her time paid x s. p ann. and on her death, 29 H. VI. her son came into the whole, and having never paid any rent from his first taking it, 20 H. VI. to 32 H. VI. was distrayned on for the rent. fol. 219.

N^o. LIV.

W H A P L O D E.

The Value of the Vicarage.

Cote 44. 187.

Quære. Whether the vicar may advance (*extendere*) it to XIX s. III d. more. It appeared that he received,

From VI stone (*petræ*) of butter at VIII d. each, IV s.

From IIIILX stone of cheese, tythe of $\frac{XX}{V}$ XI cows, at IV d. p stone, XX s.

Tythe of $\frac{XX}{VI}$ XVII cows and a half, at IV d. each, XLV s. x d.

Tythe of $\frac{XX}{VIII}$ IX cows, at I d. each, XIV s. I d.

Tythe of xv tytheable calves, at xx d. XXV s.

Tythe of Oddys for xv^{XX} and VII calves, each calf $\frac{1}{2}$ d. xv s. VIII d. ob.

In Cokwax and Romepeny of $\frac{XX}{XI}$ and XII. LXVII s. VIII d.

Domicil' conjugat', each III d. II q.

XLIX *domicil' vidual' & aliar' personar'*, a II d. x s. II d. II q.

Several acres of hay, at III d. II d. ob. II d. and I d. each.

xx virgates of hay, for tythe of $\frac{XX}{V}$ acres, each XII d.

Tythe of honey and wax and *suarmys apum*.

Tythe of oddys, fleeces, and lambs.

Tythe of $\overline{XLCCC}$ reeds, at a halfpenny p c.

Tythe of colts.

Tythe of pigeons.

Tythe of pigs.

Tythe of geese I d. each. & *oddys aucarum*, each *odde* a halfpenny.

Easter offerings, on Easter Sunday and the two principal days following, of persons then first communicating a halfpenny each.

Mortuaries, living and dead.

Alterage in purific' mulier' nubencium.

Alterage soleniis anniversar' septenis & trecentar' dieb's.

Alterage ac diebus sepultur'.

Wax on the Purification of the Virgin Mary, VI s. VIII d.

Offerings in the chapels of Holy Trinity, St. Catherine and St. John Baptist.

Money^{oblac'} in baptismate, visitac' mulier' & in nupciis.

Every Sunday in the year except Easter Sunday, cum pane benedicto I d. ob. in the year VI s. VIII d. II q.

Rent *samerar' presbitorum parochial'*,

VI s. VIII d.

M 2

Al-

Allowance for horse hire for the said priests to visit the sick, vi s. viii d. p an.
Sma xxviii l. xvii s. xx d.

Charges on the vicar, for two chaplains vi l. a table for them civ s. rooms at vi s.
viii d. a horse to visit the sick vi s. viii d. and out of the fees for baptisms,
visiting lying-in-women, and sick, and for weddings and confessions xl s.

Sma xlii l. xvii s.

Synodals and archdeaconal procurations,

xiv s. vi d.

Tenths,

xl s.

Visitations of the ordinary,

xlii s. iv d.

Bread and wine at Easter,

v s. iv d.

Wax and *factura ejusdem*,

xlii s. vi d.

Entertaining three clerks and others that may come on the three
principal days,

xlii s. iv d.

Repairs of the vicarage, one year with another,

xxxlii s. iv d.

Repairs of the chancel nothing in his time.

vi l. xlii s. iiii d.

Then follows the abbot's exceptions: the vicar differs from his *contestes* as to personal tithes, of which they say nothing, also as to the value of the offerings in the three chapels, of the wax on the purification, the pay, &c. of the two priests, the number of the parishioners. The witnesses on the abbot's part gave in a lower valuation, amounting to xxxlii l. xi s. o d. ii q. The abbot, however, was willing to allow the said vicar, for each of the priests vi d. per day, on each of the principal days and for their table xlvi s. and viii d. each, and for their lodging xlii s. iv d. Total of the vicar's charge xv l. xviii s. Remains clear to him xix l. xviii s. viii d. fol. 219—222.

Aid to be payed to the abbot of Croyland in the fifth yeare of abbot Litlington among others by the receiver of Croyland, and the keeper of one lady's light. Total lxlii s. iv d.

Then follow various fines levied by the sheriffs of Lincolnshire, and warrants to apprehend offenders, &c. to the bailiff of the abbot's liberty in the reign of E. IV. The following is curious as it shews who was chancellor of England for the short period of poor king Henry VIth's restitution which is omitted by Sir William Dugdale in his *Chronica series*:

"Johes Ascough, armig', vic' Linc', ballio ville de Croyland, &c. tibi mando qd capias Johelem Nutkyn de Croyl', sen', yoman, ita qd habeas corpus ejus cor' dno rege in cr° Scti Hill' ad resp' venabili patri archiep' Ebor' cancell' dñi regis Angliæ de pñt' tuo. Dat' sub sigillo officii mei xvi Jan. anno ab inchoacoe r. r. Henrici Sexti xix, & readepconis sue potestatis anno primo."

Dispute between the Abbot of Croyland and the Parishioners of Whaplode about Trees growing in the Church Yard at Whaplode, 1481.

FEB. 13, 1481, 21 E. IV. came Alan Dawson, the abbot's bailiff, to abbot Richard to inform him that the parishioners of Whaplode intended to come and ask leave to cut down all the trees in their church yard, "*ad relevatōem cujusd' nove fabrice,*" in the said church. The abbot replied, "They are mine as patron and rector of the church, and I will not have them taken down. I know not if they be fit for the purpose. I think they are but lately grown, since the last fall. (*Arbiter enim quod non sunt nisi novelle crescencie a tempore ultime succisionis.*) If they are considerable enough to be sold I will dispose of them, and apply them according to my discretion, to improve your church." Alan, who had been privy to the sale (*vendic'o'is conscius*) immediately confessed he had sold the trees to different persons in the name of the whole town. The abbot positively forbade the cutting them down till his steward could certify about them. Alan alledged the bounty of former abbots who had given the parishioners the said trees. The abbot said they had given away only a certain number, and he should do the same. Alan went away dissatisfied, and told his neighbours what answer he had received. Shortly after three of them came to the abbot to ask in the name of the parishioners and neighbours for trees for the new work of the church, but received the same answer. On the Thursday after Ash Wednesday^a Richard Keele, vicar, William Haltoft, esq. and Robert Andrew, of the same town, came to the abbot to ask his leave in the name of their neighbours to cut down all the trees for the benefit of the church, as they had heretofore done. The abbot promised his final answer after his steward had viewed them next day, and that he would make them as handsome an allowance out of their value towards the repair of the church, as any of his predecessors, reserving to himself one quarter of the money they might sell for, or part of them standing, as a mark of his right. They replied they could not answer for the people, and were afraid the trees would be cut down before they got home, or if they had not actually begun they would in defiance of them: therefore it would be better to proceed on the old prescriptive plan. The abbot answered, "Where is the consistency of your conduct, to ask my leave, and then alledge a prescriptive right? Let my steward or one of my servants view them to-morrow, and see how or to whom you have sold them, and when the money is to be paid, and he shall excuse you from paying more money for them, only reserving to me one fourth to keep up my right." This last article was too much for them to digest, and they said publicly in the abbot's hall that the trees should come down whether he would or no. Next day the abbot sent Lambert Fossedike, his steward, with John Okeley and Simon Harris, to view the trees and claim his share of them, giving up the rest to the parishioners for the use of their church. The steward in his riding

^a *Post diem cineris.*

dress^b with his companions turned into the church to hear mass, which being ended they went to the people who were cutting down the trees in the church yard saying to them *God speede felows*. They replied *God so do*. The steward asked by what authority they did this; they answered, By the consent and order of the township. The steward calmly rejoined, I, in the name of my master, the abbot of Croyland, rector and patron of this church, in whom the right is, forbid you to proceed till I have had some further conversation with the parishioners, and then you may proceed as we direct. They looked askew at him, and said "*What seys yon monk?*" "By the Lord's wounds we would go on though the abbot himself were here, and we tell you if he were here we would cut his head off." The steward making towards the church for his safety, the woodcutters left their work, and made at him with their sharp hatchets and axes to drag him into the street and cut off his head. One of them, better advised than the rest, went to the vicar, who was hearing confessions in the church, to tell him how angry the people were; he came out with the rest of the priests and people to rescue the steward, and get him within the church. The enraged populace to the number of about sixteen rushed on him and dragged him so furiously by his riding hood^c that they almost strangled him, tore his coat in pieces, and took away his purse, containing gold and silver to pay several persons, a silver ring, and other records^d from his side before the chancel door. One of them threw a hatchet at him, which, being warded off by another man's arm, wounded the foot of a third who stood by. At the earnest entreaty of several of the parishioners, the vicar, and other priests, he was rescued and safely lodged in the vestry, and the rest returning to work gave the key to the vicar and William Haltoft, with a strict charge not to let him out till he had written a letter in his own hand to send to the abbot to the following effect and shewn it to them:

"Rigth worshipful fadre, pleiseth your goode fadrehode to undrestond that I was in point to have bien slayn by the comenalte of the town of Whaplode, for that yei have not yeire desire according as of old yei have hadde. Wherfor please it yow to send the cōen seale that thei may have the tres in pesible possession to the pfitte allonly of the chirch of Whaplode, and thei to aske a licence of you and your successors, and that ye nor your successors shall not vex non of the town forseid for fellyng of the trees at this tyme, nor troubling of me, or els I can not departe nor cum home from them unto such tyme as ye seale them according to this disire."

This letter, having been read to them by the vicar, was sent away to the abbot by Alan Dawson beforementioned, who was to bring back a deed sealed with the abbey seal by six o'clock that day, or two sacks, one for the steward's head, and the other for his body. Alan got to Croyland with the letter before three, and delivered the letter to the abbot. The convent was immediately summoned, and, being alarmed for their steward, they sent back the following deed under their common seal:

^b *In equitatorio apparatu.*

^c *Copa equitatoria.*

^d *Recordis.*

"Richard,

"Richard, by the permission of Godde, abbot of Croyland and the convent of the same, to the comenalte of Whaplode send gretyng in our Lorde. For as mych as we undrestonde that ye wolde have the trees growing in the chirch yerde of Whaplode, of the which we be psons and patrones, to whom by the law the seid trees belong of right, and by licence asked of us ye have had them of us, to your chersch werk allonli, we therfor now as we intendid wyll graunt the said trees in like forme as at oȝ tymes when thei shall be felled, with this condicion, that at such tyme as thei be sale worth III or IIII of the pishoners of Whaplode cum to the abbot of Croiland, at that tyme beyng, and his successors, praying hym of licence to have the seide trees to the church werk, and we shall not trowble you for the fellyng of the trees at this tyme, nor for the steward also. In witnes wher we have sett to oure comen seale.

Yeven at Croiland the xvii day of February, in the reyne of kyng Edward. the IIIIth the xxi^{te}."

This letter, extorted from us by our apprehensions for our brother and steward, was forthwith dispatched to the townspeople by Alan, who reached Whaplode by seven, and delivered the extorted deed into the custody of William Haltoft. The steward was immediately released, and spent the night at the vicar's house. The insurgents armed with jakkes, saletts^e, and other offensive^f weapons, surrounded it for fear he should force his way out, while others, for the same reason, sat up till midnight in the steeple. In the morning, being satisfied with the result of their message from Croyland, the steward and his companions were released and made the best of their way back to the abbey, he riding with his hood^g as torn by the rioters, and his purse emptied of its contents by them. Being asked what would have been the consequence if the abbot had been in their hands as the steward was; he answered that he certainly would not have got away till he had enfranchised under the common seal all the lands in the parish held by his naifs^h, for they had set scouts in the steeple to see if any of the abbot's servants were going to a justice of peace that they might kill him if they could catch him. After this, in order to punish this daring riot, the justices of the peace in Holland met on purpose. The jury chosen by the bailiff of Ellow wapentake acquitted the people of Whaplode, but found the abbot and his steward guilty of occasioning the affray, and maliciously endeavoured to indict them for it. The justices seeing their temper, appointed another meeting at Spalding, in order to obtain a more discrete verdict. The same jury by the great exertion of two of the former, found two men of Whaplode guilty of the fray, and indicted William Lombe and Thomas Echard. The abbot by advice of his counselⁱ, in order that the violence offered to his steward might not escape unpunished, went to John^k bishop of Lincoln at Sleaford, to request that he would lay them under excommunication. The bishop summoned them to Torkesey 1482, and after severally examining them, past that sentence on Thomas Milner, William Harecroft, Thomas Echard, and William Joyner, enjoying them to go in procession at Whaplode on Palm Sunday, in their shirts,

^e Jakkes, salettis.
^h Native tentas.

^f Invasivis.
ⁱ Adhibito consilio.

^g Capa.
^k Rusiel.

barefoot.

barefoot, holding wax lights before the vicar, and to receive three strokes of a rod, and that Harecroft, Miller and Joyner, should go to Croyland on Easter day, carrying the extorted writing with the seal. When their arrival was notified, they were conducted in their gowns without their girdles¹, barefooted, with wax candles in their hands, to the high altar of the conventual church, the abbot sitting with his pastoral staff and robe^m, his convent and townspeople attending, they on their knees confessing their crime, besought his pardon in the name of his steward, and absolution, laying the writing with the seal on the altar, and offering the candles to Saint Guthlac. The abbot granted them absolution on their promising never more to lay violent hands on the clergy. He declared his intention of prosecuting the richer of his tenants in Whaplode, for threatening the life of his steward, which they finding out, privately applied to William Bryde of Holbech, servant to Thomas Burgh, steward generalⁿ of Croyland, and a mortal enemy to the monastery. He promised to lay the whole matter before the bishop of Lincoln and Thomas Burgh, for which they made him a handsome present. Away he goes to London to T. Burgh, intreating him to go to the bishop of Lincoln, and get him to write to the abbot at his own and Burgh's desire to leave the whole affair in their hands till he could come there. The bishop granted his request, and thinking he should soon come into this part of his diocese, to bring this matter to a happy issue, sent the following letter to the abbot by William Bryde.

To my right worshipful and well beloved brother abbot of Croyland.

"Well beloved and right worshipful brother, I comaund me unto you. It is don me here to understond, that ye intend to make foryer sute ayenst yem of Whaplode, for yeire ungoodlie demenyng against y^e stywarde y^r brother. It is so y^t as ferre as I can fele here, ye shall more do better to abide the direction of M. Burgh and of me, for yf ye matire cum hidder y^r wyll be so many intremedlers grete persones in favor of y^e parties y^r peraventur, it shall turne yow to more bysynes and costly an shall be necesarie. Ye know wele y^t fume of ye persones have be wele handiled and have don y^eir penaunce; yf profe can be had agenst oyer yei shall be delt with in like wyse to your worship by master Burgh and me, and yr for I pray you to abide yt, and Almighty God p^r fite you. In hast from Holborne ye 27 day of April."

Thomas Burgh also wrote to the following effect.

"Worshipful Sir, I recomaund me unto you. And when I undrestond that my lorde of Lincoln writes to you as for the riot that was don to your stiward by them of Whaplode, wherwith neither his lordship nor I hold us not content, howbeit his lordship and I have now of late cōend in the same, and for divers considerations we think it not good that ye as yet rave not eny fery in suying, again the said persons seeing they have don their penaunce enjoyned to them by

¹ *Togati sine zonis.*

^m *Stola.*

ⁿ *Seneschallus generalis.*

my said lorde, and also divers of them have been indicted for the same riot, wherefore I will advise you to late it reste to such time as due prose may be had against other of the misdoers, at the which time I shall be gladde as feyre as in me is to see it punished both to your honor and hearts ease. And Sir I advertise you as your friend to follow the weys of my said lordes advice, which is comprised in his writing directe to you by this berer, which I dout not but it shall be to your hearts ease and worship; and of your disposition in this premisse I pray you I may be ascertained in writing be this berer. At London the xvii day of April, yours &c. frende T. Burgh Chr."

The abbot's answer to the bishop's letter.

"Right reverend fadre in Godde and mine especiall goode lorde, after my dute with recommendation hadde. Pleaseth it your lordship to wit that I received your letter concerning the matier betwix my monasterie and the township of Whaplod, for the which letter and advertisement I and my brethren are ever bounde to pray for you. My lorde, divers tymes the said folkes of Whaplod have moved me for to trete in the same, by the advice of such folks as there be of my counfel, my bredre and I remmembring that in that town we have much lyvelode, and also be parsones of the church, and the disposicion of the comen peple where they continue in hatred in their tithinges and other dutes be of large conscience, wherefore I and my brethryn will condescend to fall to aggrement with them, the right of my church savid, and the worship of my house, which they agreed them to. My lorde, this was past me and my brethryn by promise, or the letter of your lordship com to me. I know it wele, the fere which they hadde of your lordeship causid them to make me so large offre. Wherefor please it your goode lordeship to know that such folkes as I and they were aggreed of to be menes to bringe them to me to perform such pointementes as we were aggreed of wyl not now dele in the matier considering your wrytyng, for your displeasure, and also the township and I which is a great noumbre muste mete for the performyng of the same apoyntment, it were too greate labor for your lordship and maistre Burgh to mete nere the cuntry for this matier, that it wolde please your goode lordeship to remitte the matier to them that now have it in hand, or els to such as ye wyl assigne, for the great gruge hangyng bytwix them and me may turne to me shorth to greate hurte of my duties as knoweth our lord, &c."

The towns people fearing the answer to this letter besought Richard Welby, in so far as the abbot and convent would refer this matter to him, to put an end to it for ever by arbitration. He first consulting the bishop of Lincoln, and having our consent, the day was fixe for that purpose, and an arbitration made to the following effect May 18th, 21 E. IV. by Richard and Thomas Welby, arbitrors indifferently chosen between Richard abbot of Croyland, on the one party, and John Carman priest, Herry Legerdown, William Felow, Thomas at Ash, Gilbert Markham of Whaplod, and all other inhabitants within the same town, the bondmen of the same abbot within the same town only excepte, on that other part to arbitrate and deme of and upon all manner of matiers, contraversies, debatis and demaundes hadde and movid betwen the parties aforesaid, from the beginning of the world to the day of making this award.

N

"They

"They award that Carman and the others having wrongfully felled the trees wher nevir nor eny of the inhabitants within the same town syth tyme of mynd fellid eny trees growyng within the same church yard without leave of the abbot, and divers of the inhabitants made assawte and affray against the king's peace upon Dane Lambert Fossedik, bachiler of lawe, and monke of Croyland, stywarde of the same to the abbot, because he came in message from his saide abbot to the said inhabitants inhibiting them to fell the trees, they shall, in their own name and of all the inhabitants, come before the abbot, and acknowledge their offence, beseech of him to be their good lord, and remit his displeasure and promise never hereafter to offend him, to pay him ten pounds for the trees, and ten pounds more to the steward for damages, and promise never more to fell the trees in the church yard. The arbitrators undertake to make their peace with the abbot, and prevail on him to return the said ten pounds to be applied to the use of the church, and ten marks of the other ten pounds awarded to the steward. And to prevent future grudges and disputes, the abbot agreed to grant to William and Thomas Haltoff, and John Sergeant of Whaplod, gents. at their request, to them the parties before-mentioned and all other inhabitants of the town except the bondmen inhabiting therein, to them and their heirs and to all tho that herafter this tyme shall inhabyt within the same town for ever to endure, that at all tymes after this when eny trees of xxie years growth and more be growing within said church yard, if four of the best men of lyvelod and goodes of the same with the church reveas ask the abbot's leave to fell them for the use of the church, shewing him the day when they are to be felled, he shall send his *debite* to the church yard and choose four of the said trees to fell them at his pleasure, and convert them to his own use, it shall be lawfull to fell the rest to the church use. And if the abbot neglect to do as above, it shall still be lawfull to fell them, leaving four of the best unfelled for him. Provided always, that the said trees be applied to the use of the church." One part sealed by the arbitrators and the convent, and the townsmen before-mentioned: the other by the arbitrators and townsmen only.

These letters being read by the abbot to the convent, and to Richard Welby and his brother Thomas, their opinion was asked how we should satisfy such distinguished personages. After mature consideration, it was resolved to return them for answer, that we would refer the matter to the said Richard and Thomas Welby, which would have been immediately done had not William Bryde perversely told Richard Welby, that he was directed by Mr. Burgh to say that he himself was to transact the whole business, which was afterwards found to be absolutely false.

John Russel was at this time bishop of Lincoln. Richard Croyland, abbot of Croyland, died next year 1482, and was succeeded by Lambert Fossdyk the steward, who had been so ill-treated by the Whaplodians, and died about two years afterwards. Mr. Cole imagines that Thomas Burgh, who signs *Cbr* after his name, was chancellor of the diocese of Lincoln.

This whole debate is written in a large print hand and very neat, and at the time the affair was transacted, very different from every part of the manuscript. Below it, it being the last leaf of the register, is a scrawled transcript of some canons of archbishop Stratford against selling trees in church yards.

Fol. 140. is abbot Lyttlyngton's account of the issue and profits of tythe corn at Whapplode from 26 to 32 H. VI.

N^o LV.

Concerning repair of causeys, &c. in Holand.

From the Abbey Register, fol. 41. 42.

Ista inquisicio fca fuit coram justiciariis dñi regis, viz. dñis Martino de Littelbury, Galfrido de Leukenore, Waltero de Berstide, Ricco de Hemmington, apud Linc' iiiith die Mart' proximo ante Pentecost. a. r. r. Henr. fil' Johis quadragesimo septimo.

D'NUS rex mandavit justiciariis itinerantibus hic quod cum ex relatu fide dignorum intellexit quod grave dampnum & maximum periculum imminet partibus Hoyland & etiam villis, terris, & tenementis dilecte regine sue & dilecti & fidelis sui Petri de Sabaud* ibidem occurre calcetarum & pontium de Hoyland, Northdyk, & Pekebrigg, dirutorum & confractorum, so that no access could be had for men or merchants to bring their goods to the markets and fairs; he therefore orders that a jury be impaneled "qui dicunt quod antiquitus tempore Willi de Rumare comitis Lincoln' senis contigit quod duo homines deferentes corpus cuiusdam defuncti de Stikeneye usque ad Cibeceye ad sepeliendum in cimiterio ibidem submerferunt in calceto de Northdyk ita quod predictus Willus de Rumare hoc intelligens tantum locutus fuit cum abbate de Revelby & conventu quod ipsi reparare & sustentare deberent calcetum predictum sumptibus suis in perpetuum per duobus placeis de terra & de prato quas idem comes eis dedit vocat' Heyholm & Westferwro, & continet circiter centum acras & valent per annum vi l. & quod abbas & conventus receperunt predictam terram de dono comitis ad sustentacionem predicti calceti in perpetuum & sic sustinuerunt predictum calcetum per longum tempus quousque quidam Robtus de Hayles, archidiaconus Linc', ad petitionem predictorum abbatis & conventus predicare fecit per totum archidiaconatum ad sustentacionem predicti calceti, & sic denarios per quosdam per predicacionem illam sustentaverunt predicti monachi predictum calcetum usque jam decem annis & amplius elaps' quod abbas & monachi amplius calcetum illud reparare noluerunt; immo illud omnino incidere permiserunt: unde dicunt precise quod predicti abbas & conventus debent reparare & sustentare calcetum, & nullus alius. Et requisiti si predicti abbas & conventus possint sustentare calcetum de valore predictae terre dicunt quod sic. dicunt enim quod quidam Willus de Rumare post mortem ipsius Willi patris sui confirmavit predictis abbati & conventui predictam terram quam huerunt de dono patris ad sustentacionem predicti calceti in puram & perpetuam.

* Peter earl of Savoy was uncle to Henry the Third's queen.

tuam elemosinam non obstante p̄dca confirmacōe eis fcam in puram elemosinam, sed fecit ip̄os ab̄bem & conventum jurare q̄d calcetum illud sustentare & reparare deberent sicut p̄us facere consueverunt. Et dicunt q̄d p̄ defectum repacōis p̄dci calceti sunt plures hōies quolibet anno submersi." Croyland Ab. Reg. 41. a. b.

It seems probable that the abbot of Revesby pleaded, that as this land was given *in puram elemosinam*, it ought not to be subject to the service, and therefore prevailed with the archdeacon to collect through his jurisdiction, which was the method I suppose commonly made use of to repair and build bridges and mend highways. W. Cole. This is printed in Dugdale's History of Imbanking, p. 219. 1772.

"Et p̄dci jur' de wapent' de Kirketon, Ellowe, & Avelond electi ad requirend' de calceto de Hoyland & ponte de Pekkebrigg dicunt q̄d revera quidam Rob̄ts Jallain de Horbeling antiquitus dedit priori de S̄co Salvatore ad capud p̄dci calceti & canonicis ejusd' loci unum messuagium & unam bovata[m] t̄re scil' situm juxta priorat' ejusd' domus in villa S̄ci Salvatoris in ppetuum," who were to repair and keep up the same "de capite illius calceti versus Kestevene usq[ue] le Innome de Donington. Et dicunt q̄d ip̄i canonici postea impetraverunt quidam t̄ram papalem ad p̄dicand' p̄ patriam in subsidium sustentacōis calceti & sic p̄ p̄dicacōem illam plures denarios p̄quisierunt & tam de p̄dcis messuag' & t̄ra & de den' in legatis de d̄v̄s magnatibus defunctis sustentare solebant calcetum usq[ue] jam viginti annis elapsis q̄d p̄ inundacōem aque impediti fuerunt q̄d calcetum illud reparare non potuerunt, & interim emerunt plures t̄ras & ten' de p̄dcis denar' eis legatis & de p̄dicacōe p̄venientib[us]. Unde dicunt p̄cise q̄d canonici debent sustentare calcetum, &c. Dicunt ec̄iam q̄d ad pontem de Pekkebrigg q̄d nunquam fuit ibi aliquis pons ante fundacionem priorat' de Spaulding & q̄d quidam prior de Spalding antiquitus fecit ibi p̄dcum pontem & ipse & succ' sui semp̄ illud sustinuerunt, & ceperunt ita theolonium de extraneis transeuntib[us] & adhuc faciunt, &c." fol. 41. b.

Bp. Tanner, p. 279. calls St. Saviour's priory *Holland Brigg*.

It' de eod' & de t̄ris & ten' & Maroth' in Spalding & de tol apud Spalding & apud Croiland de q̄b[us] contencio erat int' ab̄bem Croiland & priorem Spalding.

"Quia p̄ inundacōem maris & marisci & p̄ defectum repacōis calceti de Hoyland, walliar', fossatar', guturar', &c. D̄ns rex mandavit Johi de Vallibus & sociis suis justiciar' itiner' in com' Linc'," that they would scrutinize the rolls and look into the inquisitions before "Martin de Littlebury & socios, Gilb' de Preston & socios suos, & alios justiciar' t. H. regis patris sui," who sent them, and which "remanent in custodia d̄ni R. de Hengham in ligula recordor' de a^o regni regis nunc xx³:" but that on their evidence they could not proceed to judgement: wherefore it was judged proper, as it was difficult for the parties to attend the king, that he should order John Beek, Nicholas de Stapilton, and Roger Loveday to inquire after what ditches, banks, and bridges were to be repaired, and the repairers of them. "Qui primo inquirentes de ponte de Pekkebrigg & de duob[us] pontibus in Spalding inveniunt q̄d abbas de Croiland, prior de Spalding, & oēs hōies t̄ras tenentes in Spalding tenentur," according to their several proportion to repair and maintain them. Whereupon they were all summoned, and all appeared except the abbot, who refused to do so according to his proportion. "Et quia p̄dcus abbas absentavit se, & reclamavit, p̄ceptum fuit vic' q̄d veniri faceret coram eis apud Scum."

Sćum Bothum in vigilia Sći Laur', qui venit & in eor' presencia & in presentia R. de Hengham, J. de Metingham, W. de Brumpton, & Rogi de Leycest' concessit p se & succ' suis sicut pđcūs prior prius concessit qđ ipi p auxilium liboru hominum de Spalding," that each should do as his proportion was. "Ita qđ quolbt acra sit par alteri dñicis tam novis quam vētbs quam villenag'. Et si schoppe vel stallag'" be built on any of these bridges, the profit arising from them should go to the proportion of them. Abbey Register, fol. 41. b. 43. a. Dugd. Hist. of Imb. 221.

*Contencio inter Abbatem Croyland & Priorem Spalding de div'sis tris
& maroth in Spalding, & de tol apud Spalding & ap' Croyland
de q'bus contencio erat.*

From the Abbey Register, fol. 43.

"CUM g° plures essent contencōes inter eos de una acra t're quam prior petiit v'sus abb' in Spald' & de iv acris t're quas prior &c. & eciam prior clamavit hōies suos esse quietos de theloneo, & eciam de hoc qđ abbas clamavit capere stallagiū pđci prioris in nundinis suis de Croyland & ecia de quod maretto de quo abb' questus fuit qđ prior non pmisit ipm capere herbagium in falcando & pascendo in fossatis, qđ quidem capere vel pascere dicitur *Marroth*." It was agreed before the justiciaries at Boston, that the prior should give up all claim to said acre, and for the four acres if they could not be proved to belong to the prior, for peace sake an exchange should be made: the prior gives up also the *Marroth*: the abbot exempts him and his people from toll in Croyland fair of things bought for their own use, "salvo thelonio mercator," as the abbot and his people were free in the prior's fairs: "ita tamen qđ res venales portantes in dorso vel brachiis vel sup equos nullum dant stallagium: hoc salvo qđ non fiat fraus ducendo correctas ppe nundinas," &c. fol. 43.

Between this and the next leaf are inserted in two quarto leaves on vellum, not originally belonging to the book, but in an equally old hand with the chief part of it, and might probably belong to the officer who took the tolls, a list of the several sorts of merchandises brought to these fairs and their tolls. It is curious not only in shewing the few delicacies our frugal ancestors were contented with in respect to the unbounded luxury of this sensual age, but in specifying the names of the gross numbers of each article and other very curious particulars. As many of them are now very obscure, we have subjoined from fol. 55, 56. an explanation, probably for the use of the convent, before printing and other helps were introduced, of various terms of art made use of by mechanics in their several trades.

*Pretextu de Tbrugbtol quod Prior Spalding clamat ut sup' tangit
ipse p'cipit prout infra scribitur, viz.*

Pro i dolio vini,	iiii d.	Pro i qrt' ordeï,	ob.
Pro i dolio cinerum,	iiii d.	Pro i qrt' avene,	ob.
Pro centum cere,	iiii d.	Pro i qrt' seis lini,	i d.
Pro centum pipis,	iiii d.	Pro i pakke cordata,	iiii d.
Pro centum cumini,	iiii d.	Pro i pakke priked,	i d.
Pro tarke de alum,	iiii d.	Pro i horspakke,	i d.
Pro i sacco de alum,	i d.	Pro c pell' de scorder,	iiii d.
Pro i wayo sepi,	iiii d.	Pro i putne linee tele,	ob.
Pro i wayo casei,	iiii d.	Pro item si sint cordata,	iiii d.
Pro i wayo butiri,	iiii d.	Pro c carentivelli,	iiii d.
Pro i calo aceri s stel,	iiii d.	Pro i pakke lini,	i d.
Pro i tine de sope,	i d.	Pro i parvo pakke lini,	ob.
Pro centum ferri,	iiii d.	Pro i tva lini,	q.
Pro carectata plumbi,	iiii d.	Pro i xii toralori,	i d.
Pro centum aree,	iiii d.	Pro i torale,	ob.
Pro i fraelle patellar',	i d.	Pro i chef de fustayne,	ob.
Pro i fralle capell',	i d.	Pro i king corei rubri,	i d.
Pro cauda pavonis,	ob.	Pro i c. de brasil,	iiii d.
Pro forcip' ad pannum tonsand',	iiii d.	Pro cent' de greyn,	iiii d.
Pro iiii porcis,	i d.	Pro cent' de tassell,	iiii d.
Pro x bidentib',	i d.	Pro qrt' nucium,	ob.
Pro x agnis,	i d.	Pro i pinnock de pmutē,	ob.
Pro sacco lane de hoībs Angl',	ii d.	Pro i panno integro,	i d.
Pro centum pell' lane,	iiii d.	Pro i pakke veter' pannor',	ob.
Pro i bind peltis,	iiii d.	Pro i hortis pakke,	i d.
Pro xii cordubalis,	iiii d.	Pro i c. duri piscis,	iiii d.
Pro i bove,	ob.	Pro charg' i hoīs de pice,	ob.
Pro i equo,	i d.	Pro i dolio de ter,	iiii d.
Pro i last alecis,	iiii d.	Pro i dolio olei,	iiii d.
Pro qualib' carrecta alecis,	ii d.	Pro i dolio mellis,	iiii d.
Pro mille alecis,	i d.	Pro i carecta de bord,	i bord.
Pro c morup',	iiii d.	Pro i carecta ferrata,	i d.
Pro pisce recenti ad valenc' xvi d.	i d.	Pro i carrecta non ferrata,	ob.
Pro i nave q dr Flotbot,	iiii d.	Pro qualib' carrecta salis,	ob.
Pro i nave q dr Kelebot,	i d.	Pro qualib' nave in nundinis in qua ven-	
Pro i qrt' bras',	ob.	dunt cerevisiam,	xii d.
Pro i qrt' fabar',	ob.	Pro m anguillarum,	iiii d.
Pro i qrt' frumenti,	ob.	Pro i trunke,	i d.
Pro i qrt' filiginis,	ob.	Pro c de samoun,	iiii d.
		Pro	

Pro qualt felda locata infra,	ob.	Pro qualt felda loc' ad capell',	xviii d.
Pro qualt felda extra,	qa.	Pro felda loc' ad Knipulos,	xviii d.
Pro qualt felda de Hellebothe in nundi-		Pro qualt felda locata sub muro lapideo,	
nis locata,	iiii s.		iiii s.
Pro qualt felda locata ad spicers,	iiii s.	Pro qualt felda locata ex opposito,	ii s.
Pro qualt felda locata ad mercers,	iiii s.	Pro qualt felda locata sub muro ad p̄mē-	
Pro qualt felda locata pris mercaib',	vi d.	tam,	iiii s.
Pro qualt felda loc' ad cordubatum,	xii d.	Pro qualt felda locata ex op̄to,	

ITEM om̄s de villa de Croyland debent toll p̄ q̄ndenam an' f̄m S̄ci Bothi & p̄ septimanā post, & idō debent toll pacare p̄ mensem; sc̄it ad f̄m S̄ci Nichi incipiendo ad f̄m S̄ci Edmundi. Īm iidem dicunt tollon' solvend' ad Pasch' p̄ q̄denā, vidit p̄ septiam ante & p̄ septiam post.

De Nominibus significantibus certa pondera seu certum numerum rer' venal'.

NOTAND' q̄d carra plumbi constat ex xxx formall' & quodlt formall' continet vi petras, ii libr' minus: & quelt petra habet xii libr' & quelt libra constat ex pondere xxv s. S̄ma librar' in le formal' lxx i. S̄ma petr' in carra $\frac{xx}{viii}$ & xv & p̄bet' p̄ sexies triginta que faciunt $\frac{xx}{ix}$ sed in quolt formal' s̄btrahant' ii i. a p̄dca multiplicacōne q̄e sunt lx i. constituentes v petr' & ita sunt in carra $\frac{xx}{viii}$ & xv petr' ut sup̄dict' est.

S̄c̄dm vero alios quosdā constat carra ex xii wayhes, & hoc est s̄c̄dm ponderacōne Troni, & tunc est s̄ma petr' in carra $\frac{xx}{viii}$ & viii, & probetur p̄ duodecies quatuordecim: wayha tam plumbi quam lane, cepii vel casei, ponderat xiiii petr' & ii wayhes faciunt i faccum & x sacci lane faciunt i last.

Last vero alecis continet x milia, & q̄dlt mille constat ex decies centum. c ex $\frac{xx}{vi}$.

Īm last' coreor' constat ex xx dakers & quelt daker ex decem coreis.

Īm daker cirotecar' constat ex decem paribus.

Īm daker ferrorum constat ex xx ferris.

Īm duodena cirotecar', pargameni, & al' * continet in suo gēne xii pelles vel paria cirotecar': duodena vero ferri tantummodo sex pec'.

Īm centena cere, zuehari, piperis, cimini, amigdalor', & alumpnie, cont̄t xiii petr' & dī & q̄elt petra cent' viii libr'. S̄ma libr' in centena c' & viii, & consistit c ex $\frac{xx}{v}$ & q̄lbt libr' ex xxv s. Et sciend' est q̄d lib' denar' & specier' confectar' utpote electuariorum, consistit solummodo pondere xx s. libra vero omnium aliar' rer' pondere est xxv s.

In electuar' confectiōib' libra cont' xii uncias. In aliis reb' libra cont' xv uncias & uncia tunc inde pondere est xx d.

Īm centum bordi, canabi, & linei panni consistet ex ulnis c & q̄dlt c ex $\frac{xx}{vi}$: c vero ferri & solid' constat ex $\frac{xx}{v}$.

Carba quidem calabri cont' xxx pecias scil' Gaddes.

* Sic Orig.

Īm

Sem vit' constat ex xxiiii petris, & q̄alib̄t petra ex v libr' & ita continet le *Sem* ^{xx}libras.

Sem vero ferri cont' xii duodena & q̄alib̄t duodena, vi pecias; & ita sunt in le *Sem* Lxxii pec' ferri p totum.

Bynd vero anguill' constat ex x stikkes & q̄alib̄t stikkes ex xxv an̄s.

Stikke vero grossar' anguill' constat ex xii an̄s.

Bynd vero pellium cont' xxxii pelles.

Tymber vero de pellijs cuniculor' & grifovenor' constat ex xl pellibus.

Chef de Fust constat ex xii ulnis.

Ras allie constat ex xxv glenes vel maniplo & q̄lt manip̄ls cōtz xxv capita.

Myd vero salis constat ex ii q̄rt' & ii liz.

Fria grana orde unius digiti *tr̄iso'sio* est; & x digiti unum *pedem* efficiunt: duo pedes & dī faciunt *gressum*, & duo gressus faciunt *passum*, & xxv passus faciunt *stadium*, & viii stadia *mille passus* terminant; duo autem millia passuum unam *leucam*: unde versus,

Quinque pedes passum faciunt, passus quoque centum

Viginti quinque stadium si millia des re

Octo facit stadia duplicata dat unam leucam.

Measures of Land used in this neighbourhood.

In Spalding, 16 ft. 6 in. = 1 perch, *pertica*, or pole.

40 poles, 1 rood, *perticata*.

4 roods, 1 acre.

2 selions *cum omnibus furlongis faciunt unam acram*.

10 acres, 1 *ferdella*, *peop̄s*, quarta dele, *pars*.

4 *ferdellæ*, 1 virgate or yardland.

28 virgates, 1 bovate or oxgang.

8 bovates, 1 *carucata* or ploughland.

8 carucates, 1 *feodum militare*.

Commonly 60 acres a carucage.

100 acres a hide, hyde land, *familia*.

Minutes of the Spalding Society, from Spalding Abbey Register.

N° LVI.

Composicio inter Abbatem Croiland & Priorem Spalding de iudicio faciend' de Pistoribus Abbatis in Curia Prioris.

SCIANT oēs p'sent' & futur' qd ita convenit int' dñm Henricū abbatem Croilandie ex una pte & dñm Simonem priorē de Spalding ex alia, de iusticia facienda in curia ipi' prioris de hōibz ipi' abbis pistoribz panē vendentibz in m'cato ipi' prioris in Spald' unde idem abbas questus fuit in cur' dñi reg' qd p'dcus prior injuste fecerit duos hōies ipi' abbis subire iudiciū pillorie in Spald' & unde p'litū fuit int' eos in p'fata cur' dñi reg' scilt qd idē prior p se & succ' suis concessit dco abbati & succ' suis ut de dco qndo aliquis hōium ipi' abbis vel succ' suor' non demisit assisam panis in p'dco mercato infra libtatem ipi' p'oris statim mandetur ballivis ipus abbis & succ' suor' in cujus presencia si venire voluit videatur in curia ipi' prioris utrū panis legat' sit scum assisam t're, tempis h'ra vel falsus: & si convincatur qd falsus sit, iudiciū ipi' t'nsgressor' prima vice & castigacō remaneat ipi' abbi & succ' suis; & sic fiat de singul' hōibz ipus abbis & succ' suor' pistoribus, scilt de prima t'nsgressione assise panis in p'dco m'cato non servate. Et si ballivus venire noluit ppt' hoc non remaneat. Et p hac concessione idem abbas recognovit & concessit p se & succ' suis qd singuli hōies sui priores post p'mam t'nsgressione eid' abbi & succ' suis remissam secdm qd p'dcum est prone p'dci mercati de t'nsgressione ass' panis non svate in eod' inperpetuum deducatur p iudiciū cur' ipi' prioris in Spald' p'sent' ballio ipi' abbis si entee residet & vider' qd iudicia de eisd' sicut de aliis pistoribus t'nsgressonibz in eod' m'cato ut in aliis locis ad dēt' m'catum sp'rantibz; ita t'n qd occōe illus m'cati dcs prior vel succ' ejusmanum non apponet in t'ram ipus abbis vel succ' vel hom' suor' in t'ra ipus abbis alibi qm in dco m'cato vel in locis ad m'catum illd p'tinentibz p p'dca t'nsgressione. Et sciend' qd si aliquis contradice velit p'mā t'nsgressione ei fuisse remissam inde exigatur recordū curie ipus prioris & succ' suor' & qd recordatū fuerit a p'dca curia de prima t'nsgressione remissa ut non remissa teneatur sine fraude & alicuj' contradccōne. Et ne aliquis ipor' vel succ' suor' contra hoc venire possit in posterū firm' est hoc scriptum int' eos in modo cirographi ita qd uterq' ipor' abbis & p'oris huic scripto sigilla sua & etiam sigilla conventus sui alternatim apposuerunt. Acta in eccl'a de Multon die sabbi p'xā ante dñicā qua cantatur Quasimo concerti, A. r. Henr' reg' fil' reg' Johis xvii (17 H. III. 1233.) Hiis test', dno Willo de Raley, dno Rado de Raleige, dno Rob' de Raleg, Johe de Braitost, Rogo de Thurkilebi, Reg' de Welle, Nicho de Flore, Henr' le Moine, Walfo de Fulne, Simone fil' Joc' Jolano de Bradon, Thom' de Bnewelle.

Spalding Register Fol 124. 125

De Affisa Panis & Cerevisie, Vini & Carnium.

Qñ qrt' frumenti venditur pro xii d. tunc panis qdrantis de wastello ponderabit vi l. xvi s.

Panis autem de Coket de eod' blado pondt plus quam wastellum p ii s.

Et Panis de blado minoris precii pondt plusq. wastellum p v s.

Panis vero de Symnell pondt minus quam wastell p ii s.

Panis integ' qdrantis de frumento pondt unum coket & dñ.

Panis vero franciscus purus pondt minus qm symnell p ii s.

Panis vero de Cble qui dicitur Wangats pondt wastell' & dñ.

Panis de omnimodo blado pondt ii Coketts.

Panis vero de Treyt pondt ii wastell'.

Qñ qrt' fñi venditur pro xviii d. tunc panis Wastell qdrant' ponderabit iii l. x s. vii d.

Qñ pro ii s. ponderabit lxviii s.

Qñ pro ii s. vi d. ponderabit liiii s. iii d. ob.

Qñ pro iii s. ponderabit xlviii s.

Qñ pro iii s. vi d. ponderabit xlii s.

Qñ pro iii s. ponderabit xxxvi s.

Qñ pro iii s. vi d. ponderabit xxx s.

Qñ pro v s. ponderabit xxvii s. ii d. ob.

Qñ pro v s. vi s. ponderabit xxiiii s. viii d.

Qñ pro vi s. ponderabit xxii s. viii d.

Qñ pro vi s. vi d. ponderabit xx s. xi d.

Qñ pro vii s. ponderabit xix s. v d.

Qñ pro vii s. vi d. ponderabit xviii s. iii d. ob.

Qñ pro viii s. ponderabit xvii s.

Qñ pro viii s. vi d. ponderabit xvi s.

Qñ pro ix s. ponderabit xv s. qa.

Qñ pro ix s. vi d. ponderabit xiiii s. iii d. ob. qa.

Qñ pro x s. ponderabit xiii s. vii s. qa.

Qñ pro x s. vi d. ponderabit xii s. xi d. qa.

Qñ pro xi s. ponderabit xii s. iv d. qñ.

Qñ pro xi s. vi d. ponderabit xi s. x d.

Qñ pro xii s. ponderabit xi s. iv d.

Sciend' est qd Affaium debet fieri scdm vendicionem mediocris frumenti, & non debet mutari nisi ad incrementum vel decrementum vi d.

Sciend' est autem qd qñdo qrt' fñi venditur pro iii s. vel pro xl d. Ordeum pro xx d. vel ii s. Avena pro xvi d. tunc debet & bene possunt braciatores vendere in civitatibus ii galones cervisie ad denar', & extra iii galones ad denar'; & burg' vendere debent iii galon' ad denar' & extra iii galon' ad denar'. Et hæc est affisa dñi regis p totam Angliam p ipsum dñum regem.

Sciend'

Sciend' est qđ vendicio galon' non debet mutari nisi ad incrementum vel decre-
ment' vi đ. vel prope circa.

Et sciend' est qđ pistor potest lucrari in qđlibet qđrtio fři ut probat' est per pis-
torem dñi regis 111 đ. & fursur 1 đ. & 11 panes de furnag' & tribs servientibus 1 đ.
ob. & 11 garcionijs qa & p sale ob. & pro gest ob. pro candela qa-pro bosco 111 đ.
& pro bultello conducto ob.

Et sciend' qđ braciatrix non accrescet qđrantē in lagena nisi pro xii đ. crescent'
in qđrt' bras'.

Affisa sive pondus fiat panis p mediam vendicōem fři, & tunc non mutab' pondus
panis nisi pđt vi đ. crescent & decrescent' in vendicōe qđrt' fři.

Pistor si inveniat' panis suus de quadrante in defectu ponderis 11 s. vi đ. aut
infra amerciet', & si numerum illum excedat' subeat judm pilor' & non redimat' judi-
cium delinquentis neq; pro auro neq; pro argento.

Affisa vini secđ' affisam dñi regis observet', scil' sextar' ad xii đ. & si tabernarii
aśm illam exceſſerint per majorem & ballios ostia sua claudant' & non pmittant'
vinum vendere donec a dño rege licenciam ob inuerint.

Carnifex qui vendiderit carnem porcinam superſemiata vel carnes de morina,
vel emat carnes de Judeis & vendiderit Xtianis postquam convictus fuerit primo amer-
ciet' gvit', ſeđo convictus paciatur judicium pilor', tercio incarceret' & redimat', qđto
abjuret villam.

Et idem fiat de totis transgressionibus, viz. de furcheto hiis qđ mcatorijs extraneis
cum reb' venalibus obviant offerent se vendicōni rer' suar' & ſuggent eis qđ bona
sua non carius vendere poſunt qđ vendere pponebant. Hoc judm fuit de foro
uniſo & scil' de hiis qđ consilium & auxilium pstitint & favorem.

Standardū buſſell & ulne ſigillis dñi regis ferreis ſignent' diligent' & ſalvo custo-
dient' ſub pena c t. Et nulla meſura fiat in villa niſi meſure dñi regis concordet,
& ſigno communitatis ville ſit ſignata. Et ſi quis emat vel vendat p meſuram non
ſignatam p majorem & baillivos non examinatam graviter amerciet'. Et oēs meſure
ville majores & minores bis in anno videant' & examinent'. Si quis autem inventus
fuerit cum duplici meſura majore ſcil' ad emend' & minore ad vendend' tanq' fal-
ſarius incarceretur & graviter punietur. Nullum genus bladi vendetur p cumulum
vel camell', preter aven', braſeum, & farinam.

Tolnetum ad molendinum ſcđm conſuetud' regni & ſcđm fortitudinem curſus aque
capiat' vel ad viceſimū granū & viceſimū qđrtū granū. Et meſura p quā tolnetum
capi debeat ſit concordans meſure dñi regis: & capiat' p raſum & nichil p cumu-
lum vel camell'. Et firmarii inveniant molendinum neceſſariū ita quod nichil capi-
ant niſi debitum tolnetum: & ſi aliter fecerint graviter amercientur.

Si quis autē vendere preſumat farinam aven' ſophiſticam vel alio modo fallaci
graviter puniatur; ſcđo convictus amittat totā farinā; tercio ſubeat judic' pil-
lor'; qđto abjuret villam, &c.

Ex Reġro Croyland. fol. 55. 56.

N^o LVII.

F E N N S.

THE boundaries both of the Isle of Croyland and its fenns are stated by Sir William Dugdale in his History of Imbanking, cxliv. from the several charters of Bertulph and Edred, kings of England, here printed, N^{os} V. and VIII. but, notwithstanding the assurance of these grants, we find the Fenns frequently invaded. Of the invasion by the people of Holand and the prior of Spalding, in the reign of Henry II. see before p. 50, 51; again t. John, p. 54; the abbot of Peterborough, in the same reign, p. 55; and Appendix, N^o XXI. In the same reign of H. III. the jurors of Elow wapentake presented the abbot of Croyland to the justices itinerant at Lincoln, for obstructing the water-course by planting willows.

“ Jurat’ de wappent’ de Elow p’sentant qd duo fuerunt cursus aque in coi ripa de Croiland, unus cursus remocior est & alius p’pinq’ior, & dicunt qd cursus p’pinq’ior fuit rectus cursus & satis p’fundus, ubi navigantes a’siamen’ cum navibus & batellis suis potuerunt p’terire. Et dicunt qd abbas Croilandie plantando sup ripam illam salices obstruxit & artavit filum p’dci recti cursus & p’pinq’ioris, unde trans’euntes impediuntur habere navigacoem suam sicut habere consueverunt. Ideo ad iudicium de abbe Croiland. Posteaquam convictus est p’ p’fatos xii juratos & p’ iustic’ tunc commorantes in com’ isto quia transitum p’ ripam illam fecerunt qd cursus aque p’dce ripe commodior & decentior est loco quo nunc est quam loco veteri quem ipsi jur’ p’sentaverunt, non tamen cursus aque illius adeo largus & profundus sit sicuti nunc est qd cursus iste rectus est & non obliquus veluti cursus antiquus; & ideo cursus iste novus fiet in eod’ statu in quo nunc. Et abbas est inde quietus.” Register, fol. 60. Dugd. Hist. of Imbank. p. 212.

Maurice Johnson, esq. steward of the manor of Croyland, shewed the Spalding Society a very antient entry on velom from the Court Rolls of the manor of Croyland, setting forth the bye laws made at that court for fixing rates on ferrying from Clote to Croyland id., thence to Walranshall id., and as much returning, and double of strangers in fair weather, and treble in stormy and tempestuous; made A. D. 1330, 3 Ed. III. and 6 of the prelacy of Henry de Catewick, 26th lord abbot of Croyland, then lord of that manor, and a prosecution by way of presentment in that lord’s court against 17 licensed ferrymen (*naute*) for disobeying those bye laws in taking more *in scandalum d’ni abb’is* 1338. From Clote, where there is a barr erected on the bank, to Croyland is now a road on that bank, and a toll taken at that barr, the repairing that bank being at the charge of

of the lord. The *mala tolmeta*, or excessive tolls taken for passage or ferries were always an article of enquiry, and hereby ordered to be given in charge to the leet jury; for the process is against the offenders, being *naute de Crouland qui naves habent ad de . . . ment comitat' allocat'* that were licensed by the lord in his court there, and therefore there responsible.

10 E. III. a petition was exhibited to the king and council in parliament, setting forth the perils and losses sustained by badness of the road between Croyland and Spalding, and greater mischief likely to ensue, which might be avoided by making a new causeway between the town of Croyland and a place called the Brother House, by the said abbot on his own ground, for which he was to be allowed to take toll. The abbot objected to the length, three miles of fenny soil, and low situation, liable to be overflowed in winter, and broken through by bargemen and mariners, and high winds, and the number of bridges: the toll to be XII d. a barge in tempestuous weather, XII d. a loaded cart, VI d. a loaded horse, II d. a loaded man, every horse without a load III d. and every man I d. and in great storms and floods double for water carriage, for seven years, and after that time half price. This remained unanswered two years, when, on a fresh application of the inhabitants of Kesteven and Holand to parliament, a writ of enquiry issued, but what was done therein Sir William Dugdale says he found not. (Ib. 213. Pat. 10 E. III. p. 2. m. 8. in dorso.)

But in Easter term at Lincoln, 23 E. III. the jurors for divers wapentakes in this county presented, among other things enumerated by Dugdale (Ib. 214.) that there had wont and ought to be a certain common highway from Spalding to Brotherhouse, and from thence to Croyland, which ought to be repaired by the abbot and town of Croyland, with the bridges over the trenches, whereas it was now obstructed by a dunghill laid there by the abbot's servants, and that abbot Henry and his convent had appropriated to themselves the part of that highway at the end of Croyland town, and planted there willows and other trees, to the great hindrance of the passengers. The jury, however, found that there was no such road for all passengers from Brotherhouse to Croyland, but only for all passengers in barges and boats in the river Weland, and the abbot and town of Croyland were not bound to repair any way there, nor make or maintain any bridges, and the abbot and convent were discharged of the presentment in this and the other points. Register, f. 27. a. Placit. coram rege, term. Hil. 24 E. III. rot. 34. Linc.

40 E. III. the jurors presented the town of Spalding for neglecting to scour the river Weland, from the house of William at Townesende of Spalding to Brotherhouse. They replied it was an arm of the sea subject to the tide, and therefore they were not liable, and desired a jury might be summoned. Dugd. 215. ex bund. de brev. & record. Wallias, &c. tangentib. n. 10.

Memorandum, that from the time of the foundation of this abbey until the days of Sir John Wake, who lived t. E. II. and III. nothing was done against the abbot of Croyland for raising a bank in Gokelland marsh in Holand. But in the time of Thomas Wake, son of Sir John, the said bank was made, and the abbot of Croyland made it from Kenulphston to Croyland town, alias Dykeend (from which place the lordship of Depyng began and continued to Wodelade)

till the time of the duke of Somerset. Then the said duke by his own power removed the said abbot from that bank, and compelled him more by riot than by any reason to make a bank from Dykeend to Wodelode, which banks the said duke and his lordship ought to have made, by reason whereof the said abbot and his tenants were charged more than they ought to be by three parts. Dugdale, 214. ex Registro.

3 H. V. there was an award made between the abbot of Croyland and the inhabitants of Spalding and Pinchbek by John Woodhous, chancellor of the diocese of Lincoln, John Leventhorp, receiver, and William Babington, one of the counsel of the said duke, with the assistance of Richard Norton, chief justice of the Common Pleas, and the rest of the justices of that court, who decreed to the said abbot and his successors all the soil of Goggisflood, together with the whole fishing and fowling therein, and that the said inhabitants of Spalding and Pinchbek should be excluded from taking any other profits therein, excepting common of pasture. Ib. 218. ex Chron. de Croyland compositis, t. H. VII.

17 H. VI. the abbot was indicted for not repairing a certain bank in Croyland, extending from Brotherhouse to the Clote, thence to the triangular bridge in that town, and so to Dovedale Clote in Croyland; another bank in Croyland called Sharpefdyke within a certain marsh there called the Purceynt, which bank reached from Brotherhouse to Plantefeld in Thorney: a third bank in Croyland called Winterdyke, within the said Purceynt marsh, from the Clote to the side of Croyland abbey; and a fourth bank within the Purceynt marsh on the west side of Shepes Ee, from Dovedale Clote, near the division between Multon and Whaplode; and a fifth called Moredyke, also in the said marsh from Shepes Ee to Afendyk. The jury proved that the abbot and convent repaired these banks only for their own private conveniency. Dugd. 217. ex Registro, f. 79. b.

In the same reign the abbot was indicted for not repairing a certain clough, called Shipley in Dovedale in Croyland parish, then broken down, from 36 H. VI. by reason of which the lands were overflowed. The abbot appeared by attorney at Deping, 2 E. IV. and pleaded not guilty; but because he would not contest therein with the king, he submitted and desired to be admitted to pay his fine, which the court assessed at vi s. viii d. Ib. 217. ex Reg. f. 110. in cedula.

“Memd’, qd a° r. r. Henrici VI. xxxi° Willus Roce de Deping & Willus Flaket de eod’ venientes ad Croyland vert’ ppriis & voluntariis innotescabant Johi Witlyfley de Croyland p̄dca de corpore mortuo cujusd’ hōis ignoti jacente infra limites & bundas de Gokyfland, que est pochia de Croyland & infra limites & pochiam ejusd’ & sic p̄ relatum dñi Johis Witlyfley ad aures Johis abbis Croyland, qui mittens Ricum Slynge & Simonem Andrew tunc confres cum Rico Walles balivo ac aliis tam de villa quam familia sua ad numerum quatuordecim p̄sonar’ corpus sursum levare fecit deferend’ ad eccliam Croyland in cujus cimi terio p̄ visum & licenciam coronatoris traditum fuit sepulture.” Reg. Croyl. fol. 1.

7 H. IV. John Pykrell was found drowned in Alderlound marsh two furlongs from the windmill towards Southlake, over against the stone cross, and being carried to Croyland, was, on view of John Bayly, coroner, buried in the church yard.

13 H. VI. John Hardy of Croyland coming from Deping in his own boat (*in limbo proprio*) was drowned half a rood on this side (*citra*) the stone cross called Kenulphston, and after view of Thomas Harrison, coroner, in Holland, was buried in Croyland church yard.

1 H. VII. Simon Pygg, of Cowbit, naif of the prior of Spalding, coming from Croyland in a little boat (*navicula*) with his son John, a lad about 10 years old, fell into the Weland at Wodelode, and was drowned beyond Wodlode near Whyghthous; and after view by John Stevenson, then the abbot of Croyland's coroner, was buried in Croyland church yard.

“Q'd custos cignorum dñi regis non habebit wayffs neq^r strayffs cignorum infra dñium apd Croyld’.

Memd' qd Wiltus Bride custos cignorum dñi regis in ptib^s de Holland in com' Lincoln' p^r tras dñi regis patentes p^rtendens habere ad usum dñi regis oēs cignos volatiles & volantes & non signatos necnon & extraturas & veivatos tam infra precinctum Croyland quam extra infra dñium Croylandiæ, visis ab eo & intellectis div^rfor' regum cartis abbi Croyland concessis & possessione annua talium cignor' volatiliū non signator' veivator' & extraturar' in dñio suo Croyland contingentium oīū p^rdcor' expers & vacuus recessit inde quietus, & dñus abbas Croyland in pacifica possessione oīū taliū cignorum p^rdcor' existens & regum Anglie libtatib^s sibi concessis libere & pacifice gaudet. Acta sunt hæc 11 die in Julii a. r. r. E. IV. 17. (1478) Wm. Bride.” Of him see in the Whaplode riot. p. 98.

In the same register, fol. 19. a. is a copy of a perambulation between the counties of Lincoln and Cambridge, to determine to which county the fen between Wisbech and Hoyland belonged, about the time of H. III.

Fol. 21—27. Two perambulations between Holand and Kesteven, 13 and 18 R. II.

9 E. I. The abbot indicted certain persons for dispossessing him of lands in Gedney, a sea wall cast up, half on his land and half on that of Peter de Gonshill, who had carried off the crest of a dyke (*crestam fossati*) which the abbot and his predecessors used to feed. The abbot carried his point. fol. 131. a.

Fol. 20. a. b. Processus factus in trailbaston occasione fractionis & destructionis guttur' ex parte oriental' crucis apud Brothhous. 11 Jul. 2 E. III. 1328.

“Henri abbe de Croilaund se pleynt de William de Well de Multon, Reynaud de Welle de mesme la ville, Adam Kede de mesme la ville, Bertelmew Pynder de mesme la ville, & John le fuitz Nichol de Multon, de ceo qe mesmes ceux, William, Reynaud, Adam, Bertelmew, & John, p^r assent & p^rcurement des toutz les comuners des villes de Spaldyng, Weston, & Multon; le meskerdy en le symaigne de Pentecost l'an du regne le roy qore est secunde, a force & armes une guttere d'une sewere de mesmes celuy abbe pres de Brothhous en Croiland p^r qele la preceynte de la abbaie fust ensewe,” &c. by which means the precincts of the abbey were surrounded by water, “& le dit abbe perdit le profit de cynk cents acres de pre & de

de pasture" to the damage of 100 marks; whereupon a jury gave him 20 shillings damages.

Process about a sewer at Shepee, 24 E. III. said to have been first obstructed by one abbot Richard, and maintained by abbot Henry, to the great damage of the lands. fol. 110, 111, 112.

Agreement between John abbot of Croyland and Robert prior of Spalding, on the one part, and Sir William Bonevyle and Elizabeth his wife on the other, about making and repairing, for forty years, a new dyke, "p le Oldhee," within the precinct, as it extends from Brotherhous as far as Cachcoold, 11 H. VI. fol. 40. See Dugdale on Imbanking, p. 216.

Processus de fossatis infra & circa procinctum non reparand' a. 13 Johis abbis. fol. 79—81. See Dugdale on Imbank. 217.

Fol. 28. a. Inquisition about a fishery from Brotherhous to Wodelode, 22 E. III.

Agreement between Thomas abbot of Croyland and John prior of Spalding about the said fishery, 1374, 48 E. III. fol. 39. 40.

14 E. . By the presentment of a jury of Spaldingmen of the holders of land on the East side of Spalding bank, it appears that the abbot of Croyland held there two acres and a half, and in a return of the sea dykes (*fossat' maris*) of the fee of the abbot of Croyland on the east side of the bank, each acre *ad 111 ped' & di' & 11 pol'*, the abbot of Croyland and the heir of Simon Montfort for one acre, three feet and a half, and two *pollic'*.

The abbot of Croyland, for one quarter of an acre, one foot and a half, and eight *pollic'*, &c. fol. 115—119.

Agreement between William prior of Spalding and Ralph abbot of Croyland, about 110 acres of wood and 1760 acres of marsh in Weston, Multon, and Spalding. Imperfect.

On Saturday, Feb. 19, 1763, the bank broke against Brotherhouse, by which means Postland was laid upwards of three feet under water. The breach was attempted to be stopped at the beginning by sinking a lighter, which was immediately carried away and broken to pieces by the violence of the stream, and another was destroyed in the same manner. The sudden distress of the tenants was so great that they were obliged to remove their families immediately to Croyland, and their cattle into the high country or any rising ground they could find. The breach running eight days successively before it could be taken, the water was happily stopped on Sunday, Feb. 27.

Peterborough abbey, being first founded, was endowed with lakes and water-courses, which extended, as they thought, into the territories of the abbey of Croyland. Hence frequent disputes between them, which were settled by the fine, N° XXI. p. 55. levied 1206. 7. John, between Acharius abbot of Peterborough, and Henry Longchamp abbot of Croyland, of certain lands fens in Peykirke and S. to Croyland. Another was levied within a month after, June 24, 31 Hen. III. 1247, after certain infractions into the former by Peterborough, between Richard Bardeney

deney abbot of Croyland, complainant, and William Hotot abbot of Peterborough, and for adjusting the plaintiff's right to a bridge and fair. To evince their rights and prove the infraction, was added to the end of this instrument a covenant between both, Robert Lindsey, abbot of Peterborough, and Henry Longchamp, of Croyland, anno ab inc. 1216. (18 John and 1 Hen. III.) under the seals of both these prelates and their convents. The originals of these several deeds were shewn to the Spalding Society, 1746.

N^o LVIII.Abbot *Lytlyngton*.*Pardonacio Regis Henrici VI.*

Vol. 44. 183.

HENRICUS, Dei grā, &c. oībs ballivis & fidelibus suis ad quos p̄sentes lre p̄venerint sal'. Sciatis q̄d de grā n̄ra sp̄ali & ex certa sciencia & mero metu n̄ro pardonavimus, remisimus, & relaxavimus Johi Lytlyngton abbi de Croyland & ejusd' loci conventui oīmodas transgressionēs offensas, misprisiones, contemptus, & impetiēces p̄ ipsos abbem & convent' ante nonum diem Aprilis ultimo p̄teritum contra formam statutor' de libatis pannor' & capicior' f̄cos, &c. Teste meipso ap' Westmonast' 9 Julii, a. r. n. 24. P̄ ipsum regem in parlo. Abbey Reg. fol. 216. a. b.

H. VI. a. r. 38. granted abbot Litlyngton all fines, amerciaments, redemptions, issues, and penalties, of all tenants and residents in Croyland, in all the king's courts, writings, mandates, bills, &c. and execution thereof by their own bailiff within the town, so that no sheriff, escheator, coroner, feodary, bailiff, or other king's officers shall interfere, nor clerk of the market of the household (*mercati hospicii n'ri*) enter the town. He also granted all chattels of felons, outlaws, fugitives, wainar', &c. fol. 136. b.

N^o LIX.

Ex MSto Harl. 604, fol. 3.

SEXTO idus Junii, anno regni E. III. 3^o, Henricus de Cafewyk abbas de Croyland fecit dno Robto de Ramefey abbt de Burgo Sancti Petri fidelitatem apud Singlesole pro ter' quam tenuit in Paykirke de abbate de Burgo, &c.

Die Veneris prox' post festum Epiphanie anno Edwardi Tertii 33, Thomas de Bernak, abbas de Croyland, fecit Robto de Sanfey, abb' de burgo Sancti Petri, fidelitatem, apud Singlesole burg', pro tenementis quæ tenet in Paykirke.

Die Sancti Michaelis, anno Ricardi Secundi decimo quinto, dñs Joñes de Ascheby, abbas de Croyland, fecit dno Nicho de Elmeftowe, abbati de burgo Sancti Petri, fidelitatem apud Singelfolt burg', pro tenementis, &c. in Paykerke.

Henricus de Stanhowe in martirio Sancti Laurentii, anno quarto Hen. III. dedit monasterio Croyland ter' in Gedny, Holbeche, & Quapelade. Teste Egidio de Gonfill.

Willmus comes Albemarle confirmat, &c. totam terram de Gedney Fulconi de Oyry & heredibus suis, & Gavinus de Oyri quiete clamavit totum suum jus in predictis predicto Fulconi. Testes, Galfrid de Capella, Franc' vicecom' Albemarle, Gerard Fanecorut, Anselm Befot, Galfrid de Avenis, Eustac' de Villiers, Galfrid' de Sartun, Illar' de Zefstnale, Hugo de Galmerevyle, Walt' de Oyri, Stephano fratre Franc' vicecom' Albemarle, Hugo de Oyry, Hugo de Ulundemarkers, & Galfridus de Oyry.

Edwardus abb' Croyland dedit Algaro de Flet tenement' in Holbech & Croyland, &c.

Willus fil' Thomæ de Flet dedit mon' Croyland tenement' in Croyland.

Nigellus fil' Socci de Flet quiete clamavit mon' Croyland de tenemento predicto in Croyland.

Ricardus de Weethorp & Alicia uxor sua quiete clamaverunt mon' Croyland partem unius tofte & prati quam Henricus abbas Croyland ei dedit & que fuit Jocelini pater Willielmi, &c.

Gal-

Galfridus fil' Hugonis de Valle Dei dedit monast' Croyland unam placeam in villa de Croyland.

Henricus abbas Croyland dedit Hugoni de Valle Dei tenementum in Croyland.

Concordia in curia regis anno H. III. 9. inter Reinerum de Burgo & Joannam uxorem ejus, Warinum filium Hugonis & Aliciam uxorem ejus, Herveum de Slanso & Aliciam uxorem ejus petent', & Ricardum abbatem Croyland tenent' de tenemento in Croyland predict', quiete clamaverunt predicto Ric' abbi Croyland totum jus suum in predicto tenento.

Nichus de Morburn fil' Osberti de Colario dedit mon' Croyland tenement' in Croyland.

Anno regni Edwardi Primi undecimo, Ric' abbas de Croyland dimisit Albrede uxori Will'i de Camera custodiam Johis fil' & heredis Will'mi de Camera & terrarum que fuerunt Will'mi in Langtoft & Croyland. Et si contingat predictum Johem discedere ante plenam etatem, tunc predicta Albreda habebit custodiam ter' usque ad plenam ætatem Will'mi fratris Johis, &c.

Ricardus de Wadyngworthe abbas Croyland dedit terras in Halington ad opus pauperum.

Ranulphus abbas Croyland (pro decimis garbar' de Gedney quas Thomas de Well predecessor ad fabricam sustentand' & emendand' domus de Croyland dedit) dat manerium de Halyngton ad usum predictum, & preterea constituit quod elemosinarius dabit annuatim duodecim marcas argenti duobus capellanis pro animabus Rogeri de Turkleby, Walteri & Thom' fratrum suor' & uxor' predictor' Rogeri & Walteri, &c. Datum in capitulo nostro Croyland xiiii kalendas Aprilis, anno Dñi 1272.

Ricardus abbas secundus anno 1290[3] tertio mensis Septembris, cum consensu conventus Croyland constituit statuta ad regendum domum de Croyland, &c. que statuta Johes de Dalderby epus Lincoln confirmavit. Datum apud Bugden, 6 idus Novembris, 1313, & consec' ep'i 14.

Ricardus abbas Croyland assignavit pro aniversario suo quinque marcas percipiendas de manerio de Thurning ad duos terminos anni ad festum dñi & festum Pasce per equales portiones, distribui per manus servientis de Uterborne & propositi de Thurning, &c. Dat' apud Croyland die Sancti Michaelis, 1302.

Ricardus abbas constituit unam marcā argenti singulis annis percipiendam per manus propositi de Thurning distribui in anniversario Robti de Chesterton.

Henricus epus Lincoln confirmat cartam abbatis & mon' Croyland de inveniundo unum presbiterum secularem celebrat' pro anima Ricardi filii Petri de Hoddyle de

Chele dudum seneschalli epi Lincoln & Simonis de Luffenham, & animabus patrum, matrum, sororis, & omnium defunct' in capella in le Brodedrone juxta & Sowyk in parochia de Quappelad. Dat' Linc', 1322.

Concordia anno 2 Ricardi inter abbatem de Croyland & Godeford Copefrenchis de Spalding de cursu aquæ de Westlade.

Hugo fil' prioris de Wyke dedit Johi fil' Gippe terras in Spalding (Iste prior de Wyk fuit tempore Robti abbatis).

Willmus fil' Hugonis de Wyk predicti dedit mon' Croyland reditum duoden' denar' in terra predicta in Spalding, &c. Et Eva uxor Hugonis predicti confirmat reditum predictum.

Hugo de Riparia dedit Ade Marvir unam placeam edificatam in Spalding.

Prior de Spalding clamat quoddam telonium quod vocatur Turfol [*Thurtol*] per totum annum in villa de Spalding de omnibus extraneis mercatoribus.

Willus de Dunton, miles, dedit mon' Croyland tenementum & terras in Pikefale, (Aloyse fuit uxor Willi predicti) sicut donationem Radulphus de Dunton frater Willmi de Dunton confirmavit.

Edwardus abbas Croyland &c. dedit Robto de Fraunceys filio Simonis unam bovata[m] terre in Pincebek, &c.

Concordia anno Hen. II. 28, coram Willielmo Boyfot vicecomite Lincoln' inter Robertum abbatem de Croyland et Galfridum de Helpingham de terra in Pincebek, &c.

Johes fil' Galfrid' de Helpingham concedit Willmo fratri suo unam bovata[m] terre & dimid' in Pincebek.

Henricus abbas Croyland dedit unam bovata[m] terre in Pincebek Waltero fil' Ulfi.

Amicia quondam uxor Willmi de Lafford quiete clamavit mon' Croyland terram quam Walter' fil' Ulfi de ipsa tenuit.

Rogerus fil' Reynaldi de Multon dedit mon' Croyland ter' in Multon.

Thomas fil' Thomæ de Multon pro salute anime sue & Saræ uxoris sue, &c. dedit mon' Croyland ter' in Muleton quam Bartholomeus avunculus suus tenuit. Iste Thomas fuit tempore Henrici abbatis.

Thomas de Weston fil' Walteri de Flete dedit mon' Croyland ter' in Weston.

Ex

Ex MSto Harl. 5855, fol. 113.

Robertus
Gyffard.Reginaldus Gyffard. Matilda
uxor.

Rogerus Gyffard.

Notum sit quod ego Reginaldus Giffard do, &c. Deo & Sancto Guthlaco & monachis Croyland de proprio feudo meo, &c. concedente & confirmante Rogero filio meo, &c. duo virgatas t're in Drydrayton de feudo regis Scotie, &c. juxta mansionem meam que fuit patris mei Roberti Giffard, &c. Hiis testibus; Hugone milit' de Cotenham, Henrico fratre ejus.

Sciant omnes, &c. quod ego Rogerus filius Willm de Draitiona do, &c. Deo & S^{co} Guthlaco & monachis de Croyland, &c. Godwynum Kyng & uxorem ejus & omnes pueros illorum, &c. Ista autem donacio facta est consensu Willmi filii Rogeri.

Notum sit, &c. quod ego Ricus filius Rogeri de Draiton concessi, &c. Deo & S^{co} Guthlaco de Croyland, &c. Godwynum Kyng & uxor ejus & pueros illorum & terr', &c.

Notum sit, &c. quod ego Rogerus Gyffard filius Reginaldi Giffard dedi, &c. Reginaldo de Well pro homagio & servicio suo totam terram absque retinentia quod Ad' filius Wydonis Giffard tenuit de feodo meo in villa de Draiton, scil', &c.

Finalis concordia fca in curia dñi regis apud Cantabrig' a die Pasche in unum mensem, anno regni regis Henrici filii regis Johis 12^o inter Robertum filium Wydonis petent', & Henricum abbatem de Croyland tenent' de quadringent' novem acris t're cum ptinent' in Draiton.

N^o LX.

From the Registers of the Court of Augmentations in the Exchequer.

C R O Y L A N D.

MEMORAND' qđ tmino pasche vidlt vicesimo sexto die Aprilis anno regni dñi regis nunc Henrici octavi tricesimo sexto Thomas Coville generosus venit in cur' dñi dñi regis augmentat' revencionũ corone sue, & ptulit ibidem quoddam scriptum sub sigillo conventuali nup monastii de Croyland in com' Lincoln modo disolut' fact' & sigillat', & petit illud allocari; cujus quidem scripti tenor sequit' in hec verba: Omib' Xpi fidelib' ad quos hoc psens scriptum pvenit Johes pmissione divina abbas monastii be Marie, Sctorq, Bartlei & Guthlaci de Croyland in com' Lincoln' & ejusdem loci conventus saltm in dño sempitnam. Sciatis nos pfat' abbem & conventum unanimi assensu & consensu nris dedisse, concessisse, & hoc psenti scripto nro confirmasse distco nob' in Xpo Thome Coville generoso p bono servicio suo nob' & monastio nro pdco ante hec tempora impens' quandam annuitatem five annualem redditum triginta triũ solidor' & quatuor denar' legalis monete Anglie exeunt' de & in manio nro de Gedeney, ac de & in omib' tris & ten' nris cum suis ptin' in Gedney pdict' in com' pdict'; hend' & pcipiend' dcam annuitatem five redditum triginta triũ solidor' & quatuor denar' pfat' Thome Coville & assign' suis durante vita ad festa Scti Michis archi & annunciacois be Marie Virginis equis porcoib' annuatim solvend'; & si contingat dcam annuitatem five annualem redditum triginta triũ solidor' & quatuor denar' aut aliquam inde pcellam a retro fore non solut' in pte vel in toto ad aliquod festum festor' pdictor' quo solvi debeat extunc bene liceat & licebit pfat' Thome Coville & assign' suis in pdict' maniu nrm de Gedney ac omes tras & ten' nra in Gedney pdict' intrare & distringere & districoes sicq' ibidem capt' licite asportare, effugare, impcare, ac penes se retinere, quousq' ipse de pdict' annuitate five annuali redditu viginti triũ solidor' & quatuor denar' una cum arreragiis inde sique fuerunt eis plenar' fuit satisfact' & psolut' & nos pfat' abbas & convent' posuim' pfat' Thomam Coville in possessionem annualis redditus p solucoem sibi duodecim denar'. In cujus rei testimoniu huic psenti scripto nro sigillum nrm coe apposuim'. Dat' in domo nostra capitulari apud Croyland pdict' vicesimo quarto die Augusti anno regni Henrici octavi Dei gra Anglie & Francie regis fidei defensoris dñi Hibnie & in tra supmi capitis Anglicane ecclie vicesimo nono. Et quia p debitam exaiacoem in hac pte fact' & hit' vider' cur' pdce scriptum

scriptum p̄d̄c̄m fact' & sigillat' fuisse bona fide & absq; coniva fraude seu dolo, ideo scriptum illud p̄ cancellar' & consilium cur' p̄d̄c̄e allocat' & ordinat' & decretum est p̄ eosd̄m cancellar' & consilium q̄d p̄d̄c̄us Thome Coville hebit & gaudebit sibi et assign' suis ad t̄minū vite sue d̄cam annuitatem five annualem redditum triginta triū solidor' & quator denar' p̄ annū p̄ manus recept' exit' & revencionū d̄c̄i nup' monastii p̄ tempore existen' de eisd̄m exitib' & revecoib' ad festa in p̄d̄c̄o scripto limitat' p̄ equales porcoēs solvend' q̄dq; Thomas hebit omnia arreragia d̄c̄e annuitatis a tempore dissolucois d̄c̄i nup' monastii hucusq; ei debita solvenda eciam p̄ manus recept' p̄dict'; proviso semp q̄d si imposterum debet' modo p̄bat' fuit coram cancellar' & consilio cur' p̄d̄c̄e p̄ tempore existen' q̄d p̄d̄c̄us Thomas Coville d̄cam annuitatem triginta triū solid' & quatuor denar' ratione & p̄textu script' p̄dict' in forma p̄d̄c̄a here & gaudere non debeat q̄d tunc & deinceps hec p̄sens decret' vacuū sit ac nullius vigoris in lege, aliquo c̄lo five articulo in p̄senti decreto content' in contrar' inde non obstan'.

The following annuities were granted by the said abbot John.

To William Turnour, gent. "pro bono consilio & auxilio nobis & monasterio n̄ro p̄d̄c̄o ante hæc tempora inpenfis aliisque de causis ann' five ann' red' lx s̄." from the manors of Elmyngton and Glapthorn co. Northampton. Done in chapter 24 Jan. 30 H. VIII.

To John Browne, clerk, xxxiii s̄. iv d̄. out of Croyland manor, 10 Oct. 30 H. VIII.

John Mayes, xl s̄. an. from Whaplode, Nov. 5, 30 H. VIII.

William Sympfon, iv marks sterling, on Beby manor, Leicestershire, Oct. 20. 30 H. VIII.

Thomas Hennege, armig. generosus de camera privata regis xl s̄. out of Bucknall manor, co. Linc', 16 Sept. 28 H. VIII.

John Celecester, gen. xx s̄. from Drydrayton and Hogenton, co. Camb. Oct. 1, 30 H. VIII.

Athelardus Welby of Gedney, gen. xxxiii s̄. iv d̄. from Gedney, ult. Jan. 30 H. VIII.

Richard Draycottes, xiii s̄. iv d̄. in Boston, Feb. 10, 29 H. VIII.

Robert Lyttelbury, gent, xxxiii s̄. iv d̄. in Claxby, Aug. 28, 29 H. VIII.

Richard Peycok of Croyland, yoman, iv marcs from Whaplod, 10 Dec. 27 H. VIII.

John Wendon de Boston, "musico & in medicinis experto, pro bono & fidele servicio sue, ac eciam pro consilio benevolentiaque nobis & monasterio," xxvi s̄. out of our cellula de Freston modo sic vocat', and all lands there, 8 Oct. 30 H. VIII.

Walter Graver xx s̄. de firmario manerii de Hokyngton, co. Camb. Sept. 22, 30 H. VIII.

John Bellowe, gen. xl s̄. in Halynton and Legborn, 20 Dec. 30 H. VIII.

Robert Hartopp, aurifaber & civis Lond. xx s̄. on all lands co. Camb. Ap. 28, 30 H. VIII.

John Bawde, gen. xx s̄. on all lands in Crowlande, Sept. 8, 30 H. VIII.

Thomas

Thomas Bowgh of Lond. gen. xl s. in Drydrayton, co. Camb. 10 Sept. 30 H. VIII.

Richard Justis "Gromulo Garderobe dne precharissime consortis dñi domini regis Anglie regine corrodium sive sustentacionem in monasterio pñco quod extendit ad valorem v marc' p an' jure & libertate ecclie Croyland pñce," Sep. 15, 1523, 15 H. VIII.

William Knyght of Spaldyng xxvi s. and viii d. in Spaldyng, Feb. 9, 30 H. VIII.

Anthony Orby, gen. xx s. in Holbeche, 16 Aug. 20 H. VIII. 1537.

George Seynt Poll, xx s. in Langtoft and Balton, 20 Ap. 30 H. VIII.

Richard Fryskenev, xl s. in Soterton, co. Linc. Oct. 1. 30 H. VIII.

Robert Bleyk, xx s. in Burthorpe and Wanthorpe, co. Linc. 16 Oct. 30 H. VIII.

Silvester Todde aurifaber et civis Lond. xxvi s. viii d. in Cravesdale in South Weyborne, co. Hant. Oct. 4, 29 H. VIII.

John Degle, xxvi s. viii d. in Spaldyng, 7 Sep. 30 H. VIII.

James Tyttington, xx s. in Croyland, 1 Feb. 29 H. VIII.

To William Parre miles & Robert Tyrwhytt, arm. office of Capitalis seneschalli sive senesche manerii nri de Wedlyngborowe, co. Northampton, and all others in that county, and an annuity of v marcs out of Wedlyngborowe manor, &c. 18 Nov. 30 H. VIII.

William Parre, mil. & Richard Thorkmorton, gen. xl s. in Wellingborough, 12 Ap. 26 H. VIII.

Richard Pepys, offic' ballive sive ballivat' & collect' red' maner' nri de Cottenham, Hokynton, & Drydrayton, co. Camb. iv l. vi s. out of the said manors, Jan. 11, 30 H. VIII.

Thomas Walpole, gent. de Whaplod, office of bailif and collector of that manor, and iv marcs, 1 Feb. 30 H. VIII.

John Peyke of Wellingborough, yoman, xxvi s. viii d. out of Wellingborough, Jan. 7, 29 H. VIII.

William Parre, mil. one of the king's council, office of seneschall of the manors of Wellingborough, Addyngton in Elmyngton cum Glapthorne, co. Northampton, "cum potestate nominand', constituend', & instituend' in offic' subseneschor' clicor' curiar' nri baillivor' atque ministror' alior' nri." xl s. 20 Sept. 27 H. VIII.

Richard Ogle of Pynchbek, "officium clici cur' nri in ptbs Holland & Keston" 111 l. in Gedney, 18 Feb. 30 H. VIII.

He was of the Inner Temple London, and had from Spalding abbey xx s. in Spalding by prior Richard, June 10, 30 H. VIII. and from Robert abbot of Thorney xiiii s. iv d. from Woodston, co. Hunt. Sept. 1, 29 H. VIII. and from Croyland in Gedney xl s. 10 Dec. 30 H. VIII.

Thomas Pulvertoft, xx s. from Whaplode and Holbeche, 15 Nov. 1538.

William Calowe, xx s. in Whaplode, Mar. 7, 30 H. VIII.

Robert Thakker of Holbeche, yoman, leassed to him the grange and howse of Hillaetheo and pert' in the towne, feldys, and paryshe of Holbeche, with all howses, edificacions, and buildyngs, for forty years, paying to the abbot and convent, or to the master of the workes xli l. at Martynmas in wynter, and the Annunciation

nunciacion of our Lady in summer from the feste of St. Phylp and Jacobbe thapostellys next ensuing the date thereof. Oct. last, 30 H. VIII.

Thomas Pulvertoft xx s. in Whaplode and Holbeche, 15 Nov. 1538.

Robert Wyngfelde, gent. de Helpstow xl s. in Gedney, Dec. 10, 30 H. VIII.

George Forster, office of bailif in Baston and collector of rents both of the abbot's fee and Beamond's fee in Baston and Tetfurth v marcs, Jan. 1, 29 H. VIII.

John Dalby, xx s. in Thyrnyng. 29 Oct. 30 H. VIII.

Robert Lyttylbury, gen. bailif of Langtoft, in Kesteven, v marks in Langtoft, Oct. 7, 31 H. VIII.

Roger Wigston and his son and heir apparent William, xx s. in Gedney, Feb. 10, 30 H. VIII.

Thomas Leyton, xx s. in Dowedyck in Sutterton, Aug. 6, 29 H. VIII.

Bartholomew Peycok, xx s. in Whaplod, 1 Jan. 29 H. VIII.

Anthony Wiffendyn, gen. in lege peritum xx s. in Buckarhall and Halyngton, co. Lincoln 12 Aug. 30 H. VIII.

Gilbert Smyth, archid' Northampton and his assigns nomination to Great Addyngton rectory, dioc. Linc', Oct. 4, 1531.

William Browne, xxvi s. viii d. in Baston, Sept. 7, 29 H. VIII.

William Bogge and Thomas Bogge lease of scyte of manor place called Dawdickhall in Sutterton, parsonage of the church of Sutterton, tythe of corn, wool, hay, flax, lamb, &c. with a wyndmylne called Dawdickhall mill, tenants & futes of Dawdickhall, Sutterton, Alderchirche, and Swinshed, &c. reserving presentation to Sutterton, xxx l. for 46 years, he not to dyke the moate nor repair the chancel, 21 Dec. 20 H. VIII.

Thomas Coape, xx s. in Tetfurthe and Baston Oct 20, 30 H. VIII.

Thomas Bracayn, xx s. in Drydrayton, 20 Apr. 30 H. VIII.

Edward Gryffyn, gen. xx s. in Wellingborough, Sept. 8, 1538.

Simon Clerke of Gedney, lease of the manor (the advowson reserved) for 40 years, at xxxii l. xiii s. on the feasts of St. Bartholomew and St. Andrew; a salt-cotte called the Binhon cotte.

John, abbot of Croyland, granted to John Frysnay de Denyngton, esq. John Davy of Leke, merchant of the staple of Callais, William Dawne, Richard Frysnay, of Croyland, gen. the advowson and right of presentation to the church of Freston, 18th Oct. 1538.

Memorandum. Forasmuche as yt ys duely pved before the chancellour and counsaill of the Cowrte of Augmentaions of the revenues of our soveraigne lorde the king's crowne, that the chauntrye preste of the Chauntry, sometye called Seynte Thomas' Chauntrye, in Freston, in the countie of Lincoln, and his predecessours, chauntrye prestes there, have heretofore had and enjoyed one annuytie or annual pencon of v l. vi s. viii d. yerly payable and going oute of certeyne landes in Freston aforesaid, parcell of the possessions of the late monastery of Croylande in the countie of Lincoln, nowe dissolved. Tys therefore ordered and decreed by the saide chancellour and counsaill in the terme of Seynte Michael, that ys to saye the 7

daye of November, 36 yere of the reigne of our saide foverigne lorde Henry VIII. that the said nowe chauntrye preste shall have duringe his life the saide annuytie or annuall pencon of v l. vi s. viii d. sterling, together withe all tharrerages therof due to hym fithen and from the dissolucion of the saide late monastery of Croylande hitherto by the hondes of the receyvour of the revennues of the augmentations of our fovereigne lorde the king's crowne within the countie of Lincoln for the tyme being of the same revennues remaynyng in his handes at the feastes of th'Annunciation of our Blessed Ladie the virgin and Seynte Michaell tharchaungell, by even porcions to be paied. Provided alwayes, that the said nowe chauntrye preste shall duringe the tyme aforesaide, singe and doo duyte in the churche of Freston aforesaid as he hertofore hathe been wonte and accustomed to doo.

Copy of the Lease to William and Thomas Bogge.

This indenture, made the xxi daye of Decembre in the yere of the reigne of Henrye the Eighte, by the grace of God of Englonde and Fraunce kynge, defendoure of the faythe, and lorde of Irelande, the xxvth, betweene the revende father John, by the sufferance of God abbot of the monasterye of our blessed Lady, Seynt Bartilmewe, and Seynt Guthlake of Croylande in the countye of Lyncoln, and the covente of the same of the one ptye, and William Bogge of Sutterton in the countye aforfayd, yoman, of the other ptye, wytnessith that the sayd abbot and covent of one assente, consente, and full agremente, covenanted, graunted, demysed, and to ferme have letten and by this p'sents covenante, graunte, demyse, and to ferme do lett to the sayd William Bogge and to one Thomas Bogge hys sonne, their executours and assignes, all that the scyte of the mannour place called Dawdickhall in Sutterton aforfayde, in the ptyes aforfayde, with all the barnes, stables, and all other their howses, edifications, buyldyngs, sett and beyng upon the same scyte, with all their demaynes, londs, medowes, pastures, fedyngs, and commons, with all their appurtenances therunto belongyng as holly and as intly as the sayd William Bogge the p'misses lately helde and occupied. And also the seyde abbot and covente of one assente and consente have graunted, demysed, and to ferme letten, and by thes p'sents graunte, demyse, and to ferme do lett to the sayd William Bogge and the sayd Thomas Bogge, their executours, and assignes, the p'sonage of the churche of Sutterton aforfayde, in the ptyes aforfayd, in the sayd countye, and all maner of tythe corne, tythe haye, tythe woll, tythe lambe, tythe flaxe, and all other maner of tythes, and what soever the sayd p'sonage of the sayd churche of Sutterton in eny wyse apperteynyng or belongyng, in like maner as one Thomas Doughtye or the sayd Wylliam Bogge the same p'sonage and other the p'mises lately held and occupied as fermours to the sayd abbot and covente and their p'decessours with a wynde mylne called Dawdickhall mylne p'teynyng to the scyte of the expressed manoure, with all the appurtenances apperteynyng or belongyng to the sayd wynde mylne, excepted and alwayes reserved to the sayd abbot and covente and to theyre successours all and syngler their rents, services, and customes of all and

singler their tenants and suters belongyng or appurteynyng to the sayd manours of Dawdickhall, Sutterton, Alderchurche, Swynshed, and elsewhere, tenants of or to the sayd manours. And also excepted and to them reserved all frauncs, lybtyes, ryaltyes, to the sayd mancurs belongyng or appurteynyng. And also excepted and reserved to the sayd abbot and covente and to their successours the advowson and patronage, as well of the parsonage as of the vicarage of the sayd churche of Sutterton, when and as often, so often and as often, the sayd parsonage or other of them shall happen to be voyde by dethe, resignacon, pmutacon, privacon, cessyon, or otherwyse, or by eny other meane there duryng the sayd time. And also excepted and reserved to the sayd abbot and covent, and to their successours duryng the sayd tme all and al maner of letes, courtes, fynes, and amercyaments, wardes, maryages, relefes, eschetes, villayns, neiffes, weiffes, strayes, tolles, teame, infangtheif, outfangtheif, felons' goodes, outlawes, mennes' goodes, pfetts, advantags, revenues, and emoluments, or lets, courts, and all their ryaltyes, casuall pfetts, or comodityes, with pfetts of the same that maye or shall ryse or growe, in the sayd manour of Dawdickhall, or the sayd townes of Sutterton, Alderchurche, and Swynshed asor sayd, or in eny other place belongyng to the sayd manour. Provyded alwayes, and yt ys covenanted betwene the sayd ptyes, that the sayd Wylliam Bogge and Thomas, their executours and assignes, shall have the half of all strayes comyng within the sayd lordshippe duryng the sayd tme, if that the sayd William and Thomas and their executours and assignes do truely psente the same at eny lete and courte of the sayd abbot and hys successoures within the sayd manours holden, and diligently kept them of their ppre costes and charges the sayd strayes to the tyme they be vared out. To have and to holde the scyte of the sayde manour of Dawdickhall, with the wynde mylne and the psonage of the sayd churche of Sutterton and other the pmisses with their appurtenances before letten, except before excepted; and reserved alwayes to the sayd abbot and covent and to their successours all thyngs before reserved to the sayd William Bogge and Thomas, to their executours and assignes, from the feaste of the apostles Philippe and Jacob last past before the date herof unto thende and tme of fourtye sixe yeres then next and ymmedyatly folowyng fully to be complete fynished and ended, yeldyng and payeng for the sayd scyte of the sayd manour and other landes, teints, and the wyndmylne to them letten xxii l. of good and leafull sterlinge money of Englonde, and for the sayd psonage and tythes to the same belongyng duryng the sayd tme eight pound of good leafull money of Englonde to the sayd abbot and covent and their successours, at two sevall times in the yere, that ys to saye at the feasts of Seynt Mighell tharchaungell xv l. sterlyng, and the feastes of Philippe and Jacob called comenly Maye daye, xv l. sterling by even porcions, and by the space of all the sayd tme of fourtye yeres and sixe. And furthermore the said William Bogge and Thomas covenante and graunte for them, their executours and assignes, by thes psents, the sayd William and Thomas, their executours and assignes, shall from tyme to tyme duryng by all the sayd tme of xlvi yeres at their ppre costs and charges all and every the sayd howses, edyficons, and buyldyngs now sett, made, buylded, and being in or upon the sayd scyte of the sayd manour of Dowdickhall as well in

stone worke called groundeslynge and underpynnyng, splyntyng, thackynge, and doubynge, belongynge to the pmisses, or to eny parte or parcell of them, except one lodgynge called the Warke, buylded of breke, wiche the sayd abbot and covent and their successeurs shall repayre at all tymes duryng the sayd tyme, and also to stande and beare all maner of tymbre pteynng to the sayd scyte and manour, with all other howses and edyfycōns to them letten duryng and by all the sayd tyme of xlvi yerres at the ppre costs and charges of the sayde abbot and covent, and their successeurs. Provided alwayes, and yt ys agreed that the sayd Wyllyam Bogge and Thomas Bogge, ner eyther of them, their executours and assignes, shal be charged duryng the said tyme, with the dykyng of the moote about the sayd manour, or beare eny part of the same, but only at his pleasure, or to be charged in the repacions of the chauncell of Sutterton aforseyd, but the sayd abbot and covente and their successeurs to beare the costes of the sayd chauncell. And also the sayd Wyllyam Bogge and Thomas Bogge, their executours and assignes, covenante by thes p̄sents duryng and by all the sayd tyme to make, beare, and paye the costes and charges of dyches, hedges, and inclosures, belongynge to the sayd manour of Dawdickhall except the moote as ys aforseyd, and all other outdiches pteynng or belongynge to the sayd scyte of the sayd manour with their appurtenances to them letten, the whiche dothe lye next the king's hyewaye, or betwene ptye and ptye, the whiche the sayd dyches shal be at all tymes duryng the said tyme diked, fensed, and enclosed at the ppre costes and charges of the sayd abbot and covent and their successeurs; and all acar sylver, the whiche shal be leyde or cessed by the kyng's commissioners of his sewers for the scyte of the sayd manour with all expressed p̄mysses to them letten at eny tyme duryng the sayd tyme to be at the costes and charges of the sayd abbot and covente and their successeurs. And the sayd William and Thomas covenante by thes p̄sentes that they, their executours and assignes, all the sayd howses and buyldyngs belongynge to the said manour with the scyte of the same well and sufficiencyntly repayred, maynteyned, and rentable in all thyngs pteynng to them to do as ys above expressed, and the sayd grounds sufficiencyntly enclosed, fensed, and hedged, at the end of the sayd tyme of fourtye and sixe yerres shall leve at hys and their ppre costes and charges accordyng to the true meanyng and intente of thes p̄sentes indentures. And furthermore, the sayd William and Thomas covenante and graunte for them and their executours by thes p̄sents, that they, their executours and assignes, from tyme to tyme duryng all the sayd tyme, shall kepe hys and their standyng howse and most habitacon and abydyng upon the sayd scyte and manour place called Dawdickhall aforseyd. And also the sayd Wyllyam and Thomas covenante for them, their executours and assignes, by thes p̄sents, that they ner eny of them duryng the sayd tyme of fourtye and sixe yerres shall do no waste in or upon the sayd scyte manour of Dawdickhall aforseyd, nor of nor in eny of the pmisses. And furthermore, the sayd Wyllyam and Thomas covenante for them, their executours and assignes, that the said Wyllyam Bogge and Thomas, ner eyther of them, their executours, admynistratours, shall not fell or cut downe eny maner of woodes, underwoodes, or trees growynge in or upon the sayd scyte of the sayd manour of Dawdickhall or eny of the pmisses, wyllowes and thornes excepted, for the necessarye enclosyng of the pmisses

pmisses in the sayd manour duryng the sayd tyme accustomedly as other fermour and
 fermours heretofore have had and used, and to take, and the same to be taken in
 the seasonable tyme of the yere. And if yt happen the sayd yerely rente of xxx l.
 sterling, or eny parte or pcell therof, to be behynde and not payde to the sayde
 abbot and covent to their successours at the dayes before expressed in maner and
 forme before lymtyed by the space of one monethe duryng the sayd tyme, that
 then yt shall be leafull to the sayd abbot and covent and to their successours, and
 to their assignes, to entre into the scyte of the manour and other the pmisses, and
 into the sayd psonage and other the pnysses, and into eny part and pcell of the same,
 and there to distreyne, and the distresse there so founde to leade, dryve, beare, ca-
 rye away and ympounde, and with hym and them to reteyne to the tyme that the
 sayd abbot and covent and their successours of the sayd rent of xxx l. and evy pcell
 therof, and of the arrerags of the same yf any be, with suche costes, damages, and
 expenses as they shall be susteyned by the reason of withholdyng of the same to the
 sayd abbot and covent, and to their successours, to be fully contented, satisfyed,
 and payde. And if yt happen the sayd yerely rent of thirtye poundes, or eny pte
 or pcell therof, to be behynde and not payed to the sayd abbot and covent and to
 their successours or assignes at the dayes before expressed duryng the sayd tyme
 in maner and forme byfore lymtyed by the space of eight wekes, that then yt
 shalbe leafull to the sayd abbot and covent and to their successours, as well into
 the scyte of the sayd manour and other the pmisses to them letten, as into the sayd
 psonage and other the pmisses to them letten to reentre and evy pt and pcell of the
 same, and the same to have agayne and repoffese as in their furst and prystyne es-
 tate, thes indentures, eny covenante, article, or close, or eny other thyng therin con-
 teyned and specified within the same indentur to the contrarye notwithstanding.
 And also the sayd William and Thomas covenante for them, their executours, and
 assignes, by thes p'sents, that yt shall be leafull to the sayd abbot and covent, and
 their successours and assignes, at all tymes hereafre duryng and by all the sayd
 tyme of fourtye and sixe yeres, to have free passage in, throughe, and by the same
 manour, and the grounds to same belongyng, with carts and cariagiags at all tymes
 necessary and covenyent for the said abbot and covent, their successours, the stew-
 ardes, bayliffs, officers, and other assignes, and they and evy of them to have in-
 gresse and regresse into the sayd scyte of the sayd manour of Dowdickhall, with all
 the appurtenances, and into all londes teints to the sayd manour belongyng, for the
 viewyng of the repacons of the same, and for the kepyng of the letes and three
 wekes courtes, and for all other, as fayres and busynes to be done in and about
 the same, as for eny other cause or causes for the sayd abbot and covent and their
 successours when yt shall seme to them convenyent. Moreover the sayd Wyllm and
 Thomas covenante and graunte for them, their executours and assignes, to and
 with the sayd abbot and covent and their successours, by thes p'sents, that they
 and their assignes shall synde to the sayd abbot and covent and to his successours
 shvnts, and to the steward of the letes and courtes there, as often as eny of them
 shall come to the sayd manour of Dawdickhall at all their letes and courtes and
 all other tymes in the yere, easement in the hall chambres, stables, and all other
 howses and edificacons their, for them and their company, and to synde to them

at

at the ppre costes and charges of the sayd Wyllm and Thomas, their executors and assignes, convenient beddyng with all other necessar' howseholde stuffe, with fewell, heye, and lyter, and gresse in the tyme of the yere for their horses, from tyme to tyme the sayd tyme duryng, and so longe tyme as the said abbot and covent, their successours, hys steward and servants, shall have cause to lye and make their abode there. And the sayd abbot and covent, for a certen somme of money to them payd at the sealyng of thes p'sents, have covenanted, bargained, and sold, and by thes p'sents bargayne and sell, to the sayd Wylliam and Thomas and to their assignes, all the woode and trees now growyng in or upon the sayd manour of Dawdickhall, excepte an elme tree growyng agaynst the hall dore. And the sayd William and Thomas to have respect, tyme, and leasure in fellyng of the sayd woode, and caryeng of the same awaye the space and tyme of fixe yeres, accomptyng the same fixe yeres from Michelmas in the yere of oure Lorde God a thousand fyve hundred thirte and thre. And afre the sayd woode be felled, the sayd William and Thomas covenante for them, their heires and executors, by thes p'sents, to enclose, fence, save, and defende the stowres of the sayd woode agaynst all maner of catell, and the same woode, underwood, so felled from tyme to tyme to kepe fenced and enclosed, so that no hurte ner danger maye come by the not enclosing of the same. In wytnes wherof to the one pte of thes p'sent indentures remaynyng with the sayd Wylliam Bogge and Thomas Bogge the sayd abbot and covent have putte their conventuall sealle. And to thother pte herof, remaynyng with the sayd abbot and covent, the sayd Wylliam and Thomas have putte their seales. Yoven in the chapytre howse at Croiland aforseyd, the day and yere abovesayd.

Copy of the Lease to Simon Clerke.

MEMORAND' qd termino Sti Michis, videlt decimo die Novembr', anno regni Henrici Octavi, Dei gra, Angl', Franc', & Hiber' regis, fidei defensoris, & intra ecclie Anglicane & Hibnie supm capitis tricesimo quinto, Simon Clercke venit in cur' dci dni regis Augmentaconum revenconum corone sue, & ptulit ibidem quandam indenturam sub sigillo conventuali nup monastii beate Marie Virginis, Scor' Barthi & Guthlaci de Croylande in com' Lincoln' modo dissolut' fact & sigillat'. Et petit illam allocari. Cujus quidem indenture tenor sequitur in hec verba. This Indenture, made the fourth daye of January, in the nyne and twenty yere of the reigne of our sovereign lorde king Henry the Eight, by the gce of God of England and Fraunce king, defendour of the faith, lorde of Irelande, and in earthe supreme headd of the church of Englande, berwene John abbott of the Monastery of our blessed ladye, Saynte Bartelmewe, and Saynte Guthlake of Croylande, in the countie of Lincoln, and the convente of the same, on the one partie, and Symon Clercke of Gedney in the parties of Hollande in the countie of Lincoln aforsaide on thother

ther partie, Witnessth that yt ys covenanted, concluded, and fully agreed betwene the saide parties in maner and forme following: That ys to saye the saide abbot and convente, by their hole assente, consente, and full agremente, have covenanted, granted, dymysed, and to ferme have letten, and by theis presents for theym and their successours covenante, graunte, dymyse, and to ferme lett unto the saide Symon Clercke their manour of Gedneye aforsaide, with the appurtenances, with all such landes, tenements, medowes, fedings, commons, and pastures, as hathe bene accustomable letten, granted, and dymysede with the same, in as ample and large maner and fourme and as holely and intierly as the saide abbot and convente the same nowe holdith and occupieth, or lately held or occupied, excepte and always reserved to the saide abbot and convente, and to their successours, the advouson of the churche of Gedney aforsaide when and as often as yt shall by any maner of meanes or waye to be voyde or fall during and by all the saide terme of this lease, and also excepted and reserved to the saide abbott and covente and to their successours all courtes leets and all maner of royalties belonging to the saide lordshipp, and the pfeites and advantages, pvisions of courtes leets, wayffs, stray, ynsanckethese and outsancketheef, wardes, releefs, eschets, and all other casualties, of bondmen, of bloode, vilayne fees, homage, wardes, eschets, releffes, wrecke of the see, treasure troave, and all other casualties to the saide manour in any wise belonging or appreyning; excepted and reserved to the saide abbot and convente, and to their successours, the copieholdes which now be in any tenant's handes within the saide towne graunted by coppie of courte roll by the saide abbot, or by any other of his pdecessours, and such fynes, pfects, and advantages as sholde, maye, or ought to come or growe to the saide abbot and convente, and to their successours, after the dethe of any tenants, alienacons, escheets, or any other forfeiture, excepte such coppie holdes as the saide Symon nowe hathe by coppie of courte roll of the graunt of the saide abbot and of his predecessours, which the saide abbot and convente covenante that the saide Symon shall have and enioye according to the purporte and effecte of the same coppie and graunte to hym made of the same, and also the saide abbot and convente graunte, dymyse, and to ferme lett to the saide Symon Clercke all their demeane landes nowe belonging to the saide manour of Gedney aforsaide, as well the landes that be in the tenure of the saide Symon as in other when they shall fall by reason of expering of the yeres of any tenants that now hathe any yeres in the same when thei shall fall. Provyded alwaye the saide Symon shall put no man frome them nor any of theym during the terme that any tenants hathe in the same, excepte it be for a iust cause. Also the saide abbot and convente doo graunte and lett to the saide Symon all their escheete landes that nowe be accepted, reputed, or taken as escheete landes forfeited; and also the saide abbot and convente graunte, dymyse, and to ferme lett to the saide Symon Clercke their Salte cote called the Burlion Cotte, with thappurtenants, with the flowres and all the pfeits to the same belonging, as largely as the forenamed abbot and convente the same lately held or occupied. To have and to hold the saide manour of Gedney, with all the demeane landes, tenements, and pastures, and other the premisses with thappurtenances as ys above expressed, and all other escheete landes, demeane landes, and salte cote, called the Burlion cote, with all and singuler thappurtenants, as holely and as intier-

ly

ly as ys above expresse, excepte and reserved to the said abbott and convente and to their successours all and every thing before excepted and reserved to the said Symon, to his executours and assignes, frome the firste daye of Marche laste passe before the date of theis presents unto thende and terme of fourtie yeres then nexte and ymmediatelic following fully to be completed, fynished, and eynded, yelding and paying yerly to the said abbott and convente and to their successours two and thirtie poundes thirtene shillings and four pence of good and lawfull money of Englonde, at two feastes in the yere, that ys to saye, at the feaste of Saynte Bartilmewe and Saynte Androwe thappostel, by even porcions; and the said Symon Clercke covenantith for hym, his executours and assignes, to and with the saide abbott and convente and their successours, to stande with thacke, splynte naile, and mortar, purteyning and belonging to the saide manour with all houses, edificons preyning to the same, and the salte cotte called Burlion cotte with thappurtenances, so that the saide abbott and convente shall beare all manner of charges of workemanshipp belonging to the pnysses; and also the saide abbot and convente covenante and graunte for theym and their successours to stande with all maner of tymbre with workemanshipp of the same preyning to the said manour and to all other houses there with the salte cotte called the Burlion cotte with their appurtenances, at the pper costes and charges of the saide abbott and convente and of their successours; and also the said Symon Clercke covenantith for hym, his executours, admynistratours, and assignes, by theys pntes, to and with the saide abbott and convente and their successours, that he and his assignes during all the said terme shall receyve the saide abbott or any other his mynysters and officers as ofte as they or any of them shall come or repayre to the said manour, so that they be nott above the nombre of six horsfes, either for keaping of their greate leets and courts there, surveying of the saide manour, and other landes and possessions belonging to the same, or for any other lafull affaires or busynes in and aboute the same to be made in and by all the same tyme as they shall soo contynwe there, so that it passe notte the space of foure dayes, shall fynde at hys and their proper costes and charges all maner of napery convenyent for the tables, fyre, and bedding, with all maner of apparrell belonging to the same, and also stable, lytter, and haye for their horsfes. Also the said abbott and convente covenante to allow the saide Symon for every leete there soo kepte III s. IIII d. and for every particuler courte XVI d. And also the saide Symon Clevke covenantes that he nor his assignes shall doo no voluntary waste in or upon the said manour with the premisses during the saide terme of fourtie yeres. And also the saide Symon covenants and graunts for hym, his executours and assignes, to and with the said abbott and convente and their successours, by theys presentes, that he the saide Symon, or his lawfull assignes, during all the saide terme, shall inhabite the saide mansion by hymself or by his servaunts, soo that there shal be continually during the saide terme mansion and dwelling howse kepte upon the same. And also yt ys covenanted and graunted upon the partie of the saide abbott and convente, and of their successours, that yt shal be lefull to the saide Symon Clercke, his executours and assignes, to loppe, spreade, and weade the bowes and armes of all the trees there now sett or growing, or that hereafter shal be sett or growing in and about the saide

saide manour, and also cutte downe thorne, willowe, and underwood for the necessary reparacions of hedgings and enclosures of the saide manour and other demeane landes and escheete landes aforsaide, whiche he hathe onely in ferme of the saide abbott and convente by force of the saide lease, which greate trees the saide abbott and convente covenant that thei nor their successours shall not fell excepte yt be for reparacions of the saide manour during the saide terme of fourtie yeres, because they be a defence of the saide houffes of the saide manour. And also the saide abbot and convent covenant for them and their successours by theys presents to and with the saide Symon, his executors, and assignes, that he, the saide Symon and his assignes shall have the half profite of all the strays that shall happen or fall within the said manour or lordshipp during all the saide terme of fourtie yeres. And also, yt ys covenanted and graunted of the partie of the said abbott and convente, and of their successours that the said abbott and convente and their successours shall bear all charges of making see banckes, fen banckes, and dyches, and in see dyches, and to pay acre silver for all escheete landes, and other the demeane landes, to the said Symon Clerke and his assignes letten as often as shal be required by the saide towne of Gedney, and also to dyche the common sewer of Gedney, and to make all such bridges as be appurteyning to the said manour within the said towne of Gedney so often and as often as the said landes shalbe charged therewith, during all the said terme of fourtie yeres, at proper costes and charges of the saide abbott and convente and of their successours excepte for all suche landes as be within the scite of the saide manour, for the which the saide Symon covenants for hym and his assignes to bear and paye acre silver and other charges going oute of so many acres as is conteyned within the scite of the saide manour which extendith to the nombre of tenne acres, and also to make all *iii* foot ditches * and rode half, and clense the saide commen sewer of Gedney so often as shal be requysite, and at thende and terme of the saide yeres to leave the *iii* foot ditches and dykes aboute the scite of the said manour conteyning the nombre of tenne acres as ys aforesaide in sufficiente repayre at the proper costes and charges of the saide Symon, his executors and assignes. Provyded alwayes the said Symon, his executors, and assignes, shall from tyme to tyme diligently see no fawtes in the saide banckes and diches, but with diligente spede, when nede shall be, to see theym made and repayred at the costes and charges of the saide abbott and convente, and of their successours; also the saide abbote and convente covenant and graunte to and with the said Symon, his executors and assignes, to bear and paye all tenthes, dysmes, and subsidies due or hereafter to be due to the king our soveraigne lorde, his heires or successours, and all annuyties and fees now due or hereafter to be due to any person or persons going fourthe of the said manour, or of any parte of the premysles during the said terme of fourtie yeres. And yf yt happen the saide rente of two and thyrty poundes, thyrtyne shillings, and foure pence, or any parte thereof to be behynde and unpaid at any of the days of paymente before expressed, when yt ought to be payed, that then yt shall be lafull to the saide abbott and convente and their successours to entre into the saide manour and other the pmisses, and there to distreyne, and the distresse there so founden to leade, dryve, beare, and carrye awaye, and with hym or theym to reteyne to the tyme that they of

* Q. *iii* foot ditches. The original word is obscure.

the faide rente of two and thyrtye poundes, thyrtyne shillings, and foure pence, with the arrerages of the same yf any suche, be therof fully contented, satisfied, and payed, and yf yt happen the faide rente of two and thyrtye poundes, thyrtyne shillings, and foure pence, or any parte therof to be behynde and nott payed at any of the dayes of payment before expressed by the space of two monethes and the same lausfully asked and no sufficient distresse founden uppon the premisses for the satisfying of the faide rente: that then yt shal be lausfull to the faide abbott and convente, and to their successours to reenter into the faide manour and into all other premisses before letten, and the same to have agayne and repossede as in their fyrste and pristyne estate. This indenture or any thyng therein conteyned to the country notwithstanding. In witnesse wherof to thone parte of theys indentures remayning with the faide Symon Clercke the said abbott and convente have putt to their comen or conventuall seale, and to thother parte herof remayning with the faide abbott and convente the said Symon Clercke hath putt his seale. Yeuen in their Chapitre housse at Croylande aforefaide, the daye and yere above written. Que quidem indentura ac omnia & singula in eadem contenta & sp̄cificat' p cancellarium & consilium cur' p̄d̄ce allocantur; proviso tamen semp quod si imposterum debito modo pbat' fuit coram cancellario & consilio cur' p̄d̄ce p tempore existent' q̄d p̄d̄cus Symon Clercke d̄cam dimissionem unde ei concessam r̄one & p̄textu indentura p̄d̄ce in forma p̄d̄ca habere & gaudere non debeat, q̄d tunc & deinceps hoc p̄sens decretum vacuum sit ac nullius vigoris in lege, aliquo d̄o sive articulo in p̄sent' decreto contento in contrarium inde non obstante.

N^o LXII.

The following very curious Instrument of the time of John Asbby, who was Abbot from 1378 to 1392, was communicated by Francis Douce, Esq. of Grays Inn, F. A. S.

Cest Er̄dente tesmoigne q̄ com dīv̄ses grevaunces & debatz fuerent menez & longement dependantz entr' labbe & la covent de Croyland, seign̄s de la ville de Wendlyngburgh dun part, & les tenantz de mesme la ville dalt' pt, les ceux debatz p avys de dit labbe & del covent & p avys mon' seynour la Souch, & p avys de consaill sont mys en arbit̄ment & en final juggement de Thomas Walsh, John Wodeville, Rog' Norewych, & John Tyndale, eluz auxi p les ditz abbe & covent cō p les ditz tenantz de toux les grevaunces & debatz avantditz, les ceux grevaunces & debatz fuerent mys en escript, disputez, & declarez out̄ement devant les ditz arbitrours, & finalement ajuggez & acordez & mys endēte triptit ppetuelment a endurer, dont lun pt est deliv̄e p les ditz arbitrours desouz leur seale au ditz abbe & covent p estre mys en tresorie & lalt' ptie ensealee de les sealys labbe & la covent &

& de quatr' des bones gentz de mesme la ville p tut la ville, cest assai John Hunte, John Burton, Rog' Gybon, & Ric' Smyth, demoert en la garde des arbitres & la tierce pte demoert ovesqz les tenantz de mesme la ville ensealee del seale labbe & la covent p ppetuel remembrance de cest acord:—Enprimes p la ou les ditz abbe & covent cleymont un custom qst appellee le Ayeld* de lever chescun an p bille denvoier entr' les ditz tenantz oscun an un greyndr some & ascun an un meyndr solunc la volunte des ditz abbe & covent, & purceys q fut avys as ditz arbitours q cest custom fut trop grevous, accordee est & ajuge p les ditz arbitours q ladicte some de Ayeld soit mys en cteyn en un entier some de quatr livers p an destre paiee de an en an ppetuellement de touz les tres & tenementz q fuerent auncienement contributories a dit Ayeld a un cteyn tme del an, cest assavoir al feste de exaltacion de feynt Croys, fauns delay ou coufdit des ditz tenantz a touz jos. Et auxint p la ou les ditz abbe & covent out clamee & levee p distresse devant ceux hures un cteyn some de cent souz a chescun voidance del abbe laql fut appellee un Faynyngse* les ditz arbitrs ont ajuggee q tiel some ne ferra pas levee des tenantz avantditz enconfr leur gre ne leur volunte. Et auxint p la ou les ditz abbe & covent ont distreynt lo' tenantz devant ceux hures de eslire chascun an un colleccō p coilier les rentes & svices du dit abbe en mesme la ville de Wendlyngburgh ceux colleccōs estes mys a gntz meschiefs devant ceux hures p divses charges surmys a eux sur lo' acompte, accordee est & ajuge p les ditz arbitrs q de cel temps en avant les ditz abbe & covent ordeynerent lo' colleccō a lo' costage & p ille demene saunz distreyndr les tenantz en temps a venir p cest charge fair'. Et auxint p la ou labbe & la covent avntditz sont psons del esglise de Wendlyngburgh, & pvent le ppyt de mesme leglise, & gnt debat ad este devant ceux hures p repacion de chauncel de dit esglise acorde est ajuge p les ditz arbitrs q les ditz abbe & covent ferront repailler a lo' costage demene le chauncel de mesme lesglise a chescun temps q niescer ferra, cestassavoir auxi bien desuys cō p devale de la gable joust le haut autier tanq a la gable ajoynant a le corps de dit esglise. Et auxint p la ou les tenantz de Wendlyngburgh ont eu leur comun en un holm appellee labbotys holm chescun an aps les feyves fauches, unez, & enportez tanq a la chaundelier †, lequel holm les ditz abbe & covent ont apprice cō leur seval, ore de novel acorde est & ainge p les ditz arbitrs q les ditz tenantz aont leur comun en la dit holm en la mane cō ils ont ew devant ceux hures. Et la ou les ditz abbe & covent ont desfoie les ditz tenantz devant ceux hures davoir leur comun pecherie en leur comun ewe apntant a dit ville la ou eux ne nulle de leur predecessors navoient unques seval pecheux devant, accordee est & ajuge p les ditz arbitrs q les ditz tenantz averont leur comun pecherie en ladicte ewe cō ils ont eu devnt ceux hures. Et auxint est accordee & ajuge par les ditz arbitrs q p la ou le dit abbe ad deux briefs doiers & tmmers pendans devs cteyns gentz de la ville pocht & Wendlyngburgh p divses tspaces a eux surmises, q le dit abbe cessera de cele suyte, & ne pnda james suyte ne accion devs les ditz gentz ne nulle de eux a cause de cest matiere; les ceux con-

* The terms *Ayeld* and *Faynyngse* I do not find in any of the glossaries. The former is evidently an *Aid*.

† Candlemas.

dicions, jugementz, & acordes, sont ajugez p les ditz arbitrōs p estr' ferm acord & final jugement a tous jours, fesant ptestacion q si ceux suytes ne soient pas sufficeantz pour afferm' les jugementz avantditz q les ditz arbitrōs eient pley n pōer entr' cy & la feste de Pentecost pcheyn avenir pour amender les ditz suytes p avys de leur conseil. En tesmoignance de quel chose si In les ditz abbe & covent ont mys leur comun seal cō les arbitrōs & les quartr gentz susdit de la ville de Wendlyngburgh cō desuys est dit.

Donee a Wendlyngburgh Judy pcheyn aps la feste del circumscision nre seynour Jehu Crist lan du regne le roy Richard secounde puy la conquest septisme. [1384].

N° LXIII.

Breve effendi quietus de teloneo directed to the bailiffs at Yarmouth in favour of the Abbot of Croyland.

From Swinden's History of Yarmouth, p. 33.

TEMPORE nundinarum Jern. a. r. r. Edwardi filii reg' Henr' xxxiiii. Wil-
lus de Kestene monach' de Sca Fide & Reginaldus de Burgo Sca Petri tulerunt bal-
lis mag. Jern. breve dñi regis in hec verba :

“ Edwardus Dei grā rex Ang', dñus Hibern', ballis suis de Mag' Jern' sal'. Mon-
stravit nobis dilectus nobis in Xpo abbas de Croyland quod omnes res hōium ipsor'
monachor' ejusd' loci per cartas celebris memorie dñor' H. & S. quandam regum Ang'
progen' nror' quas inspeximus quas quidem oēs hōies ipsorum monachor' affidare
poterunt esse suas proprias & ad opus eor' quiete sint & esse debeant a prestacione
theolon' & omnis consuetudinis per totum regnum nostrum Anglie; iidemque ab-
bas & predecessores sui abbates ejusdem loci a tempore confectiois cartarum pre-
dictarum semper hactenus quieti esse consueverunt a prestacione theolon' & aliar'
consuetudinum de omnibus rebus suis sicut dic', vos nilominus ipsum abbatem ad
theolon' vobis de rebus suis in villa de Jernem' predicta prestand' licet hōies dicti
abbatis dictas res in custodia sue habentes affidare voluerint & poterunt eas esse dic-
torum abbatis & monachorum proprias & ad opus eorundem provisas, graviter di-
stringitis, & ea occasione multipliciter inquietatis minus juste in ipsius abbatis damp-
num non modicum & gravamen contra tenorem cartar' predictor'. Et quia nolumus
quod eidem abbati injuriatur in hac parte, vobis precipimus quod si ita est, tunc ab
hujusmodi districtionibus & inquietacionibus indebitis prefato abbati ea occasione
de cetero inferendis penitus desistatis, ipsum abbatem de omnibus rebus vid' de
illis quas homines sui affidare poterunt esse suas proprias & monachorum predicto-
rum & ad opus eorundem provisas sicut predictum est a prestacione theolonii & om-

nis consuetudinis in dicta villa de Jern' quietum esse permittatis juxta tenorem cartarum predictarum, prout inde quietus esse debet & ipse & predecessores sui predicti inde a tempore confectionis dictarum cartarum semper hactenus quieti esse consueverunt & distinctionem si quam ei ea occasione feceritis sine dilatione relaxetis eidem. Teste meipso apud Neuburgh in Tindal xxx die Aug', anno fregni nostri xxxiiii."

Autoritate cujus brevis predictus Reginaldus vii last. allec. & i milliar' allec. quieras habuit de custum deliberatas; vid' v last. & i milliar' de anno xxxiiii, & iii last. allec. de anno xxxiiii, que quidem viii last. allec. & i milliar. allec. predictus Reginaldus cartis sacrosanctis juravit esse proprias abbatis & convent' de Croyland & ad opus eorum emptas & provisas: preterea xii d. i ob. quos dictus Reginaldus posuit in vadium pro predictis iii last. allec. pro custuma de anno xxxiiii deliberantur prefato Reginaldo ad instanciam & reverenciam Willi de Kestene monachi.

A similar writ went in favour of the abbot of Thorney.

N^o LXIV.

A Noate of such Evidences as belong to the Towne which was delivered to William Wyche.*

IN the long box, the great charter with Ethelbaldus his charter.

In the black box, the verdict of Zacharie Burton and his fellowes. Six other small charters, the goulden charters, a verdict in Edward the VI. time concerning Goggislund, also three sealed charters and the old plott.

The black book and the map for the fenns.

In the leather bagg; the long rolle of all the charters, also foure bunches of the court rolls and accompts, one bunch more of accompts, one great book from Mr. Wyche, and the great mapp of the towne of Croyland.

One other book called Harrington's Book †.

Also the verdict of sewers in Edward the VI. time, wherein the hand of the lord treasurer, lord Willi Cecill, is too.

The towne ords concerning the fennes ‡ let for the good of the town and for the *customs* of the towne.

The exemplification upon the nonsuit.

The bill, answers, interrogatories, and depositions, in the Exchequer.

N^o LXV.

Rectors of Croyland.

WILLIAM STYLES, 1661, minister; in 1675 he stiles himself rector. He was also warden of Brown's Hospital at Stamford. He took up arms with the royalists in these parts, 1648, acting as their captain, and escaped being cut to pieces when Dr. Hudson was so cruelly murdered at Woodford house. He lived till after the Restoration §.

* In an old hand of the last or preceding century. None of the articles here specified are now in their chest.

† Probably the Chronicle of Croyland by Sir John Harrington, of which see Preface, p. xii.

‡ Or *fremes*, or *premis*. This word is uncertain.

§ Peck's Desid. Cur. IX. c. 44.

HENRY PERN, A. M. 1679; he officiated in 1676*; and when rector instituted a suit for the tithes of the parish, during the prosecution of which Sir — Orby, then lord of this manor, offered him 200 l. per ann. as a compromise, which Mr. Pern refused, and in the issue lost his cause, but by what default I know not. He was installed in the prebend *sexaginta solidorum* in the church of Lincoln 1681†. In the latter part of the time of his possessing this rectory, he was rector of Leverington, near Wisbech in the Isle of Ely, and dying 1724 was buried in the church there.

BARNABY GOOCH ‡, 1721, whose daughter, Elizabeth, a spinster, was buried in this church in 1780, aged above 70 years.

JEAMES BENSON, 1730, who, though blind, through the whole course of his ministry, religiously performed all his parochial duties**.

WILLIAM SANDIVER, 1761.

JAMES THOMPSON, 1762.

It is very remarkable that though these four last rectors were buried in this parish church, no memorial inscriptions are placed upon the stones of the pavement under which they are buried, except I: B: for James Benson, and W. S. for William Sandiver, at the expence of one of their grateful and compassionate parishioners.

MOOR SCRIBO, now incumbent 1783.

* From the Register, which begins 1625.

† Willis's Lincoln, 239.

‡ Author of a MS. paraphrastic poem on Job xxiv. 24. Spalding Society's Min.

** Since this page was first printed an anonymous correspondent has favored the Editor with the following curious particulars: "There was a very extraordinary, and a very respectable character, who was rector of Croyland about twenty years ago, and well worth recording: his name was Benson, I fancy he was born blind, or at least had always a very imperfect vision; I think he told me he was educated at Wadham College; he appeared to be a good scholar, a man of excellent sense, modest, very agreeable and entertaining in company, and as I was informed a man of irreproachable morals and conduct. He went through all the Church service, even the first lessons, without the least hesitation: he had indeed a little boy in the desk with him to put him in, should he accidentally be out, but I never heard that he was so. He officiated twice for the clergyman where I lived, and where he was upon a visit. The first time I was confined to my bed and could not attend him; but heard great astonishment expressed at the elegance of his performance. When he came again, I took the liberty of asking him to officiate that I might have the pleasure of hearing him. "Sir," says he, "it is as necessary for me to have my sermons written as it is for these Gentlemen who can see; but if it is possible, as the weather is fine, I will oblige you, and I will let your rector know to-morrow." This conversation was on the Friday: on the Saturday morning he got up at 5 o'clock, and walked with his little servant till breakfast, when he sent up word that he would take the duty upon him. A better discourse, in language or matter, I never heard, nor did I ever hear the prayers uttered in a more edifying or engaging manner. After church I took his little servant, a boy of about 14, in private, and asked him, "whether his master's sermon was new?" "Perfectly so, Sir," said he; "I write all my master's discourses out for him; but this I never wrote, nor did he ever think of it till after he left you." "Your master told me," says I, "that when he wants to refer to a passage in the Greek Testament, he has taught you to read Greek so well as to understand it from your reading." "Ah, Sir, so he tells me; but I don't understand a word of it." "Pray do let me hear how you do it," says I, and gave him a Greek Testament. The boy took it, and read it so intelligibly, that I perfectly understood the meaning of the writer. Mr. Benson had lamented to me, as one of his greatest hardships, his inability to keep a good servant. He could not afford, he said, to give much wages, as his living was very small, not 80 l. a year, and he kept his predecessor's widow and daughter; "so that," says the worthy man, "as soon as I have taught one of my parishioners to read well, and made tolerably master of my method, he must leave me, to seek a more advantageous employment, and I have all the labour of instruction to go over again."

This journey in the event proved fatal to the poor gentleman. He was going to visit a relation at Hamstead, and mounted upon a fine grey mare, which had carried him safely, he was boasting, many years, and which upon his journey he had been offered twenty guineas for; "but, Sir," adds he, "a kingdom would hardly pay me the value of her." Upon his return back, about a month after, I saw him uneasy and dejected; for alas, his mare was no more! she had been turned to grass with other horses, who had broke her leg, and made it necessary to dispatch her. He had another horse given him; it was true, but nothing like his old favourite. Some short time after, I heard this horse had started with him, flung him, and that his death was almost immediately the consequence of his fall.

Nº LXVI.

VITÆ ABBATUM CROYLANDIÆ.

Ex MS. Cotton. Vespasian, b. XI. fol. 76.

KENULPHUS quidam in diebus illis magne fame fuit, qui monasterium S^ci Guthlaci p aliquod tempus rexit. A quo Kenulphstan ad huc dicitur lapis: quem ipse p limite contra Depinges posuit.

Variis bellorum tempestatibus Anglia post modum perturbata est, & barbaris subducibus Hinguar & Halfdene ac Gudrim aliisque tyrannis supervenientibus a Dacia vel a Norrevagia, Angligenarum regum qui naturaliter Anglie prefuerant mutatione facta, Croylandense monasterium depopulatum est, sicut alia plurima. Ornamenta sua sunt sublata, & ville devastate laicisque contra canonicum jus in dominium redacte. Sed divina pietas que permittit propter peccata populi ypocritas per aliquantum tempus regnare, novit etiam castigatis filiis tempora serena per administrationem legitimum principum redintegrare. Unde prefatis tyrannis qui dictum Edmundum Anglorum regem cum multis aliis fidelibus viris occiderunt, & ecclesias Scōrum & habitacula Xpianorum igne succenderunt divino initu peremtis vel alio modo qualibet dejectis: Alfredus Adelvulfi regis filius Deo adjuvante prevaluit, & primus omnium regum monarchiam totius Angliæ optinuit. Post hunc Edwardus filius ejus qui senior cognominabatur diu utiliterque regnavit, moriensque filiis suis Edelstano & Edmundo ac Edredo regnum reliquit, qui regnum Anglie omnes per ordinem tenuerunt, & quisque tempore suo laudabiliter regnare & subiectis prodesse studuit.

Tempore Edredi regis TIRKETELUS quidam clericus Londoniensis fuit. Qui a prefato rege ut sibi Croylandiam donaret expecit. Cui rex quod pecierat libenter annuit. Erat enim idem clericus de regali progenie, cognatus Osketeli Eboracensis metropolitani, multas divitias magnasque possessiones habebat: quas omnes parvipendebat propter eternas mansiones. Croylandiam quippe ut diximus non pro augendis fundis a rege poposcerat, sed quia religiosos ibi viros in solitudine scilicet undique paludibus & stagnis circumdabatur cognoverat, contemptis omnibus seculi delectamentis divino cultui se mancipare decreverat. Ordinatis itaque prudenter rebus suis, Croylandie monachus factus est. Et audito ibidem studio ejus a monachorum congregatione magister eorum & abbas initu Dei & bonorum electione effectus est. Hic familiarissimus fuit amicus scīs presulibus qui tunc temporis regabant ecclesiam

ecclesiam Dei: Dunstano archiepiscopo Eboracensi, Adelwoldo Wyntonienſi, & Oswaldo Wygornienſi & poſtmodum archiepiscopo Eboraceniſi, eorumque conſiliis ſummo niſu ſatagebat famulari. Hic ut diximus magne generoſitatis fuit & LX maneria de patrimonio parentum ſuorum poſſedit, pro quorum animabus ſex villas ſcilicet Welingburg, Beby, Wyrthorpp, Elmyntonam, Coteham & Hokyngton, Croylandenſi eccleſie dedit, & teſtamentum inde ſigillo ſtrenuiſſimi regis ſignatum confirmavit. Dunſtanus eciam archiepiscopus cum ſuffraganeis predictarum terrarum donationem ſce crucis in carta ſigno corroboravit, & qui prefate eccleſie de prenomiſatis abſtulerit, niſi digna ſatiſfactione emendaverit, eterne maledictionis anathemate excommunicavit.

Deinde poſt multum Turketelo IIII idus Julii deſuncto EGELRICUS nepos ejus ſucceſſit & completo vite ſue curſu alio

EGELRICO, qui de cognatione ejus erat abbaciam Croylandie ſuſcepit; quo deſuncto,

OSKETELUS magne nobilitatis monachus ejuſdem eccleſie abbas effectus eſt. Porro Lebina ſoror ejus Enolphesbirie domina erat, ubi tunc temporis corpus dicti Neoti abbatis & confeſſoris jacebat. Sed dignum tanto viro ſervicium ibi tunc non fiebat; unde prefata mulier Wytleſiam acceſſit; & fratrem ſuum Osketelum abbatem cum quibuſdam Croylandenſibus monachis illud accerſit, ibique corpus S^ci Neoti quod reverenter ſecum detulerat: monachis quos digniores ſe crediderat tradidit. At illi munus a Deo ſibi collatum gratanter ſuſceperunt, & juxta altare S^ce Dei genetricis Marie in aquilonari parte honorabiliter collocaverunt. Ibique uſque hodie a fidelibus veneranter excolitur, ejuſque feſtivitas II kal' Auguſti celebratur.

Osketelo autem XII kal' Novembris deſuncto,

GODRICUS ſucceſſit; quo viam univerſe carnis XIII kal' Februarii ingrediente,

BRITHMERUS abbaciam ſuſcepit. Tunc temporis Pegelande cenobium erat cui nobilis vir Ulfgeatus abbas preſuerat. Illic etenim S^ca Pega ſoror S^ci Guthlaci Dⁿo militaverat, que poſtquam venerandus frater ejus deſunctus eſt aſtioriore labore vitam ſuam pro amore X^pi examinare conata eſt. Unde Romam adiit ſcorum apoſtolorum limina ſupplex pro ſe ſuiſque requiſivit, ibique VI idus Januarii glorioſe vitam finivit. Poſtquam Brithmerus Croylandie abbas VII idus Aprilis obiit,

VULGEATUS Pegeland abbas Edwardum regem Egelredi filium peciit ut greges duorum cenobiorum permetteret adunari, & ſub uno abbate unum conventum effici; quod ille ſtatim benigne conceſſit. Vulgeatus itaque poſtquam longo tempore Croylandie curam geſſit nonas Julii obiit.

VULKETELUS Burgenſis monachus Croylandie regimen a rege Edwardo juffu Leofrici abbatis ſui ſuſcepit. Hic XXIII annis Croylandie preſuit, eccleſiamque novam, quia vetus ruinam minabatur conſtruere cepit. Ejuſ ad hoc opus inſpirante Deo Waldenus comes Northampton filius Siwardi ducis Northannimbrorum adjutor fuit, & villam que Bernak dicitur Deo & S^co Guthlaco dedit. Qui non multo poſt malignitate Normannorum, qui eum pro ingenti ejus probitate metuebant, injuſte eum multorum luſtu pridie kal' Julii Wyntonie decollatus eſt, & corpus ejus Juditha uxore ejus rogante & Willielmo rege permittente a Vulketelo abbate Croylandiam delatum eſt. Poſt non multum temporis idem abbas, qui Angligena erat,

erat & Normannis exosus ab emulis accusatus est, & a Lanfranco archiepiscopo depositus, & Glastonie clauetro est deputatus.

Deinde **INGULPHUS** Fontenellensis monachus abbaciam Croyland dono Willielmi regis recepit, & xxiiii annis plurima aduersa perpeffus illam rexit. Hic Anglicus natione erat, & scriba regis. Postmodum Jerasolymam perrexit; unde reversus Fontinellam expeçit, & a Gereberto abbate monachilem habitum suscepit. Sub quo aliquandiu prioratum administravit; postquam autem Croyland regimen habuit predecessori suo multis precibus apud Willielmo regem subvenire fategit. Vulketelus enim permissu regis ad suam ecclesiam, scilicet Burgum, rediit, ibique post aliquot annos obiit. Ingulphus itaque abbas suscepto monasterio prout potuit prodesse studuit, sed plurima aduersa initu Dei pertulit. Nam pars quedam ecclesie cum officinis & vestibus & libris multisque aliis rebus repentino igne combusta est. Ipse quoque gravi morbo podagre detentus diu languit. Sed vivaci animo subditis prodesse non destitit. Hic corpus Waldeni comitis de capitulo fecit in ecclesiam transferri.

Defuncto Ingulpho abbate xvi kal' Decembris **JOFFREDUS** successit, & in multis ecclesie Croyland prodesse studuit. Hic in urbi Aurelian natus fuit, scolas arcium liberalium secutus ab evo puerili mundum perosus desiderio flagrans celesti: religionis habitum in cenobio beati Ebrulfi suscepit. Ibi nimirum quia locus ille religione magis habundat quam divitiis secularibus sub Manerio abbate ad ministerium prioratus meruit promoveri. Hic vero anno gracie m c° ix° jussu Henrici regis primi Anglie ecclesie Croyland regimen suscepit, novamque basilicam & alia bona quamplurima incoavit. Hujus regiminis anno tercio ad tumbam Waldeni comitis miracula primitus ceperunt demonstrari: cui successit

VALDENUS monachus Croyland, & xii annis prefuit ecclesie. Accusatus a suis depositus est ab Alberico legato tempore regis Stephani ii° kal' obiit; cui successit

GODEFRIDUS prior Scti Albani, & iiii annis rexit ecclesiam. Hic consuetudines Scti Albani instituit, que ibi usque in presens servantur viii° idus Aprilis obiit, cui successit

EDWARDUS monachus & prior Ramesensis, & xxx annis strenue rexit ecclesiam, & in multis ampliavit: xiiii kal' Februarii obiit. Hujus tempore iterum combusta est ecclesia cum officinis in die nativitatis Sctæ Marie, sed iterum ab eo & fratribus imminente reedificata: cui successit

ROBERTUS monachus de Redyngs & prior de Lemystre, & xv annis prefuit. Tempore hujus reedificata est ecclesie pars que post obitum Edwardi abbatis antequam ipse ad abbaciam venerat; tota & navis ecclesie consummata est illius tempore & frons feretri Scti Guthlaci fabricata est a Fulcone aurifice de Burgo. Hic ab Henrico secundo rege Anglie & Ricardo archiepiscopo suscepit abbaciam, & xv kal' Aprilis obiit. Mortuo Roberto successit

HENRICUS frater Willielmi de Longo Campo cancellarii Dñe regis Ricardi & episcopi Eliensis. Hic erat monachus Evesham, & abbaciam suscepit consensu regis Ricardi, qui tunc temporis ultra mare erat in procinctu itineris Jerosolomitani. Qui domum sibi commissam xlvi annis strenue rexit, & pro ea multos labores, angustias, & pericula, tam in mari quando ad regem Ricardum pro placito marisci personaliter in Allemaniam adiit, quam in itinere versus Romam auctoritate consilii per-

peffus est. Ornamenta autem & vasa ecclesiastica aurea & argentea & vestimenta preciosas libros quoque, & alia quamplurima domui Dei necessaria, que hic omituntur enarrare studiose perquisivit. Edificia fere omnia infra abbaciam & extra ad maneria tempore suo in melius reedificata sunt & constructa: cui successit

RICARDUS monachus & celerarius Bardeneye. Hic ab illustri rege Henrico susceptus innumeros labores pro domo sua perpeffus est, sed superna superveniente elemencia, devictis hostibus undecumque reportavit trophea. Latus ecclesie versus aquilonem prostravit, & in melius reformavit. Eidem eciam nonnulla contulit ornamenta. Hic redditus omnium fere ampliavit officialium, novale quod Aswyke dicitur ex vastissimo producebat marisco, & novale quod Duvedale dicitur incepit. Infirmaryam construxit. Hic suum cenobium intus & extra maneria disposita & opulenta reliquit. Quum vero talentum sibi creditum xi annis strenue regebat & multiplicabat pro labore celestem sumpturus vitam in infirmitate decoctus xv kal' Julii viam universe carnis est ingressus. Quo defuncto, successit

THOMAS DE WELLE monachus Croylandie, vir vite venerabilis & magne sanctitatis. Hic varios labores pro domo sua est perpeffus, qui curiam Romanam adiens a perfidis viris & ministris nequiose capitur, expoliatur, ac demum carceri mancipatur. Hic qui multa bona contulit conventui, redditus & bona omnium officialium decenter & facete ampliando, novale vero quod dicitur Duvedale una cum piscaria de toto rivo eidem benigne concessit. Ille vero gregem sibi commissum & populum exemplo bone accionis & verbo scē predicacionis diligenter pascendo fovebat, & cuncta sibi commissa strenue & sapienter vi annis tempore regis Henrici regebat qui lethali morbo decoctus viii idus Octobris feliciter migravit a seculo: cui successit

RADULFUS DE MERCH monachus Croylandie, vir tam in spiritualibus quam temporalibus satis expertus, in adversis constans & magnanimus, in dubiis providus & circumspectus, in prosperis cantus & temperatus, erga Deum devotus, circa religionis custodiam diligenter sollicitus, erga mundum dapilis & munificus, erga omnes fidelem & hilarem se exhibens, per humilem & religiosam conversationem irreprehensibilem vitam ostendens, & in tantum omnibus placens quod a cunctis quasi pro cognomine *bonus* abbas vocaretur. Hic quamvis pontifex non erat tamen quasi alter Simon Onye filius in vita sua suffulfit domum, & in diebus suis roboravit templum. Suffulfit enim domum suam ipsam possessionibus, redditibus, & libertatibus ampliando ac per placita ardua & sumptuosa ab adversariis defendendo. Et licet ipsa navicula domus nostre fluctibus adversancium ac procellis placitancium circumquaque ejus temporibus nimis gravata fuit, tamen submergi funditus non potuit dum predictus nauclerus in puppis regimine presuit, cum quocumque se divertebat favente Xpi gracia prosperos ad vota successus habebat. Hic adquisivit per immensam eris effusionem & gravem in curia regis altercacionem manerium de Gedney. Adquisivit insuper ecclesiam de Gwappelode in proprios usus & advacationem ecclesie de Elton. Impetravit eciam a domino rege Henrico mercata de Gwappelode & de Baston & Croyland, et warrenam in maneriis suis de Croyland, Langtoft, Baston, Tetsford, Burethorpp, Bukenhale, Haylinton, Dunedyke, Gwappelode, Holbeche, & Alevyke. Ampliavit eciam maneria domus Croyland tam in possessionibus diversis quam edificiis: quedam alienata injuste revocando, quedam de

novo acquirendo. Hic itaque sumptuose placitavit cum abbate de Burgo pro marisco versus Burgum infra limites sedis abbacie nostre contento, & obtinuit quod tota illa pars ville de Croyland que in illo marisco sita est sit imperpetuum de comitatu Lincoln. Idem autem strenue se defendit contra priorem de Spaldyng & Dñm T. de Multon quum eum implacitaverunt de majori parte sedis abbacie nostre, & tandem per viam pacis non modica pecunie quantitate mediante totum retinuit, & optinuit quod tota illa pars sedis predictæ quæ est ex orientali parte aquarum de Nen-Weyland sit de villa Croyland imperpetuum. Illius vero temporibus frons occidentalis ecclesie cum suis turellis & cum magna parte navis ecclesie valido ventorum occidit impulsu, que in melius ut patet decenter reparavit. Fecit etiam turrim ecclesie ultra chorum & capellam Scti Martini juxta portam elimosinarie. Hic ergo postquam per xxvi annos inter varias & graves mundi pressuras ecclesiasticas & mundanas, ac regias inportabiles pecuniarum exactiones domum suam strenue resistit, in festo Scti Michis archi, nimirum qui angelicam vitam duxerat, ac eisdem pro vite merito per Dei gratiam sociandus, anno domini millo cc lxxx primo viam universe carnis ingressus est quo defuncto successit:

RICARDUS, monachus Croyland & natus ejusdem villæ, meritis suis exigentibus abbas tandem factus tam res qui religionem sue monasterii in multis ampliandis in domino obdormivit.

SIMON, monachus de Croyland natusque in villa de Luffenham, cum plus justo carnales parentes suos diligeret & spirituales contempneret per episcopum pro demeritis depositus est de abbate.

HENRICUS, monachus Croyland & natus in villa de Casewykes, abbas factus strenuissime monasterium suum rexit, & annis xxxv sanctissime in pastoralis officio decursus ad celum transivit.

THOMAS, monachus Croyland, & natus in villa de Bernak, abbas effectus hostes ecclesie sue gloriosissime triumphavit, & rexit annis xix, & obiit in festo Scti Gregorii xx; mundo & hominibus satis expertus & acceptus, & deo perdevotus.

JOHANNES, monachus Croyland, natus in villa de Affeby, abbas factus amanter cum conventu suo Croyland & tota comunitate toto tempore prelacionis sue vixit, & rexit monasterium strenue xv annis, qui in diebus suis decoravit ecclesiam Croyland in magnis & bonis campanis pendentibus in campanili exteriori & in magnis valvis ligneis portarum magnarum abbatis per ipsum factis. Cum etiam labore & expensa per dominum & adjutorium domini Johis de Gawnt ducis Lancastrie facta est sollempniter & manifeste per assisam divisio & seperatio per bundas & limites inter partes de Hoyland & Kesteven & dominium de Depyng & Croyland & Spalding. Qui obiit in octav' Scti Barthel' omnes amans & ab omnibus amatus.

THOMAS, monachus Croyland, & natus in villa de Overton, abbas factus strenue monasterium gubernavit & rexit annis xxv. Cujus tempore prelacionis crux lapidea in aqua de Weland vocata Kenulston per homines de Depyng dejecta & asportata per assisam inde captam & specialiter in nomine & supportacione domini Johis de Gawnt ducis Lancastrie reposita & reedificata est. Ejus etiam tempore & industria augmentatum est monasterium Croyland in villa de Baston per acquisitionem & optencionem illius porcionis que vocatur Beawmondfee. Et in villa de Gedney per optencionem & acquisitionem illius porcionis in eadem villa que voca-

tar *Burgheuse* vel ex posteriori tempore *Cheltonsee*. Hic dominus Thomas decoravit ecclesiam Croyland in choro & per formulas pulcras & novas, & in campanili interiori per quatuor campanas sonificas & concordissimas, & in armariolo per libros Ricardi heremite de Hampole & Brigide regimine per ipsum perquisitos & donatos. Et obiit in die S^ci Thome Martiris infra natale domini, a suis fratribus & magnatibus & comunibus patrie nominatissimus.

RICARDUS, monachus Croyland, prior ejusdem loci, antea prior Freston, Baccallarius in Theologia, natus in villa de Upton, unanimi conventus consensu factus abbas, strenuissime & felicissime in spiritualibus & temporalibus ix annis & iiii mensibus monasterium gubernavit. Qui graciosissime & felicissime suis laboribus & industria in placito contra homines de Spaldyng pro solo & dominio in Gokeslond versus occidentem, et contra homines de Multon & Weston procinctu Croyland a dicto monasterio usque Lodedyk in orientali & boreali partibus dicte monasterii jus ecclesie sue optinuit, recuperavit, & pacifice possedit usque ad diem modernum. Hic etiam venerandus dominus Ricardus decoravit ecclesiam Croyland in quodam precioso jocali in vestrario & in emendacione pixidis corporis Xpi ad magnum altare cum corona super eandem, & in capis, & in vestimentis infra vestiarium, quorum precium nemo scit. Fecit etiam abbatis aulam de novo infra abbaciam & alias domos infra abbaciam & extra in villa Croyland & in maneriis, quarum sumptus & expensum non est datum nobis scire. Et armariolas Croyland cum libris plurimis & preciosissimis ditavit. Flendo dicatur, proh dolor! hic reverendissimus dominus Ricardus obiit xiiii die mensis Maii, Deo & omnibus hominibus tam ignotis quam cognitis famosissimus & probatissimus, anno Domini millmo cccc° xxvii, & anno regni regis Henrici sexti v^o.

N^o LXIV.

Sancti GUTHLACI Anachoritæ vita per FELICEM Monachum Croi-
landensem anno 730. Ad Ælfualdum Orientalium Anglorum
Regem *.

Incipit prefatio de vita Scti Guthlaci.

IN dno dominorum domino meo, mihi pre ceteris regalium primatum gradibus dilecto, Ælþpaldo regi orientalium Anglorum rite regimina regenti, Felix catholice congregationis vernaculus ppetue prosperitatis in Xpo salutē. Jussionib' tuis obtemperans libellum quem de vita patris beate memorie Guthlaci componi pcepisti simplici verborum vimine textum non absq' pcaetatis impudentia institui, ea tamen fiducia coram obtuli, obsecrans ut si ullatenus, ut fore arbitror, illic vitiosus sermo aures eruditi lectoris pcusserit, litteram in fronte pagine veniam poscentem intendat. Reminiscat quoq' efflagito quia regnum dñi non in verborum facundia sed in fidei cstantia pstitit. Salutem quidē sclo non ab oratoribus sed a piscatoribus pdicatam fuisse sciat. Scti qq' Hieronimi dicta meminerit, qui rem rediculam esse arbitratus est, ut sub regulis Donati grammatici verba celestis oraculi redigeret. Sed si forsitan alius animositatis nre fastibus hoc opus nos arripe imputat, dum alii pluri Anglorum librarii coram ingeniositatis fluentia int' flores rethorice p viam rectam literature pure, liquide, lucideq' rivant, qui melius luculentiusve componere valuer', sciat' nos hoc opusculū non tā volentiae quam obedientie grā incepisse. Propterea laboris mei votis, O lector, quisquis es, faveas; sin etiam, ut adsolet, more obtrectatoris successeris, cave ut ubi lucem putaveris ne a tenebris obceceris: idem ne cum rata rephenderis ignorantie tenebris fuscari. Mores enim cecorum cum luce pambulant tunc in tenebris errare putant; lucē enim nesciunt sed in tenebris semp ober-

* In the British Museum there are three copies of this life of St. Guthlac. That from which the present copy is printed is in Harl. MSS. 3097. 6.—A second, whence the division of the chapters is chiefly taken, is among the Cotton MSS. Nero E. I. a large folio vellum MS. written about the tenth century, and contains the lives of about 140 saints, amongst which at N. 44. is that of St. Guthlac, in 22 pages, double columns. The edges are damaged by the fire, but the writing is all preserved.—In the Royal MSS. 13 A. XV. is an older copy of the same, which has been collated with some other MS. and explanations interlined. At the end of the last mentioned MS. is written, "Auctor hujus libri dicitur esse Felix Croylandensis qui claruit anno D'ni 730 sub Ethelbaldo Merciorum rege. Scripsit etiam Matheus Parisiensis vitam Guthlaci, et Gulielmus Ramsey sed carmine."

rant. Cecitas autem in scripturis ignorantia est, ut ap[osto]ls dixit, "Cecitas ex parte contigit in Israel donec plenitudo gentium subintraret." Origo quidem totius mali ab ignorantia venit. Quap[ro]pter te ammoneo, lector, ut aliena non rephendas, ne ab aliis quasi alienus reprehendaris. Sed ne sensus legentium prolixae sententiae molesta defensio obnubet, pestiferis obtreptantium incantationibus aures obturantes, velut transuadato vasti gurgitis æquore, ad vitam S[an]c[t]i Guthlaci stilum flectendo quasi ad portum vite p[er]gemus. Q[ui]n igitur exigisti a me ut de S[an]c[t]i Guthlaci conversatione tibi scriberem, quemadmodum ceperit, q[uo]dve ante propositu[m] s[an]c[t]um fuerit v[el] qualem vite terminum habuerit, p[er] a distantibus idoneis testibus quos scitis audivi, addendi minuendiq[ue] modum vitans, eodem orthothemio depinxi. Ad hujus utilitatis commodum hunc codicellum fieri ratus, ut illis qui sciunt ad memoriam tanti viri revocandi fiat. His vero qui ignorant velut late passe vie indicium notescat. Non enim sine certissima inquisitione rerum gestarum aliquid de tanto viro scribebam. Nec tandem ea que scripsi sine subtilissima indubior[um] testium sanctione libratim scribendo quibusdam dare p[re]sumpsi, quin potius diligentissime inq[ui]rens quantacunq[ue] scripsi investigavi a reverentissimo quondam abbate Wilfrudo, et a p[re]b[ite]ro pure c[on]scientie ut arbitror Cissan, ut etiam ab aliis qui diutius cum viro dei conversati vitam ipsius ex parte noverant. Ergo quantacunq[ue] de vita ipsius orthonomia stilo p[er]strinxero, minima de magnis, pauca de plurimis, audisse estimate. Non enim ambigo illos dictatores non omnia facta illius potuisse cognoscere. Nec ab illis tota dictata me descripsisse glorifico. Sed ut tanti viri tanti nominis relatio compleatur p[er] ubiq[ue] miracula illius fulserunt p[er]cunctamini, ut singulisque novere referentibus sequentibus libelli materia gregetur. Igitur eximie dilectionis tue imperiis obtemperans textum presentis cartule p[er] potui digessi, majoris scientie auctoribus majorem parte linquens, principium in principio, finem in fine compono.

Explicit prologus. Incipiunt capitula libri S[an]c[t]i Guthlaci anachorite.

- I. De temporibus parentum illius & vocabul[is] eorum.
- II. De origine & mansione patris ipsius.
- III. De legali adjunctione parentum illius.
- IIII. De conceptione & epidendarum * dierum cursu.
- V. De p[ro]digio in tempore nativitatis ipsius.
- VI. De turb[is] videntib[us] & admirantib[us] signum.
- VII. De manu ab ethere missa ostiu[m] dom[us] inq[ui]rat[ur].
- VIII. De varia sententia stupentis turbe.
- IX. De rumigerulo illius p[ro]digii famine.
- X. De baptismo illius & vocabulo sibi ex appellatione patrie indito.
- XI. De enutrimto illius & edoctio[n]e in aula patina.
- XII. De modestia infantie illius & puerili simplicitate.
- XIII. De docibilitate & sagacie mentis ipsius in gremio discendarum artium.
- XIIII. De illius obedientia seniorib[us] & dilectione erga illum coetaneorum.

* A MS. cited by Mabillon reads *mensium epidendarum dierum cursu*, and Bollandus's printed copy has *mensium hebdomadarumque*, where Henrichenius notes that the word above, which appears in all other MSS. stands for *interpendentium*. See also Cotelerius, not. ad rom. I. monumentor. eccles[ie] Græcæ, p. 715. Du Cange in *voce* understands this barbarous phrase to mean the term of gestation.

- XV. De omnibus de illo testimonium referentibus & gr̃a diṽina in vultu ipsius radiante.
- XVI. De repentina commutatione ipsius.
- XVII. Quomodo tertiam partem predate gaze possidentibus remittebat.
- XVIII. Quomodo spiritualibus stimulis instigatus se Dei famulum fieri devoverit.
- XIX. Quomodo relictis comitibus suis solus viam pergens Hrypandum pervenit.
- XX. Quomodo tonsuram apostolicam accipiens ab omni ficerato liquore se abstinerit.
- XXI. Quomodo ob id omnibus cohabitantib' aspero odio habebatur, & postea ejus mansuetudinem dinoscentes in affectum sui animos omnium convertit.
- XXII. Quomodo psalmis et monasticis disciplinis gr̃a inlustrante inbuebatur.
- XXIII. Quom' universor' pprios virtutes imitare studebat.
- XXIII. Quomodo p biennium clericatus sui heremum petivit.
- XXV. Quomodo a pximis habitatoribus heremi in missa S̃ci Bartholomei in Cruglond deductus est.
- XXVI. Quomodo fratres resalutare dehinc Hrypandum remeat.
- XXVII. Quomodo rursus die viii k̃trum septembriũ qua S̃ci Bartholomei missa celebrari solet Crugland reversus est.
- XXVIII. Qualiter inscisso latere tumuli supimposito tigurio habitabat, vel quomodo ortonomiam vite habuit heremitalis.
- XXIX. Qualiter illum Zabulus instigationibus desperationis temptavit.
- XXX. Quomodo illum Zabulus pseudasodilitate jejuniam docere temptavit.
- XXXI. Quomodo corporaliter maligni spiritus ad portas inferni illum asportaverunt.
- XXXII. Quomodo Bartholomeus illic sibi apparuit, et reportare illum jussit.
- XXXIII. Quomodo immensa quietudine ad sedes suas ab immundis spiritibus reportatur.
- XXXIV. Quomodo fantasticas demonum turbas qui in Britonnicum exercitum simulavere orationibus fugavit.
- XXXV. Quomodo prophetico spiritu cogitationes malignas clerici cujusdam intelligebat.
- XXXVI. Quomodo nocte quadam malignantes spiritus in diversarum bestiarum formis illum terrebant.
- XXXVII. Qualiter corvus cartulam inter undas stagni dimisit, nec illam orante Guthlaco aque ledere valuerunt.
- XXXVIII. Quomodo nequitiam corvorum pertulit, et qualiter ad vocem illius aves heremi et pisces paludis deveniebant.
- XXXIX. De hirundinibus in scapulis ipsius se imponentibus.
- XL. Quomodo domi sedens duas manicas a corvis predatas intellexit, et iterum restitutas fore in eadem hora predixit.

XLI. Quo

- XLI. Quomodo quendam per quadriennium a maligno spiritu vexatum pristinae salutis restituit.
 XLII. Quomodo comitem Egcan sub zonam suam sibi donando ab immundi spiritus infestatione dicto citius sanavit.
 XLIII. Qualiter cujusdam abbatis ministrorum longe a se positorum occultum crimen manifestando prodebat.
 XLIV. Quomodo duobus clericis ad se venientibus fiasculas binas quas in via absconderunt ludibri verborum fame monstravit.
 XLV. Qualiter rumor virtutum ipsius fines Britannie pervagavit, vel quomodo comes quidam tactu vestis illius sanatus est.
 XLVI. Qualiter Wilfritho verba que illo absente promebat providentie spiritu sibi renarravit.
 XLVII. Quomodo ab ep̃o Headdan officium sacerdotale accepit.
 XLVIII. Quomodo Ecgburge interroganti quis heres loci ejus p se, respondisse fertur heredem post se venturum jam paganum fuisse, nec adhuc baptizatum.
 XLIX. Qualiter exulem ad se venientem consolatus, et regnum sibi mox futurum fore predixit.
 L. Quanta egrotus temptamenta pertulerit, aut quid de sua commendaverit sepultura, quæ novissima mandata sorori commendavit; inter verba orationis spiritum quomodo emisit.
 LI. Qualiter corpus ipsius sine corruptione post duodecim repertum est.
 LII. Qualiter post obitum suum Æthilbaldo tunc exuli visione nocturna se ostendit, et regnum sibi a dño p intercessionem ipsius donatum monstravit, & ad hec confirmanda signum dedit.
 Quomodo cecus qui tot dierum voluminibus lucem a tenebris discernere nequibat tactu salis ab eo sacriati inluminatus est.
 Expliciunt capitula.

In nomine Trino & Divino. Hic imitatoris Pauli simul Antonique orditur Sancti Guthlaci vita legenda.

I. **F**UIT itaque in diebus Aedelredi inlustri Anglor' regis quidam vir de egregia Merciorum stirpe cognomine Penuald, cujus mansio in mediterraneorum Anglorum partibus diversarum rerum fluxu p̄dca constabat.

II. Hujus etiam viri p̄genies p̄ nobilissima inlustrium regum nomina antiqua ab origine icles * digesto ordine cucurrit.

III. Itaq' cum juvenilis evi viri dante vigore florebat adoptata sibi coetanea virgine int' nobilium puellarum agmina condecetis nuptiarum legibus uxorem duxit vocabulo *tette*, que a primevis rudimenti sui diebus in puellari verecundia vivere studebat.

IV. Evolutis ergo aliquor' tempor' curriculis q̄b' se conjugalis juris conditionib' indidissent, contigit humana cogente natura ut concipiens pregnasset. Peraetis vero mensium epidendarum curfibus, cum parturiendi tempus immineret, et viscera nixandi inscia ignota violentia vexarentur, extemplo p̄digium divinū celestis oraculi portentum circumadstantib' et undiq' concurrentibus turbis videbatur. Nam pius omnitenens futuror' prescius cui omnia p̄sentia p̄sistunt, sigillum manifestandi militis sui in eterne memoracionis indicium permisit.

V. Igit' cum nascendi tempus advenisset mirabile dictu, ecce humana manus croceo rubri nitoris splendore fulgescens, ab ethereis olimpi nubib' ad patibulum cujusdam crucis ante ostium dom' qua scā puerpera future indolis infantulū enixa est porrecta videbat'.

VI. Cumq' insolito stupore om̄s ad p̄spiciendū miraculū concurrere certabant, en subito signato p̄dicte domus ostio ethereas in auras manus reducta abscessit. Hoc novo stupefacti p̄digio, om̄es qui intererant in loco scē apparitionis p̄strati supplices p̄nis nutab' dñm gl̄ae magnificabant.

VII. Transactis v° orationū deprecationib' convertentes ad invicē versari ceperunt, quidnā esset hoc novū, q̄d plurimis scrupulū excitavit. Illis vero cū immenso stupore variis fermocinationib' multa inter se conferentib', ecce ex aula p̄piante qua supradictus infans nascebatur mulier inmensa velocitate currens clamabat, "Stabilitote quia future gl̄e huic mundo natus ē homo." Alii vero hoc audientes, ex divino p̄sagio ad manifestandū nascentis gl̄am illud prodigium fuisse p̄hibebant. Alii autem sagacioris sententie conjecturis p̄mere ceperunt, hunc ex divina dispensatione in p̄petue beatitudinis p̄mia p̄destinatū fore.

VIII. Erat ergo magna admirantiū turba, in tantū ut illius miraculi vagabundus rumor priusquā luciflua solis astra occiduis finib' vergerent' mediterraneorū Anglor' totos pene terminos impleret.

* Sic.

S

IX. Igitur

IX. Igitur decursis bis quaternis dierū voluminib' cū ad salutaris lavacri sacratas undulas ppinquasset, ex appellatione illius tribus quam dicunt Guthlacingas proprietatis vocabulum velut ex celesti consilio Guthlac percepit, qd ex qualitatis compositione a sequentib' meritis conveniebat. Nam ut illius gentis gnari phibent Anglor' lingua hoc nomen ex duobus integris constare videt' hoc ē *Luð* & *lac*, qd Romani sermonis nitore psonat *belli munus*, quia ille cū vitiis bellando munera eterne beatitudinis cū triumphali infula pennis vite pcepisset. Scdm aplm dicentē, "Beatus vir qui suffert temptationē, qm cum pbatus fuerit accipiet coronā vite quā repmisit dominus diligentib' se."

X. Postquā ergo sacrati fontis limphis spiritalib' divino gubernante numine abluit parentū delicta, infans mire indolentie nobilib' antiquor' disciplinis aulis in paternis imbuebatur.

XI. Igit' transcens infantie sue temporib' cū fari pueriliter tēptabat nullius molestie parentib' nutricibusve seu coetaneis parvulorū coetib' fuit; non pueror' lascivias, non garrula matronarū deliramenta, non vanas vulgi fabulas, non ruricolarum bardigiosas * vagitus †, non falsidicas parasitorū fribulas, non variorū volucrū diversas crocitus, ut adsolet illa ætas, imitabatur. Sed eximia sagacitate pollens, hilari facie, sincera mente, mansueto animo, simplici vultu, in pietate parentibus, in obedientia seniorib', in delectatione coetaneis, neminē seducens, neminē increpans, neminē scandalizans, nulli malum p malo reddens, aequanimis convertit. Erat enim in ipso radescens nitor spiritalis luminis, ut p omnia omnib' quid venturus esset monstraretur.

XII. Igit' cū adolescentie vires increvissent, & juvenili in pectore egregius domandi amor ferveret, tunc valida pstinor' herorū facta reminiscens veluti ex sopore evigilatus mutata mente adgregatis satellitū turmis sese in arma convertit. Et cū adversantiū sibi urbes & villas, vicos & castella igne ferroq' vastaret, conrosis undiq' diversarū gentiū sociis inmensas predas gregasset; tunc velut ex divino consilio edoctus tertiam partē adgregate gaze possidentibus remittebat.

XIII. Igitur transcursis novē circiter annor' orbibus qb' psecutor' fuor' adversantiūq' hostiū famosū excidiū crebris vastationū fragorib' pegisset, tandē defessis viribus post tot predas, cedes, rapinasq' que arma triverat, lassus quievit. Itaq' cū supradictus vir beate memorie Guthlac int' dubios volventis temporis eventus, & atras caliginose vite nebulas fluctuantes int' seculi gurgites jactaret', quadā nocte dū fessa membra solite quieti dimitteret, & adsueto more vagabunda mente sollicitus curas mortales intenta meditatione cogitaret, mirū dictu extemplo velut pculsus pectore spiritalis flamma omnia pcordia supra memorati viri incendere cepit. Nā cū antiquor' regū stirpis sue p transacta retro secula miserabiles exitus & flagitiosū vite terminū contēplaret', necn' & caducas mundi divitias, contemptibilemq' temporalis vite gloriam pvigili mente consideraret, tunc sibi pprii obitus sui imaginata forma ostendit, & inevitabilem brevis vite curiosa mente horrescens cursum, quotidie ad finem cogitabat, immo etiam audisse se recordabatur, ne in hieme vel sabbato fuga v̄ra fiat. Hec et alia his similia eo cogitante, ecce subito instigante divino numine se ipsum famulum Xpi venturum fore si in crastinum vitam servasset devovit.

* Bardus, stultus. Du Cange in voc.

† Cachinnationes.

XIV. Ergo exutis umbrose noctis caliginib' cum sol mortalib' egris igneum demoverat ortum in quo matutini volucres avido forcipe pipant, tunc indutos artus agresti de spatulo surgens arrexerit, & signato cordis gremio salutari figillo se comitantib' precepit, ut ducem alium itineris sui elegissent, nam se divine servituti destinasse phibebat. Hoc audito, comites ipsius inmenso pculsi stupore, supplicib' obsecrationib' ne hoc quod dicebat incepisset exorabant. Qui conceptis eor' p'cib' in eo quod inceperat immotus p'stabat. Ita enim in illo divine gr'e inflammatio flagrabat, ut non solum regalis indolentie reverentiam despiceret, sed parentes et patriam comitesq' adolescentie sue contempnit.

XV. Nam cum ætatis sue vicesimum quartum annum p'egisset, abrenunciatis secularib' pompis spem indubie fidei fixam in Xpo tenebat. Et in accepto itinere relictis omib' suis monasterium quod Anglor' vocabulo nuncupat' Hripadun usq' p'venit, in quo mysticam S'ci Petri ap'lor' p'ceris tonsuram accepit sub abbatissa nomine Aelfdrid, ac deinde accepto clericali habitu, preterita piacula expiare certabat. Ab illo enim tempore quo ap'lice tonsure indicium suscepit, non ullius inebriantis liquoris aut alicujus delicati libaminis haustum excepto cōmunicationis tempore gustavit.

XVI. Hac igitur ex causa omib' fr'ib' illic cohabitantib' aspero odio habebatur. Probantes vero vite illius sinceritatem et serene mentis modestiam, cunctor' animos in affectum sue karitatis convertit. Erat enim forma p'cipuus, corpore castus, facie decorus, mente devotus, aspectu dilectus, sapientia imbutus, vultu floridus, prudentia p'ditus, colloquio blandus, temperantia modestus, interna fortitudine robustus, censura justicie stabilis, longanimitate patiens, patientia firmus, humilitate subjectus, karitate sollicitus. Ita enim omium virtutum decorem sapientia in eo adornabat, ut sc'dm ap'lm sermo illis semp sale divine gr'ae conditus fulgebat.

XVII. Dum enim litteris edoctus Psalmod' canticum discere maluisset, tunc frugifera supra memorati viri p'cordia roscidis roris celestis imbrib' divina gr'a ubertim rigabat. Sumis autem providentib' magistris & auxiliante gr'a sup'ne pietatis sacris litteris & monasticis disciplinis erudiebatur.

XVIII. Igit' psalmis, canticis, himnis, orationib' moribusque ecclesiasticis p' biennium inbutus, p'pias singulor' secum cohabitantium virtutes imitari studebat. Illius enim obedientiam, istius humilitatem, ipsius patientiam, alterius longanimitatem, illor' abstinentiam, utrisque sinceritatem, omnium temperantiam, cunctor' suavitatem, & ut brevius dicam, omium in omnib' imitabatur virtutes.

XIX. Decursis itaque bis denis bis binisque mensium circulis, quibus sub clericali habitu vitam immense moderantie p'egit, heremum cum curioso eximie sollicitudinis animo petere meditabatur. Dum enim priscorum monachor' solitariam vitam legebat, tum iluminato cordis gremio avida cupidine heremum querere fervebat. Nec plura in'tvenientib' aliquor' dierum cursib' cum senior' licita volentia incepto eterne p'speritatis itinere solitudinem invenire perrexit.

Est in mediterraneorum Anglorum Britannie partib' immense magnitudinis acerrima palus que a Gronte fluminis ripis incipiens, haud p'cul a castello quem dicunt nomine Gronte, nunc in stagnis, nunc flactis *, interdum nigris fusi vaporis la-

* *Flacteria, flaco*, a collection of stagnated waters. Du Cange.

ticib' necnon crebris insularum nemorib' invenientib' & flexuosis rivigarum anfractib' ab austro in aquilonem mare tenus longissimo tractu p̄tenditur. Igit' cum supradictus vir beate memorie Guthlac illic vastissime heremi inculta loca reppe-
risset, celestibus auxiliis adjutus rectissimo callis tramite prexit. Contigit ergo cum a proximantibus accolis illius solitudinis exp̄ientiam sciscitaretur, illisq' plurima ipsius spatiosi heremi inculta narrantibus, ecce quidam de illic adstantibus nomine tazuuine, se scisse aliquam insulam in abditis remotioris heremi partib' adfere-
bat, quam multi inhabitare temptantes p̄pt' incognita heremi monstra & diversarum formarum terrores amiserant. Quo audito vir beate recordationis Guthlac, illum locum monstrari sibi a narrante efflagitabat. Ipse autem imperiis viri Dei annuens arrepta piscatoria scafula, p̄ invia lustra int' atre paludis margines X̄po viatore ad p̄dictam insulam que lingua Anglorum Crouland vocat' p̄venit, que ante p̄pt' remotioris heremi solitudinem inculta & ignota manebat. Nullus hanc ante fa-
mulum X̄pi Guthlacum solus habitare colonus valebat, p̄pt' videlicet illic demo-
rantium demonum fantasias, in qua vir Dei Guthlac, contempto hoste, celesti auxi-
lio adjutus, int' umbrosa solitudinis nemora solus habitare cepit. Contigit enim divina dispensante p̄videntia ut estivis temporib' die quo S̄ci Bartholomei missa venerari debet insulam Cruland beatus Guthlac devenisset, qui in S̄ci Bartholomei auxiliis cum om̄i fiducia heremum habitare ceperat. Igit' adamato illius loci ab-
dito situ, velut a Deo sibi donato, om̄s dies vite sue illic degere directa mente de-
voverat.

XXVI. Aliquot itaq' dieb' istic p̄manens, om̄a queq' illius loci diligenti inves-
tigatione considerans versari cepit, ut ad sodalium suor' colloquia p̄veniret, quos sibi eximie frānitatis karitas in gremio catholice congregationis jungebat. Nam eos ante insalutatos dimittebat, iterum resalutatis se com̄endare disposuit. Interea mortalib' egris lux crastina demoverat ortum, cum ille unde egressus remeare cepe-
rat. Itaq' invenientibus tertrigenarum dierum curriculis ut sodales suos fraternis com̄endarat salutationib' ad supradictum locum quasi ad pat̄ne hereditatis habitacu-
lum binis illum comitantib' pueris unde p̄venit regressus est.

XXVII. Deinde pacto itinere die octava kalendarum Septembrium quo S̄ci Bar-
tholomei solemnitas celebrari affolet, in cujus suffragio om̄a incepta heremi habi-
tandi ex divina p̄videntia inchoaverat Crouland p̄venit. Erat ergo anno circit' xxvi. cum se inter nubilosos remotioris heremi lucos cum celesti adjutorio veri Dei militem esse p̄posuit. Deinde p̄cinctus spiritalib' armis adversus teterrimi hostis in-
sidias scutum fidei, loricam spei, galeam castitatis, arcum patientie, sagittas psalmodie sese in aciem firmans arripuit. Tante enim fiducie erat, ut int' torridas tartari tur-
mas sese contempto hoste injecerat. O quam admiranda est divine miseracionis in-
dulgentia, & quantum glorificanda sit paterne dilectionis p̄videntia, in quantum laudanda sit ēne deitatis p̄destinatio, quam inscrutabilia sunt perpetui judicis arbi-
tria, ut ap̄ls confirmat, quam inscrutabilia sunt judicia ej' & investigabiles vie ej' & r̄l'. Nam sicut egregium doctorem gentium Damascum p̄gentem quem ante secula evangelium filii sui nuntiare p̄destinavit de tenebroso Judeor' erroris caligine celesti voce deduxit, sic & s̄c̄e memorie virum Guthlac de tumido estuantis seculi gurgite, de obliquis mortalis evi anfractib' de atris vergentis mundi faucib' ad p̄pe-
tuam beatitudinis militiam, ad recti itineris callem, ad veri luminis p̄spectum p̄duxit,
&

& non solum p̄sentis seculi famosa venerantia beavit, sed in gaudio pennis gl̄e ēne beatitudini constituit, sicut ap̄lica veritas dep̄m̄sit, "quos p̄destinavit hos & vocavit, quos autem vocavit illos glorificavit," & r̄l'.

XXVIII. Igitur ut de S̄ci Guthlaci solitaria vita sicut p̄posui scribere exordiar, que a frequentatoribus ej' Wlfrido & Cissan audiui, eodem ordine quo comperi easdem res narrare curabo. Erat itaq' in prefata insula tumulus agrestib' glebis coacervatus, quem olim avari solitudinis frequentatores ergo lucri illic acquirendi defodientes scindebant, in cujus latere velut cisterna inesse videbatur, in qua vir beate memorie Guthlac desup̄ inposito tugurio habitare cepit. Vite scilicet illius hec immota ortonomia fuit, ita ut ab illo tempore quo heremum habitare ceperat, non laneo nec lineo vestimine, nec alterius cujuscunq' delicate vestis tegminib' usus est, sed in pelliciis vestib' om̄s dies solitarie conversationis sue exigebat. Cotidiane ergo vite ipsius tanta temperantia fuit ut ab illo tempore quo heremum habitare ceperat, excepto ordeacii panis particula & luculente aque poculamenta post solis occasum nullius alicujus alimenti usib' vesceretur. Nam cum sol occiduis finib' vergeretur tunc parvam annonam mortalis vite cum gr̄arum actione gustabat salubrit'.

XXIX. Sub eodem denique tempore quo p̄fatus vir beate memorie heremitare initiavit, cum quadam die adsueta consuetudine psalmis canticisque incumberet, tunc antiquus hostis prolis humane ceu leo rugiens p̄ vasti etheris spatia tetra numina commutans novas artes novo pectore versat. Dum enim omnes nequitie sue vires versuta mente temptaret, tunc veluti ab extenso arcu venenifluam desperationis sagittam totis viribus jaculavit, quousque in Xpi militis mentis umbone defixa pependit. Interea cum telum toxicum atri veneni succum infunderet, tum miles Xpi totis sensibus turbatus de eo quod inceperat desperare cepit, & huc illucque turbulentum animum convertens, quo solo federet nesciebat. Nam cum sua ante commissa crimina immensi ponderis fuisse meditabatur, tunc sibi de se ablueri non posse videbatur. In tantum enim desperare cepit, ut infinitum & importabile opus se incepisse putasset. Deinde Xpi famulus trium dierum vicissitudinibus quo se verteret nesciebat. Die autem tertio sequenti nocte cum validissimus Xpi miles robusta mente pestiferis meditationibus resisteret velut p̄phetico spiritu psallere cepit, "In tribulatione mea invocavi dñm," & r̄l'; ecce beatus Bartholomeus fidus auxiliator in matutinis vigiliis sese coram obtutibus illius optulit, nec sopor illud erat, sed palam splendentis celicole agnovit vultum. Igitur vir p̄fatus veluti miles inter densas acies dimicans, cum celeste adjutorium angelice lucis adventasse p̄sentisset, extemplo discussis nefandarum cogitationum nebulis inluminato turbulenti pectoris gremio velut triumphali voce psallebat aiens, "Dñs m̄i adjutor ē, & ego videbo inimicos meos," & r̄l'. Exin' S̄cs Bartholomeus coram eo p̄stans, illum p̄ceptis spiritualibus adiutorem sui venturum fore. S̄cs autem Guthlac his auditis & creditis fidelissimi amici sui dictis spiritali gaudio repletus, indissolutam eximie valitudinis fidem in Dño Jesu defixit. Nam ex primi certaminis triumphali successu spem futuram victorie robusto pectore firmabat. Ex illo enim tempore nunquam Zabulus adversus illum desperationis arma arripuit, quia ab illo semel infracto contra illum ultra prevalere nequiverunt.

XXX. Quadam qq' die dum de conversationis sue quotidiano moderamine meditare, subito coram illo velut ex aere lapsi efferis vultib' duo Zabuli humano habitu se obtulerunt, ac veluti cum familiari fiducia loqui cum illo exorsi sunt, dicentes, "Nos expti sumus te, & fidei tue valitudinē compimus, p̄severantiāq' patientie tue invincibilē p̄bantes variarū artiū adversus te arma suscepimus, p̄pterea insultare tibi ultra desistere conamr, & n' solū p̄positi tui ortonomias disrūpe nolumus, sed te antiq̄orū heremitarū conversationes erudiemus. Moyses enī & Helias & ipse humane p̄sapie salvator primo omīū ad jejunii fastigia conscenderunt, sed & famosi illi monachi habitantes Egiptū humane infirmitatis vitia in abstinentie framea interimebant. Et idcirco si tu vis ante cōmissa crimina abluere, imminetia necare, carnē tuā abstinentie flagellis adffige, & animi hic violentiā jejunis faucib' frange. Quanto enī in hoc seculo frangeris, tanto in p̄petuū solidaris, & quanto in p̄senti adffigeris, tanto in futuro gaudebis. Nā cū jejunis p̄stratus, tunc excelsius corā Deo eleveris. Jejunīū ergo n̄ bidui aut tridui, aut quotidiane abstinentie gastrimargia sit, sed septenarū dierū valida castigatio jejuniū est; sicut enim sex diebus d̄s mundi plasma formavit, & septimo die requievit, ita etiā hominē decet sex diebus p̄ jejunii plasma spū reformari, & septimo die comedendo carni requiem dare." His auditis beatus Guthlac exurgens psallebat, "Convertant' inimici mei retrorsū," & r̄l'. Quo facto hostis strososus * velut fumus a facie ejus vacuas in auras evanuit. Ille vero Zabuliticum magisterium despiciens, ne ullus locus c̄sentiendi in illis in eo videretur tunc assumpta ordeacii panis particula victum suum quotidianum vesceri cepit. Maligni vero sp̄s contemptos se esse intelligentes, lacrimoso clamore, flebili ululatu, diversisq' singultibus plangentes, late loca mestis questibus impleverunt. Exin vir Dei inmundorum spirituum fantasmata p̄cepto ubi que certandi brachio contempsit.

XXXI. P̄ idem fere tempus, paucis intervientibus dierum cursibus, cum vir beate memorie Guthlac adsueto more vigil intermissis orationibus cujusdam noctis intempesto tempore p̄staret, en subito teterrimis inmundorum spirituum catervis, totam cellam suam impleri conspexit; subeuntibus enim ab undiq' illis porta patebat. Nam p̄ criptas & cratulas intrantibus non vincitūre valvarum, non foramina cratium, illis ingressum negabant, sed celo terraque erumpentes spatium totius aeris fuscis nubibus tegebant. Erant enim aspectu truces, forma terribiles, capitib' magnis, collib' longis, macilenta facie, lurido vultu, squalida barba, auribus hispidis, fronte torva, trubiculis oculis, ore fetido, dentibus equineis, gutture flammivomo, faucibus tortis, labro lato, vocibus horrifonis, comis obustis, buccula crassa, pectore arduo, femoribus scabris, genibus nodatis, cruribus uncis, talo tumido, plantis averfis, ore patulo, clamoribus raucifonis. Ita enim inmensis vagitib' horrescere audiebantur, ut tota pene a celo in terram inter crepidinem clangifonis boatibus implerent. Nec mora ingruentes ingruentesq' domum ac castellum, dicto citius virum p̄fatum ligatis membris extra cellam suam duxerunt, & adductum in atre paludis cenosis laticibus inmerferunt. Deinde asportantes illum p̄ paludis asperrima loca inter densissima veprium vimina dilaceratis membrorum compaginibus trahebant. Inter hec cum magnam partem umbrose noctis in illis afflictionibus exigebant, sistere illum paulisp̄ fecerunt, ac impantes sibi ut de heremo discedisset. Ille stabilita mente tandem respon-

* *Strosarius, strososus*, impostor, fraudator. Glossar. Isidori. Du Cange.

dit prophetico velut ore psallebat, "Dñs a dextris est mī, nec commovear," & iterum assumptis flagellis velut ferreis eum verberare ceperant. Cum autem p̄ innumerabilia torm̄tor' genera, p̄ flagellarum ferrearum verbera illum immota mente, robusta fide, in eo quod incepat p̄stare viderent, horridis alarum stridoribus inter nubifera gelidi aeris spatia illum subvectare ceperunt. Dum ergo ad ardua aeris culmina deventum est horrendum dictu ecce septentrionalis celi plaga fuscis atrarum nubium caliginib' nigrescere videbatur. Innumerabiles enim inmundor' spirituum alas in obviam dehinc venire cerneret. Coniunctis itaque in unum turmis, cum immenso clamore levas in auras iter vertentes, supra memoratum Xpi famulum Guthlac ad nefandas tartari fauces usq' p̄ducunt; ille ūo fumigantes estuantis inferni cavernas p̄spectans, om̄ia tormenta que prius a malignis spiritib' p̄pessus est tamquam non ipse pateretur obliviscebatur. Ncn solum enim fluctuantium flammaram ignivomas gurgites illic turgescere cerneret, immo etiam sulphureos glaciale grandine mixtos vertices globis sparginibus sidera pene tangentes videbantur. Maligni vero sp̄s inter favillantium voraginum atras cavernas discurrentes, miserabili fatu animas impiorum diversis cruciatuum generibus torquebant. Igitur vir Dei Guthlac cum innumerabiles tormentor' species horresceret, satellitum sibi velut ex uno ore turme clamabant dicentes; "Ecce nobis potestas data est te trudere in has penas, & illic in atrocissimarum gehennarum torm̄to variis cruciatibus nobis te torquere commissum est. En ignis quem accendisti in deliciis tuis te consumere paratus est, en tibi patulis hiatibus igniflua herebi hostia patefcunt. Nunc stigie fibre te vorare maluit, tibi quoque estivi acherontis voragines horrendis faucibus hiscunt." Sed illis hec & alia plurima his similia dicentibus, vir Dei minas eorum despiciens, inmotis sensibus stabili animo, sobria mente, respondens aiebat, "Ve vobis filii tenebrarum, semen Cam, favilla cineris, si v̄re potentie sit istis me tradere penis, en presto sum, ut quid falsi vomis pectoribus vanas minas dep̄mitis."

XXXII. Illis vero veluti adtrudendum illum in p̄sentium tormentor' gehennas sese p̄cingentibus, ecce S̄cs Bartholomeus cum immenso celestis lucis splendore, medias future noctis infuso lumine intrumpens tenebras sese ab ethereis sedibus radiantis olimpi coram illis aureo fulgore amictus optulit. Maligni vero sp̄s non sustinentes celestis splendoris fulgorem frendere, fugere, tremere ceperunt. S̄cs vero Guthlac adventum fidelissimi auxiliatoris sui p̄sentiens, spirituali letitia repletus, gavisus est.

XXXIII. Tunc deinde S̄cs Bartholomeus catervis satellitum jubet ut illum in locum suum cum magna quietudine sine ulla offensionis molestia reducerent. Nec mora p̄ceptis ap̄licis obtemperantes, dicto citius iussa facefcunt. Nam illum revehentes cum nimia suavitate velut quietissimo alarum remigio, ita ut nec in curru nec & navi modestius duci potuisset, subvolabant. Dum vero ad media aeris spatia devenissent sonus psallentium convenient', audiebant dicens, "Ibunt sc̄i de virtute in virtutem," & fl'. Imminente ergo aurora cum sol nocturnas celo demovebat umbras p̄fat' Xpi athleta adepto de hostibus triumpho in eodem statu a quo prius translatus est grates Xpo p̄solvens constitit. Dein cum solito more matutinas laudes Dño Jhu impenderet, paulisp̄ lumina devertens, a sinistra stantes duos satellites lugentes, sibi p̄ ceteris aliis notos conspicit. Quos cum interrogasset quid plorassent, responderunt. "Vires n̄ras ubique p̄te fractas lugemus, & inertiam n̄ram adversus valitudinem tuam ploramus. Non enim te tangere, aut p̄pinquare audeamus." Hec dicentes, velut fumus a facie ejus evanuerunt.

XXXIV.

XXXIV. Contigit itaque in diebus Coinredi regis Merciorum, cum Brittones infesti hostes Saxonici generis, bellis, predis, publicisque vastationibus, Anglor' gentem deturbarent, quadam nocte gallicinali tempore, quo more solito vir beate memorie Guthlac orationum vigiliis incumberet, extemplo cum velut imaginato sopore opprimeretur, visum eum sibi tumultuantis turbe audisse clamorem. Tunc dicto citius levi somno expgefactus, extra cellulam qua sedebat egressus est, & arrectis auribus adstans verba loquentis vulgi Brittonicaque agmina rectis succedere agnoscit. Nam ille aliorum temporum pteritis voluminibus inter illos exulabat quoad usque eorum strimulentas loquelas intelligere valuit. Nec mora p palustria rectis subvenire certantes, eodem pene momento omnis domus suas flamma superante ardere conspicit. Illum quoque vero intercientes, acutis hastarum spiculis in auras levare ceperunt. Cum vero vir Dei tandem hostis pellacis millenis arcibus, millenas formas p'sentiens, velut pphetico ore sexagesimi septimi Psalmi versum primum psallebat. "Exsurgat d's," & ita. Quo audito, dicto velocius eodem momento omnes demonior' turme, velut fumus a facie ejus evanuerunt.

XXXV. Post non multum temporis cum vir vite venerabilis Guthlac contra insidias lubrici hostis sepe certando triumphabat, ecce Zabulus vires suas fractas comperiens, novas versutias adversus eum sub taxico pectore versari cepit. Erat enim quidam clericus nomine Becel qui se ipsum famulum fieri tanti viri sponte optulit, ac sub disciplinis ipsius caste Deo vivere p'posuit. Hujus p'cordia malignus sp's ingressus pestiferis vane g'te fastibus illum inflare cepit, ac deinde pro quo tumidus vanis fastus flatibus illum seduxit. Admonere ipsum quoque exorsus est, ut dñm suum sub cujus disciplinis Deo vivere initiavit, arrepta letali machera necare, hoc ip'sius animo p'ponens, ut si ipsum interimere potuisset, locum ipsius postea cum maxima regum principumque venerantia habiturus foret. Quadam ergo die cum p'fatus clericus virum Dei Guthlacum ut adsolebat p' bis binos dierum tonderare devenisset, isdem ingenti dementia vexatur viri Dei inmenso desiderio sanguine sitiens, indubius illum occidere successit. Tunc S'cs Dei Guthlac cui dñus assidue futuror' p'sentiam manifestabat, comperto novo sceleris piaculo illum sciscitari cepit dicens, "O mi Becel, ut quid hebedo sub pectore antiquum hostem occultas? Quas amari veneni mortiferas non vomis. Scio enim te a maligno sp'u deceptum. Quapropter flagitiosas meditationes quas tibi generis humani hostilis criminat' inferuit, ab illis convertendo confitere." Tum ille cum se a maligno sp'u seductum intellexisset, p'sternere se ad pedes sancti viri Guthlaci, delictum suum lacrimabili voce confessus, supplex veniam orabat. Itaque vir beate memorie Guthlac non solum illius culpe veniam indulxit, sed in futuris tribulationibus adiutorem illius se venturum fore promisit.

XXXVI. Verum quia sup'ius quantum isdem venerabilis Guthlac adversus feras apertasque diaboli insidias valuit explicavimus, nunc quoque quid adversus simulaticias malignorum spirituum fraudes p'valuit exponemus. Iisdem fere temporibus cum vir sepe memoratus quadam nocte in assiduis orationibus assueto more p'staret, ingenti sonitu totam insulam qua federet tremere circumputabat. Deinde parvi temporis succedente intervallo, ecce subito velut concurrentium armentorum crepitum cum magno terre tremore domui succedere exaudiebat. Nec mora domum ab undique inrumpentes, variorum monstrorum diversas figuras introire p'spicit. Nam

leo

leo rugiens, dentibus sanguineis morsus rabidos imminebat. Taurus vero mugitans unguibus terram defodiens, cornu cruentum solo defigebat. Ursus denique infrendens validis ictibus brachia comminans, verbera pmittebat. Coluber quoque squamea colla porrigens indicia atri veneni monstrabat. Et ut brevi sermone concludam, aper grunnitum, lupus ululatum, equus hinnitum, cervus axatum, serpens sibilum, bos balatum, corvus crociturum, ad turbandum veri Dei verum militem horrifonis vocibus stridebant. S^cs itaque X^pi famulus, armato corde signo salutari, hec omnia fantasmatum genera despiciens, his vocibus usus aiebat: "O miserrime Satan, manifestantur vires tue: nonne nunc miserarum bestiarum hinnitus, grunnitus, crocitusque imitaris, qui eterno Deo te assimulari temptasti. Idcirco impero tibi in nomine Jehu X^pi qui te de celo dampnavit, ut ab hoc tumultu desistas." Nec mora, dicto citius, universa fantasmata vacuas in auras recesserunt.

XXXVII. Contigit quoque sub cujusdam temporis cursibus cum alius Dei famulus ad colloquium venerabilis viri Dei Guthlaci pvenisset, aliquot diebus in insula p^rfata hospitari cepit. Quadam autem die membranos quosdam scribens, cum ad finem scripturam suam deflexisset, extra domum recedens, quando in quodam oratorio orationibus incumberet, ecce quidam corvus accola ejusdem insule intrans domum predicti hospitis ut cartulam illic prospexit, rapido forcipe arripuit. Prefatus vero hospes cum visus suos forte foris divertisset, volantem alitem cartulam more suo portantem prospicit. Confestimque cum cartulam suam defuisse comperit, ab alite corvo raptam fuisse cognoscit. Denique eadem hora s^cs Guthlac extra oratorium egrediebatur. Qui cum prefatum fratrem subita mestitia correptum pspiceret, consolari illum cepit, pollicens ei cartulam suam cum Dei omnipotentis auxiliis sibi recuperare posse, sine cujus potestate nec folium arboris defluit, nec unus passerum ad terram cadit. Inter hec ales longe in Austrum avolans cernitur cursum suum inter stagnosa paludis ligustra deflectens, sese subito ab eorum obtutibus velut evanesceus abdidit. S^cs vero Guthlac firmam fidem firmo pectore gestans, fratri p^rfato pcepit ut naviculam in contiguo portu positam conscendisset, & ut inter densas harundinum compages quo via sibi monstraret incederet. Ille autem pceptis s^ci viri obtemperans, quo se trames ducebat perrexit. Dein cum ad aliquid stagnum haud pcul a prefata insula situm devenisset, conspicit non longe in media planicie stagni unam arundinem curvato cacumine stantem, que stagni tremulis quassabatur undiq' limphis. In cujus fastigio equiparatas scedulas equali lance pendentes velut ab humana manu positas cerneret, mirabile dictu, tangi non tacte contiguis videbantur ab undis. At ille frater arripiens de harundine cartam, cum magna admiratione grates Deo p^rsolvens, venerantiam valide fidei de eo quod contigit venerabili viro Dei Guthlaco conferens, unde egressus domum reversus. Prefatus vero X^pi famulus Guthlac non sui meriti quod contigit, sed divine miserationis fuisse firmabat.

XXXVIII. Erant igitur in supradicta insula duo alites corvi, quor' infesta nequitia fuit, ita ut quicquid frangere, mergere, diripere, rapere, contaminare, potuissent, sine ullius rei reverentia dampnantes perderent; nam veluti cum familiaribus ausis intrantes domus omnia quecumque intus forisque invenissent velut impi p^rdone rapiebant. Supramemoratus autem Dei famulus varias eorum injurias pferens, longanimiter pio pectore sufferebat, ut non solum in hominibus exemplum patientie ipsius ostenderetur, sed etiam in volucris & in feris manifesta esset. Erga enim omnia

na eximie karitatis ipsius gr̃a abundabat, in tantum ut inculte solitudinis volucres & vagabundi cenosi paludis pisces ad vocem ipsius veluti ad pastorem otius natantes volantesque devenirent. De manu enim illius victum prout uniuscujusque natura indigebat, vesci solebant. Non solum vero terre aerisque animalia illius iustificationibus obtemperabant, immo etiam aqua aerque ipsi veri Dei vero famulo obediebant. Nam qui auctori omnium creaturarum fideliter ex integro spiritum famulatur non est mirandum si ejus imperiis ac votis omnis creatura deserviat. At plerumque idcirco subiecte nobis creature dominium pdimus, quia dño uniṽersor' creatori servire neglegimus. Sc̃dm illud, " si obedieritis & audieritis me, bona terre comedetis;" & r̃l'. Item " si abundaverit fides ṽstra ut granum sinapis," & r̃l'.

XXXIX. Libet etiam beatissimi Dei famuli Guthlaci quoddam spiritale miraculum explicare. Contigit enim quadam die cum quidam vir venerabilis nomine Wilfrith jamdudum viro Dei Guthlaco spiritualis amicitie foedere copulatus, ut affolebat cum eo loqueretur, forte hirundines due subito domum intrantes, velut cum indicio magne letitiae, avino forcipe flexosi gutturis carmen canentes, veluti ad assuetas sedes devenissent, sese non hesitantes humeris viri Dei Guthlaci imposuerunt, ac deinde cantulis vocibus garrulantes brachiis genibusque pectorique illius insedebant. Wilfrith vero stupefactus efflagrata fermocinandi licentia, sciscitari ab illo cepit, ut quid inculte solitudinis volucres humani successus insueti, illum p̃piandi fiduciam habuerunt. Sc̃s vero Guthlacus e contra respondiens, " Nonne legisti quia qui Deo puro sp̃u copulatur omnia sibi in Deo conjunguntur, & qui ab hominibus cognosci denegatur agnosci a feris & frequentari ab angelis querit. Nam qui frequentatur ab hominibus frequentari ab angelis nequit." Tunc assumens quandam ventinulam posuit in ea festucam. Quod cum alites prospicerent, velut notato signo imbuti, illic nidificare ceperunt, cumque veluti unius hore spatio transacto adgregatis quicquiliis nidum fundarent, Sc̃s Guthlacus exsurgens sub testudine tecti quo federet ventinulam posuit, volucres vero quasi adepto proprie mansionis loculo illic manere ceperunt. Non enim sine licita voluntia viri Dei locum nidificandi sibi eligere presumebant, sed in unoquoquo anno petentes mansionis indicium ad virum Dei deveniebant. Nullo ergo absurdum sit a volucris formam obedientie discere, cum Salomon dicit, " Vade, piger, imitare fornicam, considera vias ejus, & discere sapientiam illius."

XL. Neque tacendum quoque esse arbitror quoddam prefati viri providentie miraculum. Erat itaque sub eodem tempore quidam exul de inclita Merciorum prole vocabulo Ethelbald, qui quadam die ut adsolebat virum Dei visitare malens comite prefato Wilfrido adepto rate usque insulam predictam pervenit. Wilfridus vero ratis de prora saltu terram petens, ambas manicas suas in puppi dimisit, ac deinde ad colloquium sc̃i viri venientes, postquam ad invicem se salutaverunt, inter alia fermocinandi colloquia supramemoratus vir beate memorie Guthlacus cui Dñs absentia presentabat, velut prophetie sp̃u inflatus cum domi sedisset, & nichil aliud excepto domus vestibulo prospicere potuisset, subito ab illis sciscitari cepit utrumne rem ullam in navi dimisissent. Cui Wilfridus respondens, duas manicas suas illic se obliviscendo dimisisse aiebat. Ille vero corvos suos tunc manicas possedisse, sicut eventus rei probavit dicebat. Nec mora; extra domum egredientes, conspiciunt corvicini sobolis atrum predonem in fastigio cujusdam case improbo forcipe

cipe manicam lacerare. S^cs autem Guthlacus alitem levi sermone conprimebat, & veluti criminis sui conscius esset ales manicam in culmine case linquens, velut fuga facta occiduas in auras volabat. Wilfridus vero de culmine tecti in summitate virge manicam deducere fecit, ac deinde comperiens tanti viri potentie fuisse alteram sibi reddere, sicut & illam, sollicitus de alterius manice dampno fieri cepit. At vir Dei illum egrota mente dampnum rei graviter pertulisse sentiens, ludibundo verborum famine illum consolari cepit, pollicens ei possibilitatis Dei fuisse cito sibi rem perditam recuperari, si fides eorum non titubasset. Nec plura; inter hec verba, ecce tres viri fratres pulsato signo ante portum prefate insule steterunt, ad quos dicto velocius S^cs Guthlacus ut adsolebat hilari vultu successit. Nam semper gratia eximie karitatis more & ipsius vultu fulgebat. Salutatis vero fratribus confestim unus eorum inclinato sibi cervice efflagitata venia, forte in via quandam manicam de uncis pedibus corvi demissam invenisse se fatebatur, & manicam sibi ostendit. Guthlacus parumper subridens de manu illius manicam tenuit, & admiratus divine clementie benignitatem loquente spiritu gratias egit, ac deinde salutatis illis sicut ante promisit Wilfrido manicam reddidit.

XLI. Fuit itaque in eisdem fere temporibus in orientalium Anglorum terminis quidam juvenis nomine Huu^ufredus, inclite quidem ut ferunt sobolis. Qui cum in quotidiane pietatis parentibus jura inpenderet, quadam die domi sedens, subito illum nequam spiritus graffari cepit. In tantum autem imensa dementia vexabatur, ita ut membra sua propria ligno, ferro, unguibus, dentibusque prout potuit laniaret. Non solum enim seipsum crudeli vefania decipiebat, quinetiam omnes quoscumque tangere potuisset, improbi oris moribus lacerabat. Eo autem modo insanire cepit, ut eum prohibere aut alligare nullius ausibus impetraretur. Nam quodam tempore congregata multitudo cum alii illum ligare temptarent, arrepto limali bipenni, tria virorum corpora letabundis ictibus humo sternens mori coegit. Et cum bis binis annorum cursibus dira peste vefanie vastaretur & exerte macilentia arido in corpore vires distabuerunt, tum demum a parentibus suis ad sacratas sanctorum sedes adductus uti a sacerdotibus episcopisque sacratis fontibus lavaretur. Cum ergo nullus eorum pestiferum funesti spiritus virus extinguere valuisset, tandem exploratis reprobatisque omnium remediorum stigmatibus domum reversi sunt. Quadam vero die cum mesti parentes nati mortem magis quam vitam optarent, fama volat quendam heremitam in medio paludis insula Crugland sedisse, cujus rumor diversis virtutum generibus fines pene totius Britannie longe lateque replebat. Quo comperto, orto mane illuc ducere vexatum certo consilio parant. Excussa ergo opace noctis caligine, cum sol aureum celo dimoverat ortum ligatis membris vexatum ducentes, ceptum iter vadere ceperunt. Vesperascente vero die cum illuc iter diverfissent, in quadam insula haud procul a Crugland noctem duxerunt, ac denique jubare exorto ad portum predictae insule subvenientes, pulsato signo colloquium tanti viri efflagitabant. Ille autem, more suo solito, eximie karitatis ardore ferverescens, sese coram illis optulit. Et cum ipsi causam suam a primordio explicarent, vir Dei parentum sollicitudinem & vexate humanitatis labores miserescebat, velut paterno pectore illis propitiari cepit. Confestim enim vexati manum arripiens, intra oratorium suum duxit, & illic continuis trium dierum jejuniis, flexis genibus orare cepit. Tertia vero die orto jam sole sacrati fontis undis abluit, & inflans in faciem ejus spiritum salutis,

salutis, omnem valitudinem maligni spiritus de illo reppulit. Ipse autem velut qui de estuantis gurgitis fluctibus ad portum deducitur longa suspiria imo de pectore trahens, ad pristine salutis valitudinem redditum se esse intellexit. Ab illo enim tempore usque in diem exitus sui, nullius molestie inquietudinem ab immundo spiritu pertulit.

XLII. Alio quoque tempore cum prefati exulis Edelbaldi comes quidam vocabulo Ecgga ab immundi spiritus validissima violentia miserabiliter grassaretur ita ut quid esset, vel quo federet, vel quid parabat facere nesciret; corporis autem & membrorum vigor inlesus permanfit, facultas vero loquendi, disputandi, intelligendique penitus defuit. Quadam die propinqui sui, formidantes perpetuam vefaniam sibi venturam, ad prefati viri Guthlaci limina illum duxerunt, confestimque ut se cingulo illius fuccinxit, omnem amentiam de se ablatam, animumque sibi integre redditum persensit. Se quoque illo cingulo semper precingens, usque in ultimum diem vite sue nullam a Satana molestiam perpeffus est.

XLIII. Cepit etiam inter ista vir Dei Guthlaci prophetie spiritum pollere, futura predicere, presentibus absentia narrare. Aliquibus enim diebus cum quidam abbas ut affolebat ad verbocinium prefati viri devenire proposuit, incepto itinere duo ministri ipsius simulata cujusdam cause necessitate abbatis licentiam poscebant, ut aliam viam quam causa cogebat devertissent; ille autem illis concessa licentia quo proposuit perrexit. Ac denique adveniente illo ad colloquium viri Dei Guthlaci, cum sese alterutrum divinarum scripturarum haustibus inebriarent, S^cs Guthlacus inter alia ab illo sciscitari cepit aiens, ut quid duo isti clerici quos vocabulo nuncupavit ut adsolebant huc te comitari noluerunt. Abbas autem illos efflagitata licentia, alterius cause necessitate in alteram viam divertisse dixit. At vero S^cs Guthlacus cui D^ñs ex divina inspiratione absentia presentabat, paulisper demissa fronte, subridens vultum deflexit. Abbas autem cum persensisset quod viro Dei aliter presentaretur, obsecrans eum in nomine Jehu ut evidenter monstraret quod sibi de illis visum est suppliciter rogabat. Guthlacus vero supplicibus obsecrationibus amici qui sibi spiritali foedere in X^po copulabatur annuens, iter eorum in ordine sibi pandere cepit. Dicebat enim illos ad cujusdam vidue casam divertisse, & dum non adhuc tertia hora esset indelicatis vidue fulcris inebriari cepisse. Non solum ergo vir Dei iter illorum a primordio narrabat, quin etiam victum eorum & verba ex ordine monstrando explicavit. Non aliter enim sibi ex divino numine presentabatur quam ut Helis cognitio fureo facti Gezi Deo manifestante monstratum est. In tantum enim gracie divine spiritus in eo pollebat, ut absentia presentibus & futura preteritis ut presentia arbitraretur. Abbas itaque pceptis salutaribus documentis viri venerabilis Guthlaci, remeabili cursu domum suam migravit, cum ut affolebant duo p^rfati clerici ministerio abbatis obviarent omⁿis de domu exceptis duobus illis discedere jussit. Cumque in domu sederent, ab illis abbas ubi moram hesterne diei duxerint sciscitabatur. Illi, simulato pectore, in alicujus amici sui casa se morasse dicebant. Abbas autem illos fuisse in domu vidue, quam proprio vocabulo nuncupavit, alium sibi nuntiasse aiebat. Illi contra dicentes, cum maxima procacitate illius dicta negabant. Abbas vero eorum inpudentiam comperiens, nota signa monstrando culpam suam confiteri jussit. Ipsi autem cum contra nota indicia recalcitrare nequissent, tandem se solo prementes iter suum uno eodemque ordine quo vir Dei ante narravit confessi sunt.

XLIV.

XLIV. Venerunt quoque his fere diebus de quodam monasterio duo viri fratres ut S^ci Guthlaci verba doctrine audierent. Nam illo tempore tanti viri fama ubique notabunda vagavit. Deinde cum insulam devenissent, habentes secum binas flasculas celia * impletas, facto consilio illas in via sub quadam palustri sablone absconderunt, ut iterum revertentes iter suum illa annona relevarent. Cumque p^rlati fratres verbocinio venerabilis viri potiti uterentur, & salutaribus p^rceptis illos ammoneret, hilari vultu leviter subridens ludibrii famine verborum inter alia ab illis sciscitabatur dicens, " Ut quid filioli huc portare nolulistis binas flasculas, quas sub agrestis glebe umbraculo abdidistis." Quo audito, illi inmenso stupore p^rculsi se solo sternentes, veniam p^rpetrati criminis orabant. S^cs vero Guthlacus, sublevatis eor' cervicibus, veniam indulgit, pacem concessit, iter signavit.

XLV. Sub iisdem quoque temporibus ad virum Dei Guthlacum multi diversor' ordinum gradus, abbates, fratres, comites, divites, vexati pauperes, non solum de p^roximis Mercior' finibus verum etiam de remotis Britannie partibus fama nimirum virtutum ejus acciti confluebant, quos aut corpor' egritudo, aut inmundor' spirituum infestatio, aut commissorum errorum p^rfessio, aut aliorum quorumcumque criminum quibus humanum genus adluitur, causa vexabat, prout uniuscujusque necessitas cogebat, a tante sanctitatis viro se consolandos fore sperabant, nec illos vana spes fefellit. Nam nullus ab illo egrotus sine remedio, nullus vexatus sine salute, nullus tristis sine gaudio, nullum tedium sine exortatione, nulla mestitia sine consolatione, nulla anximonia sine consilio ab illo reversa est, sed vera caritate pollens omnium labores cum omnibus unanimiter p^rtulerat. Contigit ergo cum omnes e diversis partibus variis causis ad tanti viri colloquium ab undique confluebant, veniebat inter alios quidam comes p^rdicti exulis Ethelbaldi Oba nomine ad verbocinium beati viri Guthlaci, & cum alia die quedam loca spinosa plustraret sincelle agrestia rura gradiendo, inruit in quandam spinulam subinculte telluris herbis latentemque medilanium plante ipsius infigens tenuis talum rumpendo totius pedis cratem p^rforavit. Ille denique contra vires ceptum iter carpens ad insulam p^rdictam in qua vir Dei Domini militavit, laboriosissime p^rvenit, & cum illic noctem unam exegisset, inflatco tumere dimidia pars corporis ipsius a lumbis tenuis plantam turgescibat. In tantum enim novi doloris molestia angebatur, ut sedere aut stare vel jacere nequisset. Nam fervente membrorum compagine ab imis ossium medullis inmenso ardore coquebatur, ut morienti similior quam languenti videretur. Quod cum viro Dei Guthlaco nunciaretur, illum ad se duci precepit, ac deinde cum causam vexationis sue a primordio narraret, vir Dei Guthlacus exuens se luterio melotine † in quo ille orare solebat ipsum circumdedit. Confestimque dicto citius postquam veste tanti viri se indutum persensit eodem momento spinula velut sagitta ab arcu dimissa statim de pede ipsius detruditur quousque p^rcul quasi jaculata institit, eademque hora omnis tumidi fervoris violentia ex omnibus membrorum ipsius compaginibus secessit, confestimque exurgens pede reducto gradiari cepit, & postera die alloquuto viro Dei

* Pliny, xxii. c. ult. describes *Celia* as a certain Spanish liquor which Orosius (v. 7.) and Isidore after him (xx. 5.) say was distilled by fire from wheat. The Numantines intoxicated themselves with copious draughts of it before they sallied out from their siege (Florus ii. 18). The Germans made drink both of wheat and barley. Hence in our monkish writers *Celia* is used for either. Du Cange.

† His sheepskin coverlid. Lutherium, *ledier*; from melotina *αμνός* ovis. Du Cange.

Guthlaco qui totius sui corporis ex unius membri languore dampnum prestolabatur, hilari animo sine ullius valitudinis molestia pergebat. Tunc omnes qui testimonio virtutis ejus intererant, viri Dei valitudinem fidei mirantes, gloriam Dño reddebant.

XLVI. Nec me preterire silentio libet quoddam miraculum presage providentie venerabilis viri Guthlaci, cui ex divina donatione largitum est, ut verba absentium quasi scripta videret, cogitationesque presentium velut loquutas cognosceret. Cum enim quidam eps Headda, nomine quasi celesti consilio imbutus, ad colloquium venerabilis viri Guthlaci veniret, habuit quendam secum in comitatu suo virum librarium Wigfridum nomine, qui cum inter alios epi ministros equitabat, alii eor' coram illo de virtutibus & miraculis tanti viri Guthlaci mirari ceperunt, alii in asperitatem vite ipsius & perseverantiam virtutesque p ipsum factas ab ullo alio ante inauditas disputabant, alii in cujus virtute miracula illa que faciebat dubitantes erumpebant. Wigfridus autem se posse discernere & scire utrum divine religionis cultor esset, aut pseudo sanctitatis simulator, si umquam illum vidisset, pollicebatur. Dicebat enim se inter Scottorum populos habitasse, & illic pseudo anachoritas diversarum religionum simulatores vidisse, quos pdicere futura, & virtutes alias facere quocumque numine nesciens comperire; alios quoque illic fuisse narrabat vere religionis cultores, signis virtutibusque plurimis pollentes, quos ille crebro alloqui videre frequentareque solebat, ex quorum experientia aliorum religionem discernere se potuisse pmittebat. Ergo cum pdictus episcopus ad colloquium venerabilis viri Dei Guthlaci pervenisset fraternis salutationibus peractis sese alterutrum haustibus evangelici nectaris circumfundere ceperunt. Erat autem in viro Dei Guthlaco divine gr'e luculentia, in tantum ut quicquid pdicaret, velut ex angelico ore expressum videretur. Erat in eo tante sapientie affluentia, ut quecumque divinarum scripturarum exemplis firmaret.

XLVII. Ergo predictus eps postquam colloquiis illius potitus est, & melle dulciora pcepta sapientie ipsius gustavit, ecce repente in medio sermone submisso cervice supplex adjurare cepit illum, ut sacerdotale officium per eum susciperet. Guthlacus vero petitionibus episcopi nolens resistere, ocius se solo psternens volentie illius se obediturum esse pmitit. Episcopus autem ovanti animo exurgens, consecrata prius ecclesia, fidelem sacerdotem summo Deo sacravit. Peractis ergo consecrationum obsequiis, rogatu summi pontificis contra rem solitam vir Dei illo die ad prandium venire cogeatur. Adpositis ergo dapibus prius quam prandere ceperunt, aspiciens Scs Guthlacus predictum fratrem Wigfridum procul sedentem inquit, "O frater Wigfride, quomodo tibi nunc videtur ille clericus de quo hesternum die judicare promisisti?" Wigfridus vero hec miratus, confestim exurgens, se totum solo tota mente psternit, supplexque veniam precatus, sese peccasse fatetur, mirantibus omnibus qui intererant stupefcere ad invicem ceperunt. Scs vero Guthlacus dicebat, "Comprobamini alterutrum sciscitantes, si quis vestrum mihi nuntiavit." Contigit ergo consecratio insule Crugland, & constitutio beati Guthlaci in officium sacerdotale in autumnali tempore, retro calculatis quinque diebus ab illo die quo missa Scti Bartholomei solet celebrari.

XLVIII. Alterius denique temporis plabentibus circulis reverentissima virgo virginum Xpi & sponsarum Egburgh abbatissa Aldulfi regis filia ad sublimium meritor' venerabilem virum Guthlacum sarcophagum plumbeum lintheumque in eo volutum transmisit, quo virum Dei post obitum circumdari rogabat, adjurans p nomen terri-

bile ac venerabile supremi regis seque ad patibulum dominice crucis erigens in iudicium supplicis deprecationis, extensis palmis, ut in officium predictum vir Dei illud munus suscipere, p nuncium alterius fidelis fratris precipiens, ut hoc iudicium coram illo faceret supplici rogatu mittebat. Addidit quoque ut ab illo sciscitaretur quis loci illius post obitum suum heres futurus foret. Qui cum scē virginis fidele munus gratulanter suscepisset, de eo quod interrogatur respondisse fertur, illius loci heredem in gentili populo fuisse, nec dum ad baptismatis lavacrum devenisse, sed mox futurum fore dicebat. Quod spū providentie dixisse, eventus future rei probavit. Nam ipse Cissa, qui nunc nostris temporibus sedem viri Dei Guthlaci possedit, post annos, ut & ipse narrare solet, lavacrum baptismatis in Britannia percepit. Nonne quoque supra memorati viri Guthlaci vaticinio pectore quoddam spiritale presagium narrare piget.

XLIX. Quodam enim tempore cum exul ille quem supra memoravimus Ethelbald huc illucque persequente illum Ceolredo rege in diversis nationib' jactaretur, alia die deficiente virium ipsius valitudine suorumque inter dubia pericula postquam exinanite vires defecere, tandem ad colloquium scī viri Guthlaci ut solebat pervenit, ut quando humanum consilium defecisset divinum adesset. Ille vero cum beato viro Guthlaco loquente, vir Dei velut divini oraculi interpretes pandere que ventura essent sibi ex ordine cepit dicens, "O mi puer, laborum tuorum non sum expers, miseriarum tuarum ab exordio vite tue non sum inscius. Propterea miseratus calamitatis tue, rogavi Dominum ut subveniret tibi in miseratione sua, & exaudivit me, & tribuit tibi dominationem gentis tue, & posuit te principem populorum & cervices inimicorum tuorum subtus calcaneum tuum rediget, & possessiones eorum possidebis, & fugiunt a facie tua qui te oderunt, & terga eorum videbis, & gladius tuus vincet adversarios tuos, & ideo confortare, quia Dñs adjutor tuus est. Patiens esto, ne declines in consilium quod non potest stabiliri. Non in preda nec in rapina regnum tibi dabitur, sed de manu Domini optinebis. Exspecta eum cujus dies deficeret, quia manus Domini opprimet illum, cujus spes in maligno posita est, & dies illius velut umbra ptransibunt." Hec & his similia eo dicente, ex illo tempore Ethelbaldus spem suam in Domino posuit, nec vana spes illum fefellit. Nam de eodem modo, ordine, positioneque omnia que de illo vir Dei predixerat & non aliter contigerunt, sicut presentis rei presens effectus comprobatur.

L. Verum quum humanum genus ab initio mortalis miserie quotidie ad finem decurrit, motatque temporibus generationes & regna motantur, ad quem terminum Dñs & servus, doctus & indoctus, juvenis & senex pari conditione demergitur. Et licet meritis penis premiisque disjungamur, tamen nos om̃s restat exitus idem. Nam sicut mors in Adam data est, ita & in om̃s dominabitur. Quisquis enim hujus vita saporem gustaverit amaritudinem mortis evitare nequit. Contigit ergo inter hec postquam dilectus Dei famulus Guthlacus ter quinis annorum voluminibus devoto famulatu superni regis solitariam duxit vitam, ecce Dñs Jhs cum famulum suum de laboriosa hujus vite servitute ad perpetue beatitudinis requiem assumere voluisset, quadam die cum in oratorio suo orationibus vacans perstaret, subito illum intimorum stimulatio corripuit. Statimque ut se subita infirmitate diri languoris vir Dei arreptum persensit, confestim manum Dñi ad se commissam cognovit. Tunc se ovante spū ad perhennis regni gaudia preparare cepit. Septem enim diebus dira egritudine decoctus, octavo die ad extrema pervenit. Siquidem quarta feria ante pascha

pascha egrotare cepit, & iterum octava die quarta feria, quarto etiam lumine paschalis festi finita egritudine ad Dñm migravit. Habitabat ergo cum eo sub illo tempore unus frater Becel nomine, cujus relatione hac de obitu viri Dei Guthlaci descripsimus. Qui cum illo die inchoate molestie ad eum veniret, cepit illum virum Dei ut assidebat de aliis interrogare. Ille autem tarde respondens, demum cum sermone suspirium traxit. Cui ipse frater inquires ait, "Domine mi, quid novi tibi accidit; an forte nocte hac ulla te infirmitatis molestia tetigit." At ille "etiam," inquit, "molestia me tetigit nocte hac." Quem item interrogans ait, "scisne, pater mi, tue infirmitatis causam, aut quem finem hujus molestie egritudinis esse putas?" Cui vir Dei respondens inquit, "Fili mi, languoris mei causa est, ut ab his membris sps separetur. Finis autem infirmitatis mee erit octavus dies, in quo peracto hujus vita cursu debeo dissolvi, & esse cum Xpo. Expedi enim sarcina carnis abjecta agnum Dei sequi." His auditis, predictus frater flens & gemens crebris lacrimarum rivulis mestas genas rigavit. Quem vir Dei consolans ait, "Fili mi, tristitiam ne admittas, non enim mihi labor est ad Dominum meum cui servivi in requiem venire eternam." Tante ergo fidei fuit ut mortem que cunctis mortalibus timenda formidandaque videtur ille velut requiem aut premium laboris judicaret. Interea decursis quaternarum dierum articulis, dies pasche pervenit, in qua vir Dei contra vires exurgens, immolato dominici corporis sacrificio, & gustato sanguinis Xpi libamine, prefato fratri verbum Dei evangelizare cepit, qui numquam ante, neque pro tam magnam profunditatem scientie, se ab ullius ore audisse testatur. Denique cum septimus dies infirmitatis ipsius devenisset, prefatus frater illum circa horam sextam visitavit, invenitque eum recubentem in angulo oratorii sui contra altare. Nec tamen tunc cum eo loquebatur, quia pondus infirmitatis facultatem loquendi exemit; denique illo poscente ut dicta sua secum dimitteret antequam moreretur, vir Dei cum parumper a pariete fessos humeros levaret, suspirans aiebat, "Fili mi, quia tempus nunc propinquat, ultima mandata mea intende. Postquam sps hoc corpusculum deseruerit, perge ad sororem meam Pegian, & dicas illi quia ideo aspectum ipsius in hoc sclo vitam, ut in eternum coram patre nostro in gaudio sempiterno ad invicem videamur. Dicas quoque ut illa corpus meum inponat in sarcophago, & in sindone involvat quam mihi Ecgburh mittebat. Nolui quidem vivens ullo linteo tegmine corpus meum tegere, sed pro amore dilecte Xpi virginis que hec munera mittebat, advolvendum corpus meum reservare curavi." Audiens autem hec prefatus frater exorsus inquit, "Obsecro te, pater mi, quia infirmitatem tuam intelligo, & moriturum te audio, ut dicas mihi unum de quo olim te interrogare non ausus diu sollicitabar. Nam ab eo tempore quo tecum domine habitare ceperam te loquentem vespere & mane audiebam nescio cum quo; propterea adjuro te ne me sollicitum de hac re pro obitu tuo dimittas." Tunc vir Dei pro temporis intervallum anhelans ait, "Fili mi, de hac re sollicitare noli. Quod enim vivens ulli hominum indicare nolui, nunc tibi manifestabo, a secundo etiam anno quo hanc heremum habitare ceperam mane vespereque semper consolationis mee angelum ad meum colloquium Dominus mittebat, quo mihi misteria que non licet homini narrare monstrabat, qui duritiam laboris mei celestibus oraculis sublevabat, qui absentia mihi monstrando ut presentia presentabat. O fili, hec dicta mea conserva, nullique alio nuntiaveris, nisi Pegie aut Ecgberto anachorite, si umquam in colloquium ejus

ejus tibi venire contigerit, qui solus hec sic fuisse cognoscet." Dixerat, & cervicem parieti flectens longa suspiria imo de pectore traxit, refocillatoque rursus spū cum parumper anhelaret, velut melliflui floris odoratus de ore ipsius procedisse sentiebatur, ita ut totam domum qua sederet nectareus odor inflaret. Nocte vero sequenti, cum prefatus frater nocturnis vigiliis incumberet, igneo candore a medio noctis spatio usque in auroram totam domum circum splendescere videbat. Oriente autem sole, vir Dei, sublevatis parumper membris, velut exurgens cum supra memorato fratre loqui cepit dicens, "Fili mi, prepara te in iter tuum pergere. Nam me nunc tempus cogit ab his membris dissolvi, & decursis hujus vite terminis ad infinita gaudia spiritus transferri malit." Dixit, & extendens manus ad altare, munivit se communione corporis & sanguinis Xpi, atque elevatis oculis ad celum, extensisque in altum manibus, animam ad gaudia perpetue exultationis emisit. Inter hec prefatus frater subito celestis luminis splendore domum repleri, turrimque velut igneam e terra in celum erectam prospicit, in cujus splendoris comparatione cum tunc sol in medio celo steterit velut lucerna in die pallefcere videbatur. Cantibus quoque angelicis spatium totius aeris detonari audiebatur; insulam etiam illam diversorum aromatum odoriferis spiraminibus inflari cerneret. Deinde supra memoratus frater immenso formidine tremefactus, eximii splendoris coruscationem sustinere non valens, arrepta navicula portum reliquit, ac deinde quo vir Dei preceperat, certo itinere perrexit. Deveniens quoque ad sanctam Xpi virginem Pegian, fraterna sibi mandata omnia ex ordine narravit. Illa vero his auditis, velut in precipitium delapsa, se solo premens, immensi meroris molestia medullitus emarcuit, lingua siluit, labrum obmutuit, omnique vivali vigore velut exanimis evanuit. Post vero interventum temporis, ceu somno expergefata, imis de pectore fissuris longa suspiria trahens, arbitrio omnipotentis grates egit. Postera vero die, secundum precepta beati viri, insulam devenientes totum locum omnesque domos velut ambrosiano odore repletas invenerunt. Illa vero Dei famula trium dierum spatiis fraternum spiritum divinis laudibus celo commendabat, tertia die secundum preceptum illius felicia membra in oratorio suo humo testā condiderat.

LI. Volens autem divina pietas latius monstrare quanta in glā vir scs post obitum viveret, cujus ante mortem vita sublimibus crebrisque miraculorum indiciis, populis, tribubus, gentibus late ubique fulgebat, addidit quoque eterne commemorationis indicium. Transactis enim sepulture ejus bis senis mensium orbibus, inmisit Deus in animum sororis ipsius, ut fraternum corpus alio sepulchro reconderet. Adgregatis ergo fratribus presbiterisque, necnon & aliis ecclesiasticis gradibus, die exitus ipsius, aperientes sepulchrum, invenerunt corpus totum integrum quasi adhuc viveret, & lentis artuum flexibus multo potius dormienti quam mortuo similis videbatur. Sed & vestimenta omnia quibus involutum erat non solum intemerata, verum etiam antiqua novitate & pristino candore splendebant. Quod ubi qui intererant perspexerunt, statim stupefacti trementes steterunt, adeo ut vix fari potuissent, vix miraculum intueri auderent, & vix ipsi quid agerent nossent. Quod ubi Xpi famula Pegia perspexit, spiritali gaudio commota sacratum corpus cum divinarum venerantia laudum in sindone quam eo vivente Ecgbertus anachorita in hoc officium mittebat revolvit, sed & sarcophagum non humo terre condidit, immo etiam in memoriale quoddam posuit,

U

quod

quod nunc ab Ethelbaldo rege miris ornamentorum structis in venerantiam divine potentie edificatum conspiciamus, ubi triumphale corpus tanti viri usque in hodiernum temporis cursum feliciter pausat. Per cujus intercessionem miserationis divine indulgentiam quisquis integra fide pulsaverit, impetrabit. O virum beate memorie, O magistrum divine gratie, O vas electionis, O medicum salutis, O preconem veritatis, O thesaurum sapientie, O quanta gravitas, quanta dignitas in verbis & confabulationibus illius erat, quam alacer, quam efficax in discernendis causis fuit, quam in absolvendis scripturarum questionibus promptus & facilis, quam in remisso famulatu Deo serviret, in tantum ut numquam in illius ore nisi Xps, numquam in illius corde nisi pietas, nihil in illius animo nisi caritas, nisi pax, nisi misericordia, nisi indulgentia perstabat; nemo vidit illum iratum, nemo elatum, nemo superbum, nemo commotum, nullus merentem, sed unus idemque semper permanens, letitiam in vultu, gratiam in ore, suavitatem in mente, prudentiam in pectore, humilitatem in corde pferebat, ita ut extra humanam naturam notis ignotisque esse videretur.

LII. Postquam ergo prefatus exul Ethelbaldus in longinquis regionibus habitans obitum beati patris Guthlaci audivit, qui ante solus refugium & consolatio laborum ipsius erat, subita arreptus mestitia, ad corpus ipsius pvenit, sperans in Dño daturum sibi refocilationem aliquam laboris sui p intercessionem tanti viri Guthlaci. Qui cum ad sepulchrum illius successisset, lacrimans aiebat, "Pater mi, tu scis miseras meas, tu semper adjutor mei fuisti, te vivente non desperabam in angustiis, adfuisti mihi in periculis multis, per te invocabam Dñm, & liberavit me: modo quo vertam faciem meam? unde erit auxilium mihi? aut quis consoliabitur mecum, pater optime? Si me dereliqueris, quis me consolabitur? In te sperabam, nec me spes fefellit." Hec & multa alia ploquens, sese solo sternebat, & supplex orans crebris lacrimarum fluentis totum vultum rigabat. Nocturnis autem adpropriantibus umbris, cum in quadam casula qua ante vivente Guthlaco hospitari solebat pernoctans, mestam mentem huc illucque jactabatur, parumper nocturnis orationibus transmissis, cum lumina levi somno dimitteret, subito expergefactus totam cellulam in qua quiescebat inmensi luminis splendore circumfulgescere vidit; & cum ab ignota visione terreretur, extemplo beatum Guthlacum coram adstantem angelico splendore amictum prospicit, dicentem ei, "Noli timere, robustus esto, quia Deus adjutor est tuus. Propterea veni ad te, quia Dñs p intercessionem meam exaudivit preces tuas. Noli tristari, dies enim miserationum tuarum pterierunt, & finis laborum tuorum adest. Nam priusquam sol bis senis voluminibus annilem circumvolverit orbem, sceptris regni dominaberis." Non solum autem ut fecerunt regnum sibi pphetavit, sed & longitudinem dierum suarum & finem vite sue sibi in ordine manifestavit. Ille vero e contra dicebat, "Domine mi, quod signum mihi erit, quia omnia sic evenient?" Guthlacus respondit, "Signum hoc tibi erit, cum crastina dies advenerit antequam tertia hora fiat his qui in hoc loco habitabant unde non sperant solacia alimentorum donabuntur." Hæc dicens sanctus vir, lux que coram apparuit ab illius oculis recessit. Nec mora, dicta effecta sequuta sunt. Nam priusquam tertia diei hora ppinquasset signum in portum pulsatum audierunt, hominesque illic insperata solacia portantes conspiciunt. Exin ipse omnia que sibi dicta erant recordans, indubitata spe futura fore credebat, fidemque in se ducibilem in vaticiniis viri Dei defixit. Nec illum

illum fides fefellit. Ex illo enim tempore usque in hodiernum diem insulata regni ipsius felicitas p tempora consequentia de die in diem crescebat.

Nec etiam defuncto ac sepulto Xpi famulo Guthlaco signa virtutum ac fanitatum que per illum viventem Dñs hominibus donabat per invocationem intercessionis ipsius ubique candescere presentem adusque diem cessaverunt, ut qui vivens pomposis virtutum rumoribus se elevare noluit, quanti meriti vel quante valitudinis erat post obitum suum p plurima miraculorum trophea monstraretur. Erat autem quidam vir paterfamilias in pvincia Vivissa, cujus oculi bis senis mensium orbibus adempto visendi lumine fulvis albuginis nubibus tegebantur, ita ut splendentis diei lumina a furve noctis caligine secernere nequiret; qui cum reprobatis pigmentorum fomentis medendi salutem desperaret, perpetuamque sibi luminis orbanitatem imminere comperit, tandem invento salubri consilio ad corpus sacratissimum viri Dei Guthlaci se duci rogavit, dicens, "Scio certe & confido, quia si aliquid de rebus ab eo sacratis lumina mea tetigerit, cito sanabor, & visus oculorum meorum mihi reddetur." Amici autem illius ut ipse rogaverat fecerunt; duxerunt quidem illum ad portum insule Crugland, & illic ascensa navi devenientes insulam appetierunt colloquium venerabilis Xpi virginis Pegie que ferventis fidei illius spem indubitatam comperiens, intra oratorium quo corpus beati Guthlaci recumberet duci permisit. Illa quoque partem glutinam salis a Sco Guthlaco ante consecratam arripiens, in aquam offertoriam levi rasura mittebat. Ipsam denique aquam cum intra palpebris eeci guttatim stillaret, mirabile dictu, ad primum gutte detrufis cecitatis nubibus oculis infusum lumen redditum est. Priusquam enim alterius oculi palpebris salutaris limpha infunderetur, quicquid in domo esset in ordine narrabat, visumque sibi in eodem momento donatum fatebatur. Deinde postquam diu clausas gratia per gratiam frontis reclusit fenestras cognovit, inventum olim quod perdidit lumen; dux se ducentibus factus est revertens rursus. Exin ubi lucem de fonte luminis hausit, ibat quo venerat, nec sic reversus ut erat, viditque videntes quos prius videre negavit, grates Domino persolvens dignas quas nullus reddere nescit.

Explicit liber Sçi Guthlaci Anachorite.

AN abridgement of Guthlac's life made by Ordericus Vitalis at the request of prior Wulfin is inserted in his Ecclesiastical History. He says it was written by that holy man Felix the Burgundian, bishop of the East Angles, in a prolix and somewhat obscure style ^a, and that he had reduced it into a clear compendium ^b at the desire of the brethren with whom he past five weeks at Croyland, by order of abbot Joffrid ^c. He introduces it on the mention of earl Waldeof in the course of his history, not doubting but the lives of Saxon or English saints on this side the water, will be as profitable to the faithful of Cisalpine Gaul, as those long but pleasant and useful stories of the Greek and Egyptian ones; and concluding that the less this history was formerly known, the more it will please those who are inspired with fervent charity, and are deeply concerned in the transactions ^d.

Vitalis, having finished his abstract of the Saint's life, goes on to relate the circumstances of the foundation of the abbey, as he had heard them from Ansgot the subprior and the senior monks: that king Ethelbald having, in one of his visits to Guthlac, promised to grant him a quiet settlement in this island five miles to the east to Asendic dyke, three to the west, two to the south, and two to the north, free from all temporal tax, performed his promise by a public charter. He erected an house and church of stone on piles and earth brought in by the water of Uppalond, and settled monks there under Kenvvulf a person of reputation at that time, who left his name to the stone which he placed as a boundary against the Deepingers.

In the Danish invasion under Ingar, Halfdene and Gudrun this monastery among others was laid waste and plundered, the towns ruined, and, contrary to the canon law, reduced to lay fees ^e. In the reign of Edred, Turketyl a clerk of London ^f of the blood royal, and related to Asketul archbishop of York, and a man of great property, obtained of that prince a grant of Croyland, not to increase his possessions, but in order to devote himself to religious retirement among the religious who had retired to that desert spot, environed on every side with fens and marshes. Accordingly after a prudent arrangement of his worldly affairs, he became monk at Croyland, and having been instrumental in increasing the number of religious there, he was by divine direction and the choice of good men appointed their master and abbot. He lived in habits of friendship with the holy prelates Dunstan archbishop of Croyland, Adelwold bishop of Winchester, Oswald bishop of Worcester afterwards archbishop of York. Such was his liberality that he bestowed on this house sixty marks of his paternal estate, and gave for the souls of his parents six towns, viz. Wellingborough, Beby, Werthorp, Elmington, Coten-

^a Prolixo & aliquantulum obscuro dictatu.

^b Dilucidavi breviter.

^c Caritativo jussu.

^d Præterea reor quod quanto res hæc minus olim nostratibus patuit tanto caritatis igne ferventibus & pro transactis reatibus ex intimo corde dolentibus gratiosius placebit.

^e Laicique contra canonicum jus in dominium redactæ.

^f Quidam clericus Londoniensis.

ham and Hokington, and confirmed his will by the seal of king Edmund son of king Edgar. Archbishop Dunstan and his suffragans set their marks of the cross to the above donation, adding a curse of excommunication and eternal perdition to all who robbed the church of any of the above property.

Turketyl dying a considerable time after on the iv ides of July, was succeeded by his nephew Brithmer, and he by another Egelric his kinsman. On his death Osketul a monk of noble family ^z was appointed abbot. His sister Leniova was lady of Enolfesbury, where at that time lay the body of St. Neot abbot and confessor, but a suitable service was not performed for him. She went therefore to Wittlesey, and sending for her brother Osketul and some of the monks of Croyland, delivered to some of the worthier among them the body of St. Neot, which she had brought with her, and it was deposited by the altar of our lady in the north side of the church, and the festival of the saint celebrated on 2^d kal. August. Osketul dying 12 kal. November, was succeeded by Godric, and he dying 14 kal. February by Brithmer.

There was at that time a religious house ^h at Pegeland under the government of the noble abbot Ulfgeat. Pega sister of St. Guthlac had long served the Lord in that place. After the death of her brother she took a journey to Rome, where she died 6 id. January. She was buried in the church erected here to her memory, and wrought many miracles for her votaries.

On the death of abbot Brithmer 7 id. April, Ulfgeat father of Pegeland petitioned king Edward son of Egelred for leave to unite the two houses. His suit was granted, and he governed Croyland many years, and died on the nones of July. He was succeeded by Ulfketel monk of Peterborough at the command of his abbot Leofric and by the appointment of king Edward. He governed twenty-four years, and began to rebuild the church which was now become ruinous. In this good work he was assisted by Waltheof earl of Northampton son of Sivard, duke of Northumberland, who gave the town called Bernack to the servants of God and St. Guthlac. This earl being not long after by the malice of the Normans who envied him beheaded at Winchester, his body at the request of his wife Judith, with king William's leave, was conveyed by Ulfketel to Croyland.

Shortly after the abbot himself, being an Englishman and obnoxious to the Normans, was on a charge brought against him by his enemies deprived by archbishop Lanfranc, and confined in Glastonbury abbey. Ingulfus a monk of Fontenelle was presented to Croyland abbey by king William, and governed it twenty-four years during many troubles. He was of English extraction, secretary to the king, and took a journey to Jerusalem. From thence he returned to Fontenelle, and received the tonsure ⁱ under the learned abbot Eubert there. The king, who was acquainted with him before, sent for him, and made him abbot of Croyland. One of the first acts of his administration was to obtain the king's favour for Ulfketel to return to his own church at Peterborough, where he died a few years after 7 id. June.

^z Magnæ nobilitatis.

^h Cœnobium.

ⁱ Monachilem habitum.

Ingul-

Ingulfus spared no pains to relieve his monastery, but experienced many trials of providence. Part of the church with the offices ^k, vestments, books, and many other necessary articles were destroyed by a sudden fire. He himself was greatly afflicted with the gout long before his death; but his activity of mind never forsook him. He ordered the body of earl Waltheof to be translated from the chapter into the church, and *water to be warmed to wash the bones*. But no sooner was the lid of the sarcophagus removed, than the body though it had lain there sixteen years appeared as entire as the day it was buried, and the head fastened to it: only the monks and several lay assistants saw a red thread ^l as a mark of his having been beheaded. After the body was deposited near the altar it wrought many miracles.

Ingulfus dying 16 kal. December was succeeded by Joffrid, who was a singular benefactor to the church of Croyland. He was a native of Orleans in France, and had from his youth received a learned education, in the abbey of St. Ebrulf, founded by that holy man at Uticum, in the reign of Childebert, he took the tonsure under abbot Mainer. After fifteen years probation there in the different offices, he was appointed prior, and in the year 1009, by order of king Henry of England, was advanced to this abbey. He finished the new church in a most beautiful manner, and during the fifteen years of his administration completed several other good undertakings for the benefit of himself and the flock committed to his care. In his second year miracles were first wrought at the tomb of earl Waltheof to the great joy of the English; but Audinus a Norman monk ridiculing the devotees, and reflecting on the earl as a traitor, while the abbot was mildly reproving him, he was suddenly seized with a disorder in his bowels ^m, and died at St. Alban's to which abbey he belonged. The following night as the abbot lay revolving these things in his mind, he thought himself placed by the shrine of the earl, and the apostle Bartholomew and the hermit Guthlac with him in white garments. The apostle taking the head as fastened to the body ⁿ said, "He is not headless;" Guthlac at the feet answered, "he was an earl." The apostle closed the line ^o by adding, "but now he is a king ^p." The abbot relating this to the monks, they glorified God who never forsaketh those who put their trust in him. After fifteen years administration Joffrid died, and was succeeded by Waldeve an Englishman, monk of the house and brother of Gospatric an English nobleman. Miracles increasing at the earl's tomb, Vitalis an Englishman was ordered to celebrate them, which he did in the following verse:

En tegit iste lapis hominem magnæ probitatis.
 Danigenæ comitis Siwardi filius audax,
 Guallevus, comes eximius, jacet hic tumultus,
 Vixit honorandus, armis animisque timendus.
 Et tamen inter opes corruptibiles & honores
 Christum dilexit, Christoque placere sategit.

^k Officinis.

^l Filum rubicundum.

^m Infirmitate in præcordiis percussus est.

ⁿ Caput corpori reintegratum accipiens.

^o Monadicon.

^p Acephalus non est, comes hic fuit, at modo rex est.

Ecclesiam coluit, clerum reverenter amavit,
 Præcipue monachos Crulandenses sibi fidos,
 Denique iudicibus Normannis ense peremptus.
 Luce sub extrema Maii petit artubus arva.
 Cujus heri gleba Crulandia gaudet aquosa,
 Quam dum vivebat valde reverenter amabat.
 Omnipotens animæ requiem det in ætheris arce.

King William's arms never prospered, nor did he enjoy peace long after the murder of this earl, which was a lasting reproach on him; and his issue were so completely rooted out of England that they will never, says our author, unless I am much mistaken, get footing in it more."

Thus far Ordericus Vitalis: *Histor. Ecclesiast.* IV. 537—544. edit. Du Chesne. Par. 1619. fol.

Waltheof was a tall handsome man, of a liberal and undaunted spirit, very devout, and charitable to the poor. He was kept a year in prison at Winchester, which time he spent in confessing his sins, and repeating every day the 150 psalms, which he learnt by heart in his youth. (Ib. 535.)

In the parish of Swaffham in the county of Norfolk north west of the town, about two miles by the Lynn road, was a hamlet antiently called Stow and *Guthlake's Stow*, from the chapel that was there dedicated to St. Guthlac, thus described in the register of Castleacre abbey in the Harleian library (fol. 97. 80.) Alan son of Godfrey of Swaffham t. Henry II. gave to the monks there liberty of a fold course and all the tenements they held of him in Swaffham and Guthlake's Stow, and eighteen acres thereof lying near St. Guthlac's chapel, &c. Gilbert de Gaunt his nephew, earl of Leicester, confirmed to them forty acres at *Gudlacistovia*. Alexander de Bassingburne released to them all William de Meleburne's lands in Guthlake's Stow. It is probable the prior and convent were obliged to find a priest to officiate on certain days in this chapel; for 39 Edw. III. the prior was summoned to a court held for John of Gaunt duke of Lancaster, to shew cause why he should not find a priest to officiate two days in a week in this chapel, as he had been prosecuted for not doing it; but he shewed he was under no such obligation^a. This place is now called by corruption *Good lack's* closes. The chapel was standing 1464, when Richard Plumbe, chaplain, bequeathed three shillings to repair the ceiling over the high altar^r.

Many other religious societies were established in honour of St. Guthlac in different parts of the kingdom. There was a church of St. Guthlac at Hereford and many other places. To some of these belonged lands in Worcestershire at the making of Domesday.

Terra Scti Guthlaci. In Clent hund'.

De S. Gullaco tenet Nigellus medicus 1 hid' in Wich (*Droitwich*)

Ibi sunt 1x burgenfes reddentes xxx sol. de salinis & pro omnibus rebus.

^a Reg. ubi sup. t. 135-6.

^r Reg. Betyns, p. 159. Elmesfield Norf. III. 502.

Dr. Nash ^s mistakes in supposing that the canons of Wolverhampton held their lands at Ludley in the parish of Halesowen of this church: for their article in Domesday, though it follows that of St. Guthlac, is totally distinct.

In the chapel of St. Cuthbert ^t at Hereford were of old time prebendaries who were translated to the church of St. Peter within the city, built by W. de Lacy ^r. William the Conqueror, and endowed by him with several estates ^u, which collegiate church with all its revenues being given A. D. 1107 by Hugh de Lacy his son to St. Peter's abbey at Gloucester, the provost and secular canons were changed into a prior and Benedictine monks, who were removed into the east suburb without Bishopsgate, where Robert Betun ^x bishop of Hereford gave them the ground whereon was built the monastery of St. Peter, St. Paul, and St. Guthlac, val. 26 Hen. VIII. at 121 l. 3 s. 3 d. ob. per annum. The cell of St. Guthlac near Hereford, parcel of St. Peter's Gloucester, was granted 34 Hen. VIII. to John Ap Rice. This house was not for nuns as Gervase of Canterbury MS. nor was the priory for Franciscan friars, and the priory of St. Peter and St. Paul for canons Augustine as Speed; for this was but one priory though called sometimes by the name of one saint and sometimes by that of another, and often by the name of all three. Rymer III. 292. Regist Fox MS. &c. See Mon. Ang. I. 113. 115. 118. ex Chronicis Gloc. p. 406. Claus. 15 E. II. m. 22. & p. 726. Claus. 5 E. II. m. 19. Pat. 50 H. III. n. 34. de molendino subtus muros de Hereford. Rot. Pat. 8 R. II. p. 1. m. 16. Pat. 15 R. II. p. 1. m. . Tanner Not. Mon. 174. St. Peter's vicarage and St. Owen's united in Hereford belonged to the priory of St. Guthlac ^y; so did Homelacy vicarage ^z, though this does not appear in Mr. Gibson's account of that church, where it is called *St. Peter's church* ^a.

^s Notes on Domesday, tab. IX. p. 15.

^t Which seems to have been in the castle. Leland It. IV. 85.

^u He fell from the ladder while it was building, and died. Dugd. Bar. I. 35.

^x Leland It. IV. 87. Mon. Angl. III. 1. 8.

^y Ecton. 156.

^z Ib. 157.

^a P. 123.



An original letter of John abbot of Croyland, probably John Lytlyngton, in Cotton MSS. Cleopatra E. iv. fol. 57. b. not having come to hand sooner is here subjoined.

WITH dew reſſence I comāund me unto yowr honorable lordſhipe, aſſerteynyng the ſame, that I ſende yowr lordſhipe by this berar parte of owr fenne fyſhe. Ryght mekely beſechyng yowr lordſhip favorablye to accepte the ſame fyſhe, and to be gud an favorable lorde unto me and my pore houſe in ſuche cauſe as I herafter ſhalhave cauſe to ſewe unto your gud lordſhip, and I with my brethern ſhall daily pray to owre Lord God for the long contynnaunce of your good lordſhip in helth. At Croyland, the xxvth day of Marche, by yowr dayly oratour.

John Abbot.

INDENTURE of a leaſe, 1432, for 20 years, of a plot of ground with the buildings thereon in Spalding, between lands of the prior and convent Sir Thomas Fale North, Halmergate Eaſt, and the common bank of Spalding (i. e. the river bank) Weſt, under the yearly rent of xx ſ. payable quarterly, v ſ. at Eaſter, v ſ. at *Botulphmas*, v ſ. at Michaelmas, and v ſ. at Chriſtmas, with a claue of re-entry on failure of any payment and of diſtreſs and *retenier*: "Et ad oēs conven- cōes p̄d̄cas ex utraq. pte bene & fid̄r obſervand' ptes p̄d̄ce ſigilla ſua p̄ſentib̄s in- dent' alternat' appoſuerunt. Hiis teſtibus: Joh̄e Speck, Henr' Weſton, Joh̄e Swanno, & aliis de Spaldyng. Dat' ap' Spaldyng die veneris px' ante feſtum Af- ſenſcōis Dñi a° regni regis Henrici ſexto decimo," i. e. 5 May, 1432. On a label of the ſame thick velum drawn through the turn-up at the bottom of this deed a round ſeal of red wax a capital **R** crowned, the initial of the leſſor's name or per- haps in honour of the Virgin Mary, a conceit not uncommon in thoſe times. By the words *wrong bounded* indorſed twice in a more modern hand, it ſhould ſeem it was imagined there was ſome miſtake in it as to that point. It is the earlieſt inſtance Mr. Johnſon had ſeen of the mention of its being ſealed alternately; the covenants for repairs mutually are worded in the ablative caſe with participles.

Spalding Society's Minutes.

CORRECTIONS AND ADDITIONS.

P. 20. l. 6. r. Hoketon.

P. 22. l. 7. from the bottom, Brithmer died 8 id. April, 1048.

P. 24. l. 2. for *Therold* read Turketyl.

P. 26. l. 8. deprived him of his abbacy 1075.

P. 48. An ample pedigree of Alan de Creun, who was buried on the south side of the high altar, may be seen in Stukeley's *Itin.* l. p. 23. and part of it in Thoroton's Nottinghamshire, p. 174. His family was the most illustrious, and his barony the first and most considerable in Anjou.

P. 51. l. 16. died 1190.

Ibid. l. 25. for Anjow r. Angiers.

Ibid. Add to note *, Dugdale, History of Imbanking and Draining, p. 211. and see Appendix.

P. 52. l. 5 r. Angiers.

P. 55 note to paragraph 6. Dugd. Hist. of Imbank. p. 212.

P. 56. 57. 58. 61. 72. Richard Bardeney is said in a MS. account I saw in the hands of Mr. Albin bookseller at Spalding to have rebuilt the north side of the church and the infirmary, and Ralph Merske the west front and turrets, and great part of the nave, which had been blown down; and Richard Croyland is said to have been deposed by the bishop [of Lincoln] for preferring his relations to the monastery, and abbot Ashby to have given the large bells in the outward belfrey, and made the great double doors to the abbey gate, and abbot Wisbech to have repaired the old organs and procured new ones. This MS. seems to be a translation of the Harleian MS. in the Appendix.

P. 79. Valentine Walton married, June 20, 1607, Margaret third sister of Oliver Cromwell.

Ibid. l. 13. Fill up the blank 25.

P. 88. note *, Mr. Willis adds, Watkin Rodeley, esq; that married the dutchess of Somerset, and was alive, as some say, in Henry the Seventh's time, was buried in the Lady chapel.

P. 103. Roger, monk of Croyland, and afterwards prior of Freston, distinguished himself by his learning. He was a warm partizan of Becket, and wrote his life in six or seven books, dedicated to Henry abbot of Croyland about the end of Richard I. and beginning of John. Three books with an epistolary address from abbot Henry to the archbishop of Canterbury are in the Bodleian library Mus. 22. Three imperfect at the beginning with a fourth of Becket's miracles after his death in University College library F. 2. Leland. Tann. Bib. Brit. 640.

P. 104. Some remains of Pega's cell at Peakirk, as windows, &c. at some distance from the church.

P. 108. l. 6. The person concealed under the signature of *Gothic* was Mr. Rowland Rouse, of Market Harborough, Leicestershire.

In the Appendix, No. I. is from Ingulphus. Dugd. Mon. Ang. I. 164. See also Rot. Pat. 17 R. I. p. 1. m. 31.

No. II. from Ingulphus and Mon. Ang. I. 165.

No. III. from Ingulphus and Steevens, II. 65.

No. IV. from Ingulphus, Mon. Ang. I. 165. Spelman's Councils, 336.

No. V. *Charta Bertulphi regis* from Ingulphus, p. 12. Spelman, ib. 344. Steevens, II. Appendix 66.

No. VI. from Ingulphus, p. 17.

No. VII. from Ingulphus, p. 18. Steevens, II. Appendix 68.

No. VIII. from Ingulphus, p. 32.

No. IX. from Ingulphus, p. 42. Steevens II. Appendix 71.

No. X. from Ingulphus, p. 58. Steevens II. Appendix 71.

No. XI. from Ingulphus, p. 63.

No. XII. from Ingulphus, p. 24. Steevens Appendix II. 72.

No. XIII. from Ingulphus, p. 80.

No. XIV. from Ingulphus, p. 85. Steevens II. Appendix 72.

No. XV. from Ingulphus, p. 86. Steevens II. Appendix 72.

No. XVI. from Ingulphus, p. 95.

No. XVII. from Ingulphus, p. 121.

No. XVIII. or XIX. from Continuatio Hist. Croylandensis, 471.

No. XXI. The original was shewn to the Spalding Society 1746.

Ibid. l. 6. r. Henricum Longchamp.

P. 40. l. 11. r. and saying.

Ibid. l. 21. r. men fervauntz.

P. 41. l. 13. in that behalve.

Ibid. l. 26. r. Ney^r (for neither).

Ibid. l. 27. r. theyre fervauntz.

Ibid. l. 34. r. for the tyme.

Ibid. l. 36. r. ney^r.

P. 42. l. 4. r. nor his affyignes.

Ibid. l. 10. r. befor.

Ibid. l. 14. r. to him by me.

Ibid. l. 26. r. expenses of the parties so, &c.

Ibid. l. 32. r. ancinst.



DIRECTIONS for placing the PLATES.

Plate I. S. W. View of the Abbey, to face the Title.

II. Tokens, &c.	P. 73
III. Old Map,	84
IV. Buttrefs of West Front,	87
V. Abbot's Chair,	98
VI. The Bridge,	107

Two Views of the Croyland Boundary Stone are printed
(on the Letter Prefs) at the End of the Preface.



*** * * The Subscribers to Mr. JOHN CARTER's View of the West Front of CROYLAND ABBEY may now have their Print, on Payment of the Second Subscription, at Mr. BASIRE's in Great Queen Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields; or at J. NICHOLS's, in Red Lion Passage, Fleet Street.**